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Report
101-516

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1991

October 10 (legislative day, October 2), 1990.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Harkin, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5257]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 5257) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended.

Amount of budget authority

Amount of House bill	$170,674,442,000
Amount of Senate bill over House bill	[1] +12,659,668,000
Total bill as reported to Senate	[1] 183,334,110,000
Amount of adjusted appropriations, 1990	159,022,100,000
Budget estimates, 1991	171,736,511,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the adjusted appropriations for 1990	+24,312,010,000
Over the budget estimates for 1991	+11,597,599,000

[1] Includes $6,666,646,000 for budget requests and new programs not considered by the House, but addressed by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Amounts include subsequent year advances, but exclude prior year advances.

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SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For fiscal year 1991, the Committee recommends total budget authority of $183,334,110,000 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. Of this amount $20,553,000,000 is for subsequent year advances. Mandatory programs amount to $131,560,511,000, or 72 percent of the total. The remaining $51,773,599,000, or 28 percent is for discretionary appropriations, which is an increase of $5,622,915,000 over the President's budget request and $6,947,890,000 more than the enacted fiscal year 1990 level.

The Committee recommendation includes $6,666,646,000 for unauthorized programs not considered by the House, including both new programs and expiring authorizations in the process of being renewed.

ALLOCATION CEILING

Allocation ceilings, which are based on current year budget authority and outlays, do not match the preceding bill total amounts which reflect subsequent year advances.

Consistent with Budget Committee scorekeeping, the recommendations result in discretionary outlays of $53,534,000,000, the full amount of the subcommittee's discretionary allocation pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Total discretionary budget authority is $50,709,000,000, which is also the full amount of the allocation ceiling.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Job training programs.—$4,120,788,000 is included for Labor Department training and employment services. This includes $550,000,000 for dislocated worker assistance. This level is $150,000,000 over the administration's request. The $881,600,000 recommended for the Job Corps represents nearly a 10-percent increase over current funding.

Employment of older Americans.—$400,000,000 is included for the employment of older Americans. This represents an increase of $32,987,000 over 1990 to help offset the impact of higher minimum wages. This program provides jobs for low-income persons aged 55 and over in a variety of community service activities.

State employment security agencies.—$2,836,040,000 maintains current services for job service offices and unemployment insurance service operations; $20,000,000 is included to continue the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program, and $25,000,000 for automation of employment offices, for which no funds were requested by the administration.

Black lung.—$919,552,000 is included for Labor Department black lung benefit payments and administrative costs; this includes funds to restore 16 Benefits Review Board staff and 10 Office of Administrative Law Judges staff to eliminate the black lung claims backlog.

AIDS.—$2,184,955,000 is provided for AIDS research and treatment activities. This is $518,234,000 over the House and $561,607,000 over the administration's 1991 request. We have funded the AIDS care bill at a level of $600,000,000, although $441,000,000 of the total, because of budget constraints, is available on a delayed basis. We have provided a $10,000,000 increase for pediatric AIDS basic research.

National Health Service Corps.—$107,882,000 is provided for this program, an increase of $57,163,000 over last year's amount, to increase the numbers of health professionals in underserved communities.

Maternal and child health block grant.—$605,000,000 is provided for the MCH block grant, an increase of $51,373,000 over last year's funding.

Immunization.—$203,122,000 for childhood immunization programs. This is an increase of $50,400,000 over the administration's request.

Alzheimer's research.—$305,000,000 is provided for Alzheimer's disease research. This doubles all the funding in the bill provided for Alzheimer's research.

Mental health research.—$491,143,000 is provided for mental health research. This represents an increase of $77,652,000 over the administration request and $101,604,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount.

Substance abuse.—$2,984,142,000 is provided for substance abuse treatment, prevention, and research. This is over $345,000,000 or 13 percent above 1990 levels.

Head Start.—$2,000,000,000 is provided for the Head Start Program. This is $448,000,000 over the 1990 level and $114,000,000 over the 1991 request.

Programs for the aging.—$787,000,000 is provided for programs for the aging. This is almost $65,000,000 more than the 1991 request and $6,000,000 more than the level recommended by the House.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.—$1,450,000,000 is provided for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program, $400,000,000 over the administration request.

Chapter 1.—$6,380,000,000 is provided for chapter 1 education programs. This is $1,000,000,000 over last year, $540,000,000 over the request for 1991, and $154,000,000 over the House bill.

Pell Grant Program.—$5,336,000,000 is provided for the Pell Grant Program. This is $430,000,000 over the 1991 request and $293,000,000 over the House bill. The Committee has increased the maximum grant to $2,400.

TRIO.—$342,000,000 is provided for TRIO, the special programs for disadvantaged students. This is an increase of $100,178,000 over last year and the same as the House allowance.

Vocational and adult education.—$1,200,000,000 is provided for vocational and adult education. This is an increase of $111,400,000 over last year.

REPROGRAMMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee has a particular interest in being informed of reprogrammings which, although they may not change either the total amount available in an account or any of the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justifications.

Consequently, the Committee directs that the departments and agencies funded through this bill notify the chairman of the Committee prior to reprogramming of funds in excess of 10 percent or $250,000, whichever is less, between programs, activities, or elements. The Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected.

PAY

The Committee has included a general provision (sec. 514) to reduce salaries and expenses amounts for the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education, to reflect absorption of 1991 Federal pay raise costs. This requirement results in a total savings of $121,000,000 below the President's budget and House allowance.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$64,629,000
Budget estimate, 1991	66,480,000
House allowance	70,030,000
Committee recommendation	71,480,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury of $71,480,000 for program administration, which is $5,000,000 more than the amount of the administration request. The recommendation is $6,851,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation of $64,629,000.

The Committee also recommends a trust fund limitation, for fiscal year 1991, of $54,301,000, the amount of the administration request and $1,187,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable limitation of $53,114,000.

The recommendation also provides for 1,761 full-time equivalent [FTE] staff, 68 FTE's more than the request and 36 FTE's more than the comparable amount for 1990.

Of the total amount recommended, the general revenue portion of the request provides for the Federal staff costs of the Employment and Training Administration for the direction and operation of the employment and training programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act as amended; the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended; and the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937. The unemployment trust fund provides for Federal staff costs related to the Federal administration of the employment security functions under title III of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; and the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. Federal staff costs for activities related to employment service functions under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, are split 97 percent to 3 percent, respectively, between unemployment trust funds and general revenues.

The Committee concurs with the administration request which includes built-in increases of $7,181,000 for pay, promotion, bonuses, employee benefits, one extra day of pay, and workmen's compensation costs, as well as nonpersonnel costs such as rent, travel, transportation, and other support services. This amount is partially offset by a general provision which reduces departmentwide pay raise costs.

Of the program changes requested by the administration, the Committee allowed a reduction of $524,000 for automated data processing.

The Committee does not concur with the agency's request to reduce the apprenticeship program by two FTE's and $1,562,000.

Instead, the Committee has provided an additional $2,000,000 to restore the 2 FTE's and funding for apprenticeship demonstrations and to increase the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training staff by 16 FTE's. It is the Committee's intent that emphasis should be given to restoring State field positions to States suffering recent reductions in the apprenticeship program.

The Committee continues its interest in programs which demonstrate innovative strategies to assist youth in the difficult transition from school to work and commends the Secretary for her strong leadership in this area. It is the intention of the Committee that the Department's school-to-work pilot programs, begun in fiscal year 1990 will be continued and expanded during fiscal year 1991. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Secretary to transfer not less than $2,000,000 from funds made available under title IV for pilot and demonstration programs to supplement support for these important school-to-work demonstrations.

Funds shall be utilized to support and expand pilot and demonstration projects testing the feasibility of applying the apprenticeship concept of training to a disadvantaged and discouraged youth population as a vehicle to enhance literacy, job readiness and transitions from school-based learning to work-based learning, and as a transition to meaningful career opportunities. Funds also are available to support training, technical assistance, and research evaluation and other activities related to the demonstration projects, including three or more additional professional staff. The Department shall provide the Committee with periodic reports on the utilization of these funds and progress of the school-to-work demonstrations.

In addition, the Committee does not accept the agency proposal to reduce the staff by 30 FTE. Rather, the Committee has provided for the retention of the 30 staff and added an additional 20 FTE for regional operations. The regional staff are provided because the Committee believes, as does the House, that Federal monitoring and oversight of JTPA programs at the State and local levels must be increased and technical assistance efforts expanded.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Appropriations, 1990	$3,928,954,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,850,727,000
House allowance	4,210,687,000
Committee recommendation	4,122,788,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,122,788,000 for training and employment services. This is an increase of $272,061,000 above the administration request, $193,834,000 above the 1990 appropriation, and $87,899,000 below the House allowance.

This account is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services as primarily authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. This appropriation is forward-funded on a July-to-June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 1991 will support the program from July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992.

Block grant.—The Block Grant Program gives Governors primary responsibility for an array of job training and employment services in their States. The private sector has an important role in oversight, planning, and decisionmaking, as well as operation of programs at the local level. As required by law, at least 70 percent of the funds must be used for skill training. The $1,744,808,000 recommendation is the same level as the budget request and the 1990 level and is $155,192,000 below the House allowance. This will provide approximately 416,000 average enrollments during program year 1991, the same level supported in 1990.

These amounts exclude $317,141,000 in budget requests the administration plans to submit once pending authorizing legislation has been enacted.

Summer youth employment and training.—The Summer Youth Employment and Training Program provides jobs for economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months. The Committee recommendation is $699,777,000, the same as the budget request and the 1990 appropriation, and the House allowance.

Dislocated worker—worker readjustment.—The Committee recommends $550,000,000 for the effort in 1991, an increase of $150,000,000 above the budget request and $86,397,000 above 1990. This program, authorized by title III of JTPA, includes components to promote early identification of dislocated workers, the rapid provision of services to such workers, and emphasizes the provision of quality training to them.

The Committee believes strongly that now is not the time to reduce the Federal Government's commitment to support retraining assistance and has rejected the cut of $63,603,000 proposed in the President's budget. Instead, the Committee has provided an increase of $86,397,000 to increase significantly Federal funds for worker retraining and avoid disruptions in local economies in event of worker dislocation.

The Committee is particularly concerned about worker dislocations resulting from Federal defense and environmental legislation and regulation. For example, in Oregon, Washington, and northern California, the impact of the listing of the spotted owl as a threatened species is endangering jobs in the forest products industry. In Oregon alone, Federal studies estimate that a minimum of 25,000 jobs could be lost. Due to the nature of the industry, the bulk of this dislocation will occur in rural communities lacking the resources to respond to sudden economic downturns caused by significant job losses and a reduced revenue base.

The Committee is aware of the need in areas of high unemployment for outreach to recruit discouraged and dislocated workers and the chronically unemployed. The Committee encourages the Department to fund demonstration projects which foster employment through transportable work force outreach centers, such as the Mobile Work Force Recruitment and Referral Service, a joint project between the Oregon Employment Division and the Portland Development Commission.

The Committee expects the Department to assist affected States developing plans to respond to dislocations resulting from these changes in Federal policy. This should include the provision of technical assistance, expeditious consideration of applications for discretionary grants, and granting the regulatory flexibility necessary to craft workable plans. In addition, the Secretary is urged to support, with funds made available for demonstration grants under title III, innovative proposals to demonstrate effective means of providing comprehensive retraining and support services to dislocated workers and their families residing in rural impacted communities.

The Committee urges the Labor Department to consider utilizing a portion of dislocated worker discretionary funds for coal miner retraining programs, including expansion of two programs in Kentucky. Additionally, in carrying out the demonstration provisions authorized in section 324(a) of the Omnibus Trade Act, the Committee expects the Department to give a priority to demonstration projects which will provide assistance to rural States such as Iowa. Therefore, the Committee directs that appropriated funds be used to implement the farmer/rancher demonstration and the job creation demonstration.

The Secretary is urged to support at least one additional statewide project to provide comprehensive services through a case management approach that recognizes the entire array of needs that dislocated farm families experience. Many of the actual counseling, job training, and other services would be conducted through existing service delivery systems, but would provide these systems with additional funds to tailor services to specific families. The funds would pay for job skill training, support services, and case management staff to work particularly close with local JTPA offices and the Cooperative Extension Service.

Native Americans.—These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent unsubsidized jobs. The Committee recommends $64,000,000 for these purposes, which is an increase of $6,421,000 above the budget request and $5,807,000 above the 1990 appropriation and the House allowance. The increase is provided to offset the effects of inflation and partially restore prior-year reductions.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers.—Programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers are aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care and day care are also provided. The Committee recommends $75,000,000 for these purposes, an increase of $19,166,000 above the budget request and $5,953,000 above 1990 and the House allowance.

This amount is necessary to meet the additional demand for training services from newly eligible individuals such as those qualifying under the Special Agricultural Worker Program and to help meet the need for related services to eligible family members who are not included in the Department's count of eligible farmworkers.

While the Department has not yet responded to the Committee's request for information detailing how these factors have increased the demand for section 402 services, estimates of the eligible population increase received by the Committee have ranged from 400 to 600 percent. The Committee expects the Department to continue the practice of allocating a significant portion of the annual funding increases based upon the estimated growth in the eligible population.

The Committee is aware that the Department is at the end of the second year of a 2-year agreement with the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs to provide essential data and technical assistance regarding the needs of farmworkers and their families, the services provided to them under this program, and to conduct a peer exchange project. The Committee urges the Department to continue support of this information and training activity.

The Committee expects the Department to continue funding the Farmworker Housing Program at a level no less than that in effect for program year 1990.

Job Corps.—The Job Corps provides severely disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21, with basic education, vocational training, job placement, medical support, and other services in a primarily residential setting. The Committee recommendation provides $881,600,000, an increase of $64,216,000 above the budget request and $78,986,000 above the 1990 appropriation. The House allowance is $900,740,000 or $83,356,000 above the budget request. Of the total provided, $807,500,000 is for operations. This will provide 41,113 slots in the program, which includes an increase of 569 at two new centers. Also included are funds for increased operating costs, substance abuse intervention, nonresidential pilot centers, and environmental corrections. In augmenting substance abuse counseling, every effort should be made to take advantage of education and prevention programs funded elsewhere in this bill to strengthen services to Job Corps enrollees. A total of $74,100,000 is provided for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition, including $35,997,000 for center relocations and $500,000 to complete the Denison, IA, Child Care Center, $500,000 to help with the cost of construction materials for a Job Corps project in Columbus, IN, $1,000,000 to rehabilitate the El Paso, TX, Job Corps center, and $36,103,000 for base construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition needs. The Job Corps shall use the $1,000,000 for El Paso to complete acquisition of adjacent property on which to build a new addition, complete engineering and design on construction of the addition, and proceed into the construction stage of the addition, all before October 1, 1992.

The Committee directs that no less than $35,997,000 be utilized for center relocations with inadequate learning environments, to be funded in the priority order established by the Labor Department in fiscal year 1990. This priority order lists relocation of centers in Hawaii, Detroit, and Charleston, WV, requiring the amount included by the Committee.

The Committee is aware of the Department's appropriate decision to discontinue use of the Chesapeake Job Corps Center at the former Bainbridge Naval Training Center site by May 1991. Recognizing that this closing will leave a void in the services provided in this region, the Committee directs the Job Corps to develop a plan, in cooperation with the States in the mid-Atlantic region, to locate potential sites for a new center to replace the Chesapeake Center, based on the needs of the prospective corps members, community, economic, and job opportunity factors. The Committee expects the Department of Labor to report back to the Committee on this plan in time for the fiscal year 1992 appropriations hearings.

The Committee has previously affirmed its strong support for the continued expansion of the Job Corps. The program has established an impressive track record of effectiveness and accountability in meeting the employment and training needs of young Americans who otherwise would face bleak futures, including prolonged periods of unemployment and welfare dependency. Investments in Job Corps yield wide-ranging benefits, such as increasing taxable earnings and reducing crime and welfare expenditures, that substantially exceed their cost.

Veterans employment.—The Committee provides $9,345,000 for special veterans employment programs. This is an increase of $482,000 above the budget request and the same amount as the 1990 level and the House allowance. These funds provide special employment and training programs designed to meet the unique needs of disabled, Vietnam-era, and recently separated veterans.

National activities.—These programs provide employment and training assistance to special target populations, such as offenders, handicapped individuals, and older workers. These funds are also used to support research and development, evaluation, labor market information, and training and technical assistance. Contracts with groups such as labor unions and community-based organizations are awarded at the discretion of the Secretary.

The Committee provides $86,758,000 for these national programs, an increase of $31,776,000 above the budget request, $16,534,000 above 1990, and $26,776,000 above the House allowance.

The recommendation includes: $13,246,000 for research and evaluation; $4,457,000 for labor market information; $5,615,000 for training and technical assistance; $6,000,000 for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; $1,973,000 for the National Commission for Employment Policy; $4,000,000 for American Samoan programs; $4,000,000 for rural concentrated employment programs; and $47,467,000 for pilots and demonstrations. The increase of $15,000,000 over the program year 1990 level for pilots and demonstrations includes $10,000,000 for an at-risk youth demonstration program.

The Committee is concerned that youth crime, gang involvement, and drug abuse are growing at alarming rates in major cities such as Boston. The youth involved, most of whom are low-income, minority males, present an increasing threat to public safety in and around their communities. These youth have little hope for their own futures, are exposed to few achievable alternatives to a life of gang membership, crime, and drug abuse, and frequently end up as adult prison inmates at great expense to taxpayers. The Committee is aware that significant numbers of these youth are noncustodial parents who are unable to meet their child support responsibilities. The State of New Jersey is developing a model program for demonstration in Newark to assist young fathers with education, training, and support services so that they can better assume their child support responsibilities.

The Committee is also aware that studies, including recent research by the Urban Institute, indicate that some of the underclass neighborhoods in which we can find the conditions that put youth at risk are also located in midsize cities such as Des Moines, Fresno, east Los Angeles, and Milwaukee. Finally, the Committee is also concerned that a growing number of at-risk, high school age youth are now being recognized in low-income rural areas such as southeastern Iowa. Due to the sparsely populated rural nature of such areas, comprehensive and coordinated education, training, and support services aimed specifically at these at-risk youth are rarely available. The Committee has, therefore, added $10,000,000 to the amounts available for the "Title IV National activities" accounts for a 10-site, at-risk youth demonstration program.

This demonstration would offer at-risk youth immediate economic incentives, provide them with motivation and support, and help them make the early job-market, education, and social connections they will require to pursue better futures. The 10 demonstration projects would receive up to $1,000,000 each and would serve at-risk youth, including those who are delinquent, substance abusers, gang members, and young parents. Projects could involve public or private summer activities and could also include exposure to life alternatives and an agreement that participating youth remain in school or educational training during the upcoming school year. Remaining in school could result in compensation for up to 10 hours per week of work experience and/or career exposure activities.

Compensation could also take the form of credits for tuition at postsecondary institutions, if appropriate. Local private and public sectors, schools and community colleges, community action agencies, and other groups could be involved in partnerships designed to ensure that participating youth would remain in school, improve academic achievement, and be introduced to achievable life alternatives. At the end of the demonstration, participating youth could be provided with options, based on age and skills, to continue education or begin employment. The Committee is aware of the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program model sponsored by the Milton E. Eisenhower Foundation which has proven successful in reducing youth crime and drug abuse by employing and educating at-risk youth. The Committee urges the Department to utilize the capabilities of the Eisenhower Foundation in evaluating the 10 demonstration projects.

The Committee has also included $4,000,000 for the purpose of expanding the Department's farm labor information exchange demonstration in the East, West, and midcontinent migrant streams. These pilot programs successfully utilize the services of section 402 grantees to reach domestic farmworkers with information generated by employment security agencies regarding the availability of farmwork and related services such as housing and transportation.

The Committee recommendation of $4,000,000 to continue the Samoan, Pacific islander, and Asian immigrant employment and training initiative provides job training, bilingual and vocational education, and job placement for these underemployed groups. In light of Hawaii's critical labor shortage, averaging 2.8 percent as compared to the national average of 5.3 percent, it is imperative that these important immigrant groups be trained to fill many of the job openings, and thereby ease the shortage. Of the total, $2,500,000 is for the State of Hawaii to serve Samoans, Pacific islander, and Asian immigrants with the expectation that new Job-Help stores will be established on the islands of Kauai and Maui, and that those in Kona and Waipahu will be continued. Of the remainder, $750,000 is for California and $250,000 is for Washington to service the Samoans in these States.

Homeless job training.—This program, authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, provides job training demonstration projects for the homeless and veterans reintegration services. The Committee recommends $11,500,000 for this program, the same level as the budget request, and an increase of $157,000 above 1990. The House deferred action on this program. In addition, $1,500,000 was provided for 1991 in the 1990 appropriation.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

Appropriations, 1990	$367,013,000
Budget estimate, 1991	342,814,000
House allowance	400,000,000
Committee recommendation	400,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $400,000,000 for this program, an increase of $57,186,000 above the budget request and $32,987,000 above the 1990 appropriation and the same as the House allowance.

This program provides part-time job opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low-income individuals, aged 55 and older, as authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act. Program participants generally work 20 to 25 hours per week in a wide variety of activities including day care, schools, hospitals, senior citizen centers, nutrition programs, and facilities for the handicapped.

The Committee allowance would provide approximately 66,000 average enrollments at a per enrollee cost of $6,061 for the period July 1, 1991, to June 30, 1992.

Title V has amply demonstrated the valuable contribution that older workers can make in their communities. The Committee reaffirms its strong support for this effective program and encourages efforts to obtain greater minority participation. It is the intent of the Committee that the current sponsors continue to build upon their past accomplishments, and it is further expected that the Department of Labor will maintain substantially the existing status and method of operations so as to assure minimal disruption of this successful program.

The Committee encourages service delivery areas under the Job Training Partnership Act to make greater use of national sponsors under the Community Service Employment Program for older Americans as a means for enrolling more economically disadvantaged persons aged 55 or older in training programs. Service deliver areas should continue to utilize State and area agencies on aging and increase their involvement in job training programs.

The Committee has retained the existing bill language percentage distribution of resources between States and national contractors of 22 percent and 78 percent respectively.

The Committee recommends that the Secretary increase the level of funding in the national contracts to serve older American Indians and Pacific Island and Asian Americans by $2,500,000 for each contract. This level of funding will help to ensure that these populations can be served adequately on a national basis.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 1990	$280,024,000
Budget estimate, 1991	230,500,000
House allowance	230,500,000
Committee recommendation	269,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $269,500,000 for this account, $39,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance and $10,524,000 less than the 1990 comparable amount, $280,024,000.

These funds provide for the payment of trade adjustment assistance benefits training and allowances to workers adversely affected by increased imports and certain benefits and allowances under the Redwood National Park Amendments of 1978.

The amount requested in the budget does not reflect the change due to the latest economic assumptions, those used for the 1990 midsession review. The Committee recommends that this change be included in the bill, specifically, that the amount for Trade Act unemployment benefits be increased by $39,000,000, over the request and the House allowance, to $198,000,000, which is $2,644,000 over the comparable amount provided for benefits in 1990. The Committee also recommends $71,000,000 for trade adjustment assistance training and allowances, the amount of the request and the House allowance and $7,880,000 less than for 1990. For unemployment assistance and payments under other Federal unemployment programs, the Committee recommends $500,000, the amount of the request and the House allowance. This $500,000 is authorized under the Redwood National Park Amendments of 1978, for which no specific amount of funds was provided in 1990. The changes from the comparable 1990 fiscal year level reflect anticipated economic and workload conditions and are considered built-in for budgetary purposes.

Funds for trade training, included in this account, were formerly included in the "Training and employment services" account, but were consolidated into this account in 1990 for budgetary purposes.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 1990	$22,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	23,100,000
House allowance	25,600,000
Committee recommendation	23,100,000

The Committee recommends a Federal fund appropriation of $23,100,000 for State unemployment insurance and employment service operations, the amount of the budget request and $2,500,000 below the House allowance. The balance of the funding for this account is derived from the "Employment Security Administration" account of the unemployment trust fund. The Committee recommends that a trust fund limitation of $2,848,546,000, which includes sums previously appropriated, be provided. This amount is $159,746,000 more than the administration request, $35,646,000 more than the House allowance, and $221,780,000 more than the comparable amount provided for 1990.

This appropriation recommendation provides funding to State employment security agencies for the administration of Federal and State compensation laws and local public employment offices. In addition, the recommendation includes a contingency fund to meet increases in the costs of administering the unemployment insurance portion of these employment security operations.

The Committee recommendation for the employment service totals $928,900,000, including sums previously appropriated, and consists of $23,100,000 in Federal funds and $905,800,000 in trust funds. This is $147,400,000 more than the amount of the administration request and is $81,209,000 more than the comparable amount provided for 1990. The recommendation is $55,000,000 above the House allowance.

Of the total amount provided for the employment service, $825,000,000, $21,700,000 in Federal funds and $803,300,000 in trust funds, is for State grants. These grants are distributed to the States by a demographically based formula enacted as part of the 1982 amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act. They provide funding for State public employment services such as job counseling, testing, and referral to employers. This level, provided by the Committee, is $102,400,000 more than the budget request in order to provide for continuation of the program at approximately the 1990 workload level plus inflation.

The balance of the funds provided for the employment service is $91,400,000, plus $12,500,000 appropriated in 1990 for obligation in 1991, for a total of $103,900,000. This consists of $1,400,000 in Federal funds and $102,500,000 in trust funds for national activities. This is $45,000,000 more than the agency request and $35,048,000 more than the comparable 1990 amount.

The recommendation reflects a built-in increase of $1,724,000 for inflation, and program increases of $635,000 for alien certification, test development, automation, occupational analysis field centers, and $1,000,000 for improvement of the general aptitude test battery [GATB]. The Committee also has provided for the continuation of funding of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit [TJTC] Program at a 1991 level of $20,000,000. The budget request proposed elimination of the TJTC, however, the Committee has provided funding in anticipation of extension of the program for at least one more year. In addition the Committee has provided $25,000,000 to continue funding toward full automation of the public employment service.

The Committee has provided these funds to build upon the investment begun in fiscal year 1990 toward full automation of the public employment service. The Committee expects that grants will be awarded to State employment security agencies to expand and improve system automation in order to facilitate faster, more efficient, and better quality service to job seekers and employers.

The Committee concurs with the budget request for a program decrease of $958,000 to reduce funding for the amortization of retirement plans for States which had independent retirement plans in their State employment service agencies prior to 1980.

The Committee also recommends the financing change, requested in the budget submission, to shift $1,000,000 in the base financing of the employment service from trust to general funding to maintain consistency with section 901 of the Social Security Act.

For the unemployment insurance service, the Committee recommends a total of $1,942,746,000 in trust funds for the unemployment insurance service, $12,346,000 over the request, $9,354,000 under the House allowance, and $141,671,000 more than the comparable 1990 level.

Of the amounts provided for the unemployment insurance service, $1,403,751,000 is recommended for State operations, $146,078,000 more than the 1990 comparable amount. These funds are given as administrative grants to the States to pay for the administration of unemployment compensation to workers, and to collect State unemployment taxes from employers. The recommendation includes $18,882,000 for State unemployment insurance automation activities. In addition, $285,120,000 is provided for State integrity activities, the amount of the request and $37,603,000 more than the comparable 1990 amount. These funds are to be used for quality control, to assess and reduce errors in the collection of State taxes and payment of benefits. The Committee has, further, provided $6,366,000 for national activities, which cover interstate or multistate operations. This amount is also the amount requested and is $866,000 more than the comparable 1990 amount.

The Committee concurs with the House allowance of $247,509,000 for the unemployment insurance service contingency fund which covers the cost of changes which may occur in State unemployment law, in unemployment claims, and in State salary rates.

The Committee recommendation for the unemployment insurance service provides for built-in increases of $100,421,000 for State salary and benefit increases, $10,602,000 for State nonpersonnel costs, $15,475,000 for the normal growth of the covered work force and subject employers, and an increase of $78,671,000, to reflect economic changes. One built-in decrease of $4,037,000 is recommended, for savings resulting from automation grants provided over the last few years.

Program changes consist of increases of $200,000 for interstate satellite communications, $24,593,000 for integrity operations, and $3,000,000 for the Systematic Alien Verification Eligibility Program.

The Committee supported the demonstration of alternative service delivery activities by State employment services, and believes that an objective evaluation of such demonstration alternatives is the best means to accomplish this objective. The Committee recommends that the Secretary of Labor consider providing administrative flexibility to States in areas where current administrative provisions and practices would, in the judgment of the Secretary, unnecessarily impede implementation of the demonstration for a period not to exceed 3 years.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

Appropriations, 1990	$33,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	328,000,000
House allowance	328,000,000
Committee recommendation	328,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $328,000,000 for advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds. This is the amount of the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $295,000,000 more than the comparable amount for 1990.

This appropriation provides Federal funds necessary to make required payments for unemployment compensation, black lung, and other benefits, whenever the fund balances in those accounts prove insufficient to make payments which are mandatory under the law.

The entire request of the $328,000,000, together with $33,000,000 available in funds unused in, and carried over from, 1990, will be available for advances to the black lung disability trust fund, so that mandatory black lung disability payments and loan interest payments can be made. The requested amount is required to ensure an adequate cash flow for the black lung disability trust fund, pay mandatory loan interest to the U.S. Treasury, and to cover any shortfall in coal taxes. Of the total $361,000,000 available for 1991, $328,000,000 is to make interest payments to the U.S. Treasury and $33,000,000 is for cash flow and benefit payments.

In fiscal year 1991, should the need for advances arise in any of the other accounts eligible to receive them, due to unanticipated changes in the economic situation, advances will be made to the extent funds are available.

Labor-Management Services

Appropriations, 1990	$73,949,000
Budget estimate, 1991	90,051,000
House allowance	90,051,000
Committee recommendation	90,051,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $90,051,000 for 1,106 full-time equivalent positions for labor-management services. The recommended appropriation is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate. It is $16,102,000 and 110 full-time equivalent positions more than fiscal 1990 comparable amounts.

The labor-management services appropriation incorporates the Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs, the Office of Labor-Management Standards, and the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration. The Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs supports high-priority labor relations functions designed to encourage labor-management cooperation for continued enhancement of productivity and improved competitive posture of the United States. The Office of Labor-Management Standards combats serious violations of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and related acts covering public employee unions which interfere with democratic procedures within labor organizations. The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration enforces the Employee Retirement Income Security Act in both civil and criminal areas as well as sections 8477 and 8478 of the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act.

Included in the Committee's recommendation are net program increases of $8,793,000 and built-in increases of $7,309,000. The Committee recommends program increases of $446,000 for 10 additional full-time equivalent positions for Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act enforcement; $7,642,000 for 100 additional full-time equivalent positions for Employee Retirement Income Security Act enforcement; $100,000 for expert witnesses for Employee Retirement Income Security Act enforcement; $75,000 for increased travel for Employee Retirement Income Security Act enforcement and training; and $775,000 for contracts for Federal Employees' Retirement System Act audits, Internal Revenue Service form 5500 processing, and research activities. The Committee recommends program decreases due to budgetary constraints of $59,000 for non-Employee Retirement Income Security Act enforcement travel and other rent; $18,000 for equipment and other services; and $168,000 for grants.

Mandatory increases include items such as personnel compensation and benefits, travel, transportation, GSA space rent, other services, supplies, and equipment. Included in this increase is $4,160,000 for the annualization of Employment Retirement Income Security Act data base costs.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Appropriations, 1990	$70,354,000
Budget estimate, 1991	71,128,000
House allowance	71,128,000
Committee recommendation	71,128,000

This is a wholly owned Government Corporation established by the Employee Retirement Income Act of 1974. The law places it within the Department of Labor and makes the Secretary of Labor the chairperson of its Board of Directors. The Corporation is self-financing and receives its income primarily from insurance premiums collected from covered pension plans, collections of employer liabilities imposed by the act, and investment earnings. It is also authorized to borrow up to $100,000,000 from the Treasury. The primary purpose of the Corporation is to guarantee the payment of pension plan benefits to participants in the event that covered plans fail or go out of existence.

The Committee has approved the Corporations's budget program for fiscal year 1991 that includes benefit payments of $521,809,000, multiemployer financial assistance of $1,800,000, the requested administrative expenses limitation of $42,669,000, and requested nonlimitation expenses in other contractual services of $28,459,000. The Committee's recommendation also includes 546 full-time equivalent staff.

The Committee has approved, in the administrative expenses activity, the requested program increase of $650,000 to provide for the replacement of the mainframe operating system software. An increase of $1,118,000 for built-in items such as personnel compensation, travel, rent, and other contractual services is also provided.

The Committee has also approved the requested program decrease of $1,400,000 related to savings identified in fiscal year 1989 in the administrative expenses activity. The recommendation provides for an increase of $406,000 in the other contractual services activity, which is nonlimitation, to reflect the most recent estimates of contractual services in connection with the termination of pension plans.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$216,128,000
Budget estimate,1991	221,307,000
House allowance	222,388,000
Committee recommendation	222,388,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $222,388,000 for the Employment Standards Administration, $1,081,000 over the administration request. The recommendation is $6,260,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation of $216,128,000 and the same as the House allowance.

The Committee has approved 4,053 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions for this agency, an increase of 10 from the comparable number in 1990. This number includes positions that are financed by a transfer of $29,051,000 from the black lung disability trust fund.

The Employment Standards Administration administers employment standards programs under several laws including the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Protection Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act [FECA], the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Federal Rehabilitation Mine Safety and Health Act (black lung); and assures nondiscrimination and affirmative action for minorities, women, veterans, and handicapped workers by administering Executive Order 11246, as amended, affirmative action provisions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974.

The recommendation includes increases of 10 FTE's and $852,000. An increase of 10 FTE's and $387,000 is provided to the FECA program to enhance rehabilitation of injured workers. Increases of $215,000 are included for ADP equipment rental in the Longshore Program; and expert witnesses, systems furniture, and telephone systems in the Black Lung Program. The recommendation also includes $250,000 to provide for litigation support and expert witnesses in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs and litigation support in the Wage-Hour Program.

The Committee recommendation also includes $8,209,000 for built-in increases over the current fiscal year to cover Federal pay raises, within-grade increases, career ladder promotions, benefits, Federal employees' compensation fund, increased charges for printing, utilities and other rent, supplies, equipment, space rent, ADP, other contractual services, and the working capital fund. A general provisio, however, requires absorption of fiscal 1991 pay raise costs.

The Committee has approved requested program reductions totaling $2,241,000 related to decreased costs for permanent change of station moves, travel and transportation of things, and other contractual services. The recommendation also includes a reduction of $144,000 related to decreases in built-in costs for Federal employees' compensation fund, personnel benefits, and the working capital fund. The recommendation restores a proposed reduction of $1081,000 for information resource management and automation in the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

The Committee reiterates its position that there will be no black lung field office closings in West Virginia.

The Committee is concerned that the Labor Department's implementation of the proposed helper regulation will assign many of the traditional tasks of construction laborers to lower paid employment and undermine training activities aimed at upgrading skills of laborers in response to the advent of the modern, high-technology construction industry. The Committee, therefore, urges the Department of Labor to consider postponing implementation of this regulation until adequate steps have been taken to protect the job opportunities, wages, and fringe benefits of laborers nationwide.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

Appropriations, 1990	$255,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	322,000,000
House allowance	322,000,000
Committee recommendation	322,000,000

The Committee concurs with the budget request of $322,000,000 for special benefits. The recommendation is $67,000,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the same as the House allowance.

The account provides funding necessary to meet required payments for compensation, medical costs, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to those individuals eligible for assistance under the Federal Employees' and Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Acts.

The $322,000,000 provided for this entitlement account consists of $318,000,000 for payments under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act [FECA] and $4,000,000 under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Included in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act amount is $25,000,000 to be drawn down in fiscal year 1990 primarily to cover increasing payments due to medical costs, increases in the number of injury cases being reported, and increases in the number of cases on the compensation rolls over the past several years, but that were not anticipated in the fiscal year 1990 budget.

FECA benefits will be paid from this account to employees of the Panama Canal Commission. In 1989, a Panama Canal Commission compensation fund was established to provide for the accumulation of funds to defray the Commission's workers' compensation obligations pursuant to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

The fiscal year 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Act (Public Law 101-302) changed the drawdown date from September 15 to August 15, enabling the agency to meet any immediate shortage of funds without requesting supplemental appropriations and allowing maximum flexibility for continuation of benefit payments without interruption. It also authorized the unobligated balance of deposits to the FECA account to remain available through September 30, 1991. In September 1990, the Postal Service will prepay their fiscal year 1991 FECA bill as required by an amendment to Public Law 101-239 and the language provides authority to carry over unobligated funds into fiscal year 1991 as resources to offset compensation, medical and other benefit payments, and expenses.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1990	$642,427,000
Budget estimate, 1991	915,593,000
House allowance	919,552,000
Committee recommendation	919,552,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $919,552,000 for the black lung disability trust fund. This is $3,959,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is $277,125,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, including a $700,000 supplemental appropriated in Public Law 101-302.

The Committee recommendation for this entitlement program is $592,426,000 for payment of benefits, including $54,407,000 available from prior year budget authority, and $52,777,000 for salaries and expenses for various components of the Department of Labor. The recommendation also includes $328,000,000 to be drawn down primarily for interest payments on advances, which are resumed following the 5-year moratorium through fiscal year 1990, as provided for in the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 [COBRA].

The trust fund pays all black lung compensation/medical and survivor benefit expenses when no responsible mine operator can be assigned liability for such benefits, or when coal mine employment ceased prior to 1970, as well as all administrative costs of the Department of Labor, including reimbursement of Health and Human Services, and Treasury incurred in administering the benefits program and operating the trust fund.

Financing for the fund comes from a coal excise tax, reimbursement payments from mine operators for benefit payments made by the fund before the mine operator is found liable, and advances to the fund to assure availability of necessary funds when liabilities my exceed other income. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 continues the current tax structure until 2014. Advances for fiscal year 1991 are estimated at $361,000,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$267,019,000
Budget estimate, 1991	287,893,000
House allowance	291,243,000
Committee recommendation	295,893,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $295,893,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which is $4,650,000 more than the House allowance and $8,000,000 above the administration's request and $28,874,000 over the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration promulgates occupational safety and health standards and enforces compliance by inspecting places of employment. The agency also provides consultation, training, and information services for employers and employees and publishes statistics concerning the incidence, severity and cause of occupational injuries and illnesses. Fifty-percent matching grants are provided by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to assist States and jurisdictions in administering and enforcing State occupational safety and health programs.

The Committee recommendation includes a full-time equivalent [FTE] staff level of 2,473, an increase of 48 over 1990. This staff increase includes 34 FTE's and $2,700,000 to provide for targeted program initiative enforcement activities. The recommendation also includes requested program increases of $3,228,000 for the replacement within the integrated management information system, and $4,000,000 to provide for the ongoing Bureau of Labor Statistics redesign of the Occupational Safety and Health Statistical Program.

For State enforcement activities, the Committee recommends an increase of $5,000,000 over the President's budget and $2,000,000 over the House allowance. The increase is intended to more adequately allow State-plan States to operate effective OSHA programs. The Committee directs that a portion of these funds be utilized to eliminate funding inequities in States in order to ensure that all workers are afforded comparable protection nationwide. Funds should be made available and distributed according to an equitable formula which attempts to achieve parity among the States.

The Committee did not agree to the House inclusion of $350,000, for which there was no budget request, for targeted training grants under the compliance assistance activity.

The committee understands these funds would be used to establish a pilot worker safety training program for people employed in the logging industry. The program would be carried out in close cooperation with people in the logging industry, and training should take place on the logging site by technical experts who are responsive to changes in equipment and the needs of the work force. The Committee notes that in at least one State a coalition of independent loggers, foresters, and representatives from the forest and insurance industries is in the process of developing such an onsite training program. The Committee will carefully review this program in conference with the House.

For safety and health standards activities, the Committee recommends $10,155,000, compared to the administration request and House allowance of $7,155,000. This increase of $3,000,000 consists of $900,000 for 14 additional FTE's, and $2,100,000 for contracts and printing costs necessary to expand existing standards activities. OSHA regulatory activity continues at a very slow pace. The agency has been unable to address new areas of hazards (that is, ergonomics and many chemical hazards) on a timely basis. Regulations take 5 to 7 years to complete. Additional resources are needed to speed up the process and to permit OSHA to establish and act on priorities.

The Committee recommends continuation of all OSHA bill language provisions carried in the enacted fiscal year 1990 appropriations legislation, including the small business exemption deleted by the House. This provision exempts employers of 10 or fewer individuals from routine safety inspections, if they have occupational injury lost workday case rates below the national average. Provisions contained in both House and Senate versions of the bill are: An exemption from coverage of farms employing 10 or fewer individuals, unless the farms have a temporary labor camp; and a prohibition against regulations which restrict work activity in any area by reason of the potential for recreational hunting, fishing, or spent shooting in that area.

The Committee recommendation also includes increases totaling $13,264,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, space rental, and special salary rates for industrial hygienists. A planned decrease of $2,318,000 in support costs associated with staff relocated from California is also included.

The Committee commends the Department for its continued support of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Nurse Intern Program. The 8-week internship for nurses in graduate school who are specializing in occupational health has helped to demonstrate the significant role of occupational nurses to occupational health. The interns have participated in the development of OSHA's technical manual on hospital inspections and a course for OSHA's Training Institute to permit continuing education credit for nurses. The Committee is aware of the contribution that nurses, as agency staff and expert witnesses and consultants, recently played in the promulgation of the bloodborne disease standard. The Committee attributes this to OSHA's recognition of professional nursing's role in the provision of occupational health and at the agency in standards development. The Committee urges the Department of Labor to ensure comprehensive effective occupational health programs by continuing support of occupational nursing as an autonomous professional discipline within occupational health, just as medicine, safety, and industrial hygiene are designated within OSHA. These four disciplines must work collaboratively as a multidisciplinary team but on equal footing. The agency is encouraged to pursue employing more occupational nurses to assist in the agency's work. OSHA must use those who are on the frontline in providing education, care, and medical monitoring of employees to operate effectively and increase the productivity of the agency.

The Committee is pleased to learn that OSHA has hired an occupational health nurse within the directorate of technical support.

The Committee recommends that OSHA, in order to ensure that the perspective of occupational health nursing is more adequately represented in policymaking, establish an Office of Occupational Nursing which reports to the director of the directorate of technical support, at a level comparable to the Office of Medicine.

A single OSHA area office is located in Augusta, ME, covering the State of Maine, which is over 550 miles from north to south and over 33,000 square miles in area. Maine has a high proportion of hazardous industries and one of the highest rates of workplace injuries in the Nation. OSHA has acknowledged that the Augusta area office is overburdened and distant from much of the State's critical industries, including the paper and lumbering industry located in the northern two-thirds of the State. As a result, the Augusta office necessarily is staffed with 21 persons, which is above the level that otherwise would be projected under OSHA's national staffing model. The Committee supports this enhanced level for the Augusta area office and further directs OSHA to open a district office in Bangor, ME, with additional staff. This increased coverage will locate OSHA closer to the paper and logging industry in northern Maine and more fully and adequately cover the State.

The Committee is pleased that OSHA awarded five 1-year grants to improve the technical literacy of employees and make the scientific terminology of material safety data sheets [MSDS's] readily understandable by workers and community organizations as recommended by the Committee. The Committee understands that additional grants totaling $450,000 will be awarded in fiscal year 1991 to organizations which are established as joint labor-management trust funds to further address these important issues. The Committee notes that it is appropriated for OSHA to utilize a portion of the funds available for this program for associated administrative costs.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$168,098,000
Budget estimate, 1991	172,500,000
House allowance	177,767,000
Committee recommendation	179,823,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $179,823,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration. The recommendation is $11,725,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation of $168,098,000 and $7,323,000 above the budget request.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration is responsible for enforcing the Federal Mine Safety Act of 1977 throughout the mining industry. It insures the safety and health of the Nation's miners by conducting inspections and special investigations of mine operations, promulgating mandatory safety and health standards, cooperating with States in developing effective State programs, and improving training in conjunction with States and the mining industry.

The Committee recommendation of $179,823,000 and 2,691 FTE positions includes program increases of $270,000 to conduct special studies and analyses for standards development, $500,000 to lease motor vehicles, and $915,000 to provide for the replacement and repair of equipment. An increase of $7,148,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, the fiscal year 1991 pay raise and annualization of the fiscal year 1990 pay increase, increased costs for the Federal employees' compensation payments, rent, transportation, and travel is also provided. However, a general provision requires absorption of 1991 pay raise amounts.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 for a fire fighting facility at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy. Of this amount, $1,400,000 would provide for a mine emergency and fire fighting training facility to provide hands-on training in ventilation, mine rescue, emergency training, and other areas, and $100,000 would provide for an additional three full-time equivalent positions.

The Committee has not agreed to the administration's budget proposal to eliminate 18 full-time equivalent staff in coal enforcement, 8 in metal and nonmetal enforcement, 1 in standards development, 2 in assessments, 3 in educational policy and development, 12 in technical support, and 6 in program administration. After several years of decline, the Committee notes the fatality rate for coal mining increased 27 percent between 1988 and 1989. Accordingly, this is not the time to lessen the commitment to ensuring a safe and healthy working environment for miners. Therefore, the recommendation includes $3,723,000 to restore those 50 positions compared to $3,167,000 provided by the House. The proposed reduction of $1,100,000 for information planning systems also has been restored. In addition, the Committee has provided an increase of $1,000,000 to enhance MSHA's State grants program.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Appropriations, 1990	$192,457,000
Budget estimate, 1991	205,084,000
House allowance	207,274,000
Committee recommendation	206,674,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $206,674,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is $1,590,000 over the administration's request and $600,000 below the House allowance. The recommendation is $14,217,000 more than the 1990 comparable appropriation.

The recommendation includes a full-time equivalent [FTE] staff level of 2,218, a net increase of 22 over the administration's request. In addition, the recommendation provides authority to expend $52,210,000 from the "Employment Security Administration" account in the unemployment trust fund. This amount is $550,000 below the House allowance, $3,333,000 over the comparable 1990 level, and $4,510,000 over the administration's request.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics. The Bureau collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data on employment and unemployment; prices and living conditions; consumer expenditures; wages and employee benefits; industrial relations activities; productivity and technological change in U.S. industries; projections of economic growth, the labor force, and employment by industry and occupation; and occupational injuries and illnesses. The Bureau's statistical series provide some of the major indicators used in developing economic and social policy, making decisions in the business and labor community, developing legislative and other programs affecting labor, conducting research on labor market issues, and administering and evaluating ongoing Federal programs.

The Committee has rejected the administration's request to eliminate the Mass Layoffs and Plant Closings Program and has included 14 FTE's and $5,500,000 to restore this program in fiscal year 1991. This is $550,000 below the House allowance, based on the expectation that economies can be realized through greater State participation in the financing of this program.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending $600,000 and eight additional FTE's for development of better data concerning foreign investment in the United States. This information should include periodic reports concerning unemployment, wages, and occupational structures of foreign-owned firms operating in this country. The Committee did not, however, agree with the House recommendation of $600,000 for revising the current official poverty measure; this matter would appear to be more appropriately considered under Department of Commerce appropriations, as a Bureau of Census activity.

The Committee recommendation includes the requested program increases totaling $8,136,000. This includes 19 FTE's and $2,000,000 for improvement of Federal economic indicators, $4,309,000 for the consolidation of the national office site, and $1,827,000 to restore the 1990 sequester.

The Committee recommendation also includes $10,819,000 over 1990 for increased costs for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, space rental, funding the Census Bureau contract, the working capital fund, and the annualization of the current population survey. A planned decrease of 14 FTE and $1,455,000 in the standard industrial classification system revision is also included in the recommendation.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations,1990	$117,714,000
Budget estimate, 1991	131,313,000
House allowance	132,788,000
Committee recommendation	132,809,000

The Committee recommends a Federal funds appropriation of $132,809,000 for departmental management, salaries and expenses, which is $1,496,000 above the administration's request and $21,000 above the House allowance. The recommendation is $15,095,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

The recommendation also includes trust funds of $285,000 to be transferred from the "Employment Security Administration" account of the unemployment trust fund, and $23,355,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund. The recommendation from all sources totals $156,449,000, which supports a total of

1,969 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. The FTE level represents an increase of 47 from the fiscal year 1990 level.

The appropriation finances staff responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of departmental policy and management activities for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the American worker. Other activities include international labor affairs, promoting employment of people with disabilities, and the Women's Bureau.

The Committee's recommendation reflects requested program increases totaling $6,494,000 and 67 FTE's. An increase of $3,011,000 and 63 FTE's is included for the Office of the Solicitor to provide increased legal services for the greater number of case referrals projected. This increase includes $1,443,000 and 33 FTE's for ERISA, $940,000 and 18 FTE's for occupational safety and health, $314,000 and 6 FTE's for Office of Federal Contract Compliance, and $314,000 and 6 FTE's for wage and hour. A total of $72,000 and one FTE is included for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy to administer research contracts. An increase of $59,000 and two FTE's is included for the Women's Bureau to expand the work and family clearinghouse data base. An increase of $51,000 and one FTE is also included for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs for policy analysis and related immigration research.

The recommendation also provides increases of $2,125,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy including $1,625,000 for research and development activities to support Secretarial objectives and $500,000 for workplace substance abuse activities. An increase of $1,100,000 is included for the Office of the Solicitor for increased travel, stenographic reporting services, litigation support, and personal computers. Last, an increase of $76,000 is provided for the President's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities for increased travel.

The recommendation reflects acceptance of proposed program decreases totaling $789,000 and six FTE's. A decrease of $432,000 and six FTE's is included to reflect a decrease in the longshore workload in the Office of Administrative Law Judges. The recommendation reflects a one-time decrease of $150,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs for an International Labor Organization grant to computerize a worker-rights index and a program decrease of $207,000 to provide for a reduction in contracts. The Committee rejects the proposed decrease of $540,000 for the Women's Bureau related to the displaced homemakers network and has added an additional $460,000 to provide a total amount of $1,000,000 to assist this population. In addition, the Committee rejects the proposed decrease of 16 FTE's and $659,000 in trust funds for black lung case processing by the Benefits Review Board, and adds back 10 FTE's and $650,000 in trust funds of the requested decrease for black lung workload by the administrative law judges. Therefore, the Committee recommendation for these activities includes a total of 181 FTE's for the Benefits Review Board and 240 FTE's for the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

The recommendation also reflects built-in increases totaling $7,074,000. The nonprogram increase amount reflects mandatory increases for such items as increased personnel compensation and benefits costs, as well as mandatory nonpersonnel cost increases for such items as space rental, working capital fund, contract costs, and supplies.

The Committee recommends an amount of $500,000 over the budget request and the House allowance for the President's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities to facilitate the awareness of employers to the employment potential of people with disabilities and to foster the development of incentives to both employees and potential workers with disabilities, principally through expanded support of the job accommodation network [JAN].

The proposed Americans with Disabilities Act is already making an impact on the JAN workload, and this trend is expected to continue to escalate. Forty percent of the calls request information about accommodations needed to hire a new worker. Another 45 percent concern information about retention of current employees with disabilities, improvement in work environment, and advancement or promotion of current employees. Most calls require a return call since additional research is often needed. Cases are becoming more complex as JAN's reputation for quality service becomes more widely known. Based on the current rate of call increase, 44 percent, JAN will process at least 11,000 cases in fiscal year 1991. An evaluation of JAN reveals that 72 percent of the cases handled have resulted in placement into employment.

The Committee further provides an increase of $3,771,000, including $1,621,000 in general funds and $2,150,000 in trust funds, to fully finance the employment levels in the adjudication activity in fiscal year 1991. An increase of $1,374,000, including $1,100,000 from the black lung disability trust fund, is provided to the Benefits Review Board to finance salary and related benefits costs for the 165 FTE's in the fiscal year 1991 request and cover necessary costs associated with the Board's relocation. The Office of Administrative Law Judges is increased by $2,397,000, including $1,050,000 from the black lung disability trust fund, to fund salary and benefits costs for the 230 FTE's in the budget and to cover necessary travel and contract writer support costs. The Committee expects that the Office of Administrative Law Judges will open an office in southern California to expedite processing of longshore claims. In addition, $500,000 in trust funds are provided to the Solicitor's Office to fully fund staff related to black lung workload.

The Committee is aware of the Human Intervention and Motivation Study [HIMS], a comprehensive alcohol and drug identification, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation program for the airline industry. This highly successful program was pioneered in 1974 by the Air Line Pilots Association with the cooperation of most major air carriers and the Federal Aviation Administration and was funded in part by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In the past 6 years the program has been weakened by lack of central focus and control and changing airline priorities and commitments. The Committee believes this unique program of prevention and rehabilitation in a critical area of public health and safety should be reactivated in its former sense and should receive full grant funding. The Committee recommendation includes the full amount of the budget request, $2,500,000, for all substance abuse control activities, compared to the $2,000,000 House allowance.

The Committee continues to be concerned about pay differentials among men and women in the work force. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Department to consider establishing a clearinghouse within the Department of Labor to collect and disseminate information on public and private sector initiatives; to identify and eliminate wage discrimination based on race, sex, or national origin; to provide technical assistance to public and private sector entities which would like to take steps to identify and eliminate discriminatory wage-setting practices; and to conduct and promote research into the development of techniques to identify or eliminate such disparities.

The Secretary may reimburse this account with fiscal year 1991 funds available under Department of Labor appropriations to finance expenses incurred in litigation of extraordinary size and complexity conducted by the Solicitor of Labor in furtherance of a program, project, or activity. The Committee expects to be notified if this occurs.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1990	$160,938,000
Budget estimate, 1991	161,514,000
House allowance	172,031,000
Committee recommendation	172,031,000

The Committee recommends a trust fund limitation of $172,031,000 for the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training. This is $10,517,000 more than the amount of the administration request, $11,093,000 more than the comparable 1990 limitation, and the same as the House allowance. This limitation provides authority to expend funds from the "Employment Security Administration" account of the unemployment trust fund. The Committee recommendation also provides for 288 full-time equivalent [FTE] staff, which is also the amount of the administration request.

The Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training exercises functional supervision over the execution of veterans' counseling, training, and placement policies through the public employment service and other employment and training programs. This includes responsibility for the Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program, and Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program. Other activities include promoting compliance by Federal contractors with affirmative action requirements for special veteran target groups, and handling claims from veterans, reservists, and National Guard members for restoration of jobs, seniority, and pension rights denied by their employers due to absences from the workplace to perform military service.

The recommended funding levels include $72,851,000 for the Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program, an increase of $4,243,000 over the budget request, $79,076,000 for the Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program, $4,603,000 over the budget request, $17,604,000 for Federal staff costs, and $2,500,000 for the National Veterans' Training Institute.

The Committee recommendation provides for built-in increases of $1,467,000, requested by the administration, for Federal promotions and pay, nonpersonnel service costs, Federal Employees' Compensation Act costs, and State salary costs.

Program changes consist of two increases requested by the agency and recommended by the Committee. These are $200,000 for computer replacements and $225,000 for a pilot Transition Assistance Program, which provides employment information and vocational guidance to service members within 180 days of separation.

The Committee has also provided for increases not requested by the agency. These include, an additional $1,671,000 to fund the National Veterans Training Institute at a level of $2,500,000, a decrease of $73,000 over the 1990 level of 2,573,000. The Institute, which was established in December 1986 and legally mandated by Public Law 100-323 in May 1988, provides for training of Federal and State staff involved in the provision of services to veterans. The agency request for this Institute for 1991 was $829,000, $1,744,000 less than provided in 1990. A cut of this magnitude, 60 percent from the 1990 level, would cause a major setback to this newly authorized Institute. The Committee has, therefore, restored funding to near the 1990 workload level.

In the area of State grants, the agency has proposed a funding level which would not allow the States to provide staff sufficient to satisfy the mandates of the authorizing legislation. The Committee has determined to add sufficient funds to allow the State grant programs to comply with the law. Of this additional amount of $8,846,000, $4,603,000 is required by section 2003A of title 38 of the U.S. Code, which specifies that there be one Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program specialist for every 5,300 veterans in each State, and $4,243,000 is required by the Veterans' Employment, Training, and Counseling Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100-323, which specifies that 1,600 local veterans' employment representative positions be funded.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990	$41,422,000
Budget estimate, 1991	44,463,000
House allowance	45,713,000
Committee recommendation	45,713,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $45,713,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance, $1,250,000 over the budget estimate, and is $4,291,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

The increases over the President's budget consist of $1,000,000 for uncontrollable overtime workload and $250,000 for five FTE's for legal staff formerly financed by the Solicitor's Office.

The recommendation is in addition to trust funds of $4,195,000 to be transferred from the "Employment Security Administration" account in the unemployment trust fund and trust funds of $371,000 from the black lung disability trust fund.

The Committee recommends 553 full-time equivalent positions for the Office of Inspector General, including 51 positions financed by the transfers from trust funds. This total is the same as the

House allowance and five FTE's more than the comparable number in fiscal year 1990.

The recommended funding level includes mandatory increases for items such as personnel compensation and benefits; travel; GSA space rent; rent, communications, and utilities; and contracts and other services. The recommendation includes an increase of $596,000 to fund the existing level of audit contracts, and a reduction of $203,000 for working capital fund charges.

The Office of Inspector General is responsible for recommending policies to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Department of Labor programs; increasing economy and efficiency; conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations in Department of Labor operations; and informing the Secretary and Congress about problems and corrective actions taken. The Office of Labor Racketeering investigates labor racketeering by organized criminal groups within employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

AGENDA FOR A REVITALIZED RURAL AMERICA

In fiscal year 1990, the Committee devised an action plan for rural America focusing on improving access to health care services in rural areas. The action plan targeted over $150,000,000 to health and education programs such as the National Health Service Corps, health professions education, transition grants for rural hospitals, community and migrant health centers, and rural education laboratories. Substantial funding was devoted to new initiatives in rural and native American mental health research, farm safety and health, and rural health research.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts initiated in the action plan to improve access to health care services for rural Americans. The fiscal year 1991 agenda for a revitalized rural America builds on that plan with further initiatives to reduce the gap in health status between urban and rural areas.

Rural America is home to approximately 27 percent of the U.S. population. Rural areas comprise a disproportionate share of the Nation's elderly population: 13 percent of the rural population is comprised of age 65 and over, as compared to 10 percent for the urban population.

The rural population is characterized by chronic illness and disability, including diabetes, hypertension, and vision and hearing impairments due to farm-related injuries. Rural areas continue to show very high poverty rates: one out of six rural families lives in poverty, compared to one out of every eight urban families.

One of the most profound illustrations of the lack of health care services in rural America is the number of rural areas that are designated health manpower shortage areas. These areas suffer from a lack of health care practitioners, with no more than 1 physician to every 3,500 residents.

In 1988, 29 percent of the rural population lived in a designated primary care health manpower shortage area, compared with 9 percent of the urban population. Almost 16.5 million people live in rural primary care health manpower shortage areas. In addition, 61 percent of the rural population lives in psychiatric health manpower shortage areas. Compounding the difficulty in accessing health care for residents of rural areas is a lack of public transportation systems.

The Committee believes that these statistics sharply illustrate the importance of continuing the effort begun in fiscal year 1990 in the action plan. To address this pressing need, the Committee has developed a 1991 blueprint to improve both the access and availability of health care services to rural America as the Nation approaches the year 2000.

The Committee's agenda for a revitalized rural America focuses attention on programs that will increase access to health care by providing additional health practitioners, encouraging development of alternative models for rural health care delivery, improving rural hospital services, coordinating State and Federal rural health initiatives, and increasing research and service delivery for rural areas.

A summary of these specific programs and allocations follows:

National Health Service Corps.—The Committee has doubled funding for this program, which brings physicians, nurses, and other health care providers to underserved rural and inner-city areas. Funding for the National Health Service Corps is increased to $107,882,000, which is $57,163,000 over the fiscal year 1990 funding level, in order to increase the number of health professionals coming into service.

Health services outreach to rural areas.—Funding cutbacks in recent years have eliminated most outreach services to rural areas, leaving many rural residents without the benefit of primary preventive care. The Committee has provided $20,000,000 for a new initiative to establish cooperative outreach programs in health and mental health. These programs may be carried out through community/migrant health centers, local health departments, community mental health centers, hospitals or private practices, other publicly funded health or social services agencies.

Community and migrant health centers.—The Committee has increased the budget for community and migrant health centers to $531,000,000 from $506,257,000 in fiscal year 1990. The increase of almost $25,000,000 is directed to expanding the scope of services at these health centers, increasing the number of medically indigent served, and restoring parity in funding between urban and rural grantees.

Primary care health professions and nursing programs.—The Committee has not accepted the administration's proposal to eliminate most funding for health professions and nurse training programs. Instead, the Committee has increased the programs most vital to training primary care health providers, including area health education centers and border health education centers, physician assistants, nurse practitioners and nurse-midwives, and allied health professionals. Full funding is recommended for interdisciplinary training for rural health care practice. The Committee has increased health professions and nurse training programs $34,779,000 over fiscal year 1990, to $249,509,000.

Farm safety initiative.—The Committee has provided $19,500,000 to continue the national effort began last year to improve the health and safety of our Nation's farmers and their families. An additional $8,000,000 has been allocated to expand surveillance, research, and intervention activities in order to substantially reduce the incidence of fatal and nonfatal traumatic injury and occupational diseases.

Rural health transition grants.—The Committee has included $25,000,000 for the program of rural health care transition grants. Grants of up to $50,000 a year for 2 years are awarded to small rural hospitals to help them develop and implement transition strategies that allow these hospitals to remain financially viable and thereby continue to provide health care services. For the third year in a row, the administration requested no funds for this program. However, the Committee believes this program is essential to maintaining access to health care services in smaller communities.

Essential access community hospitals and rural primary care hospitals.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 to initiate a new program authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. The program provides grants to States for the purpose of developing rural health care plans and designating hospitals and other health facilities as essential access community hospitals or rural primary care hospitals. These EACH/RPCH facilities will provide access to health care services in communities that otherwise would go unserved.

Rural and native American mental health research.—The incidence of substance abuse, depression, suicide, and other mental disorders continue to be disproportionately high in rural areas, and alarmingly high among native populations. The Committee has provided $15,000,000 for rural and native American mental health research, to continue the initiative started in fiscal year 1990. These funds are to be targeted toward developing social work research models for family-centered treatment.

Cancer research.—Continuing its effort started in fiscal year 1990 to expand essential health research in rural areas, the Committee's agenda for fiscal year 1991 includes $2,000,000 for new cancer research centers to serve underserved rural areas.

Rural aging.—To continue and expand research on the rural elderly, which comprise almost one-third of the Nation's elderly population, the Committee has added $1,000,000 to support two rural aging research centers at the National Institute on Aging.

Environmental health.—The Committee has added $1,500,000 to the budget of the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences to expand research on chemical most frequently encountered by farmers, farm families, and agricultural workers.

Nursing research.—Residents of rural areas often have limited access to health services due to the geographical isolation of communities and of individual families. Nursing services can be the most readily available and cost-effective means of reducing this geographic isolation and enhancing health care service delivery. The Committee's agenda for a revitalized rural America includes $1,500,000 to establish a research initiative for vulnerable populations at the National Center for Nursing Research.

National Library of Medicine outreach.—The agenda includes $5,000,000 to expand the NLM outreach effort for rural areas. These outreach efforts make available to rural health professionals up-to-date medical information. Without the NLM outreach, many of these professionals, who work in isolation, would be unable to keep current.

Office of Rural Health Policy.—The Committee has increased funding for the Office of Rural Health Policy to $5,500,000. Included in this allocation is $2,200,000 for the seven university-based rural research centers, and $2,000,000 to initiate grants for State Offices of Rural Health.

Rural research agenda.—The Committee has provided $2,774,000 to the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to continue work on the congressionally mandated rural health services research agenda. In addition, the Committee has charged the agency with ensuring that all of its research is relevant to rural populations wherever possible.

Rural education initiatives.—The Committee has provided a total of $8,900,000 for the rural component of the regional educational laboratories. These funds help the network of regional laboratories address the unique educational problems and curriculum needs of rural areas. In addition, the Committee has included $4,645,000 for rural technical assistance centers. This will provide the third year of funding for these centers, which assist State and local education agencies in providing chapter 1 services to disadvantaged students in rural areas. Total funding provided for these education initiatives is $13,545,000.

The Committee believes that the agenda for a revitalized rural America will continue and expand the vital effort begun in fiscal year 1990 to restore essential health and education services to rural communities across the nation. Funding for the agenda for a revitalized rural American is as follows:

Funding for rural initiatives

Rural health services:	
National Health Service Corps	$107,882,000
Health services outreach grants	20,000,000
Community and migrant health centers	24,743,000
Health professions and nursing	34,779,000
Farm safety initiative	19,500,000
National Library of Medicine	5,000,000
Subtotal	211,904,000
Rural hospital revitalization:	
Rural hospital transition grants	25,000,000
Essential access hospitals	10,000,000
Subtotal	35,000,000
Rural health research:	
Office of Rural Health Policy	5,500,000
Rural mental health research	15,000,000
Rural cancer research centers	2,000,000
Rural aging research centers	1,000,000
Environmental/agricultural health	1,500,000
Nursing research	1,500,000
Rural health services research	2,774,000
Subtotal	29,274,000
Rural education:	
Educational laboratories	8,900,000
Technical assistance centers	4,645,000
Subtotal	13,545,000
Total, rural agenda	289,723,000

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Over the past several years, the Committee has called special attention to the tragic impact Alzheimer's disease is having on our society. This disease demands prolonged periods of care, causes enormous hardship for families, wastes precious human resources, and creates a tremendous drain upon both the public Treasury and the personal savings of families. Unfortunately, recent studies have determined that more than 4 million Americans are suffering from Alzheimer's disease or nearly twice as many as were previously thought at an estimated cost to society of $90,000,000,000 per year. The same studies project that with the rapid growth of the elderly population, an alarming 14 million persons could be afflicted by the middle of the next century.

Alzheimer's disease is already costing society over $90,000,000,000 annually, taking into account nursing home care, the cost of informal care at home, and lost wages. If this Nation does not take steps to head off this problem, it will cost far more to come to terms with the ravages of Alzhiemer's disease in the future, both in terms of family resources and public expenditures. The projected increase in the number of Alzheimer victims also will have a profound effect on a health care system that is already strained to the limit. Health and nursing care facilities will rapidly become understaffed and overcrowded institutions from which death will provide the only certain hope of release.

For all of these reasons, the Committee believes Alzheimer's research should be increased to a level commensurate with the public health impact of this disorder. Now is the time to embark on a national program to cure, treat, and ultimately prevent this insidious disease from destroying future generations. To that end, the Committee bill contains the following amounts to carry out biomedical and services research on Alzheimer's disease.

	1989	1990 estimate	Estimate	Committee recommendation
National Institutes of Health	$104,982,000	$119,725,000	$124,487,000	[1] $265,160,000
Centers for Disease Control	154,500	155,500	171,000	800,000
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	23,632,000	26,210,000	26,644,000	36,644,000
Health Care and Financing Administration	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Office of Human Development Services, Administration on Aging	470,000	900,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total	130,338,500	147,990,500	152,802,000	305,604,000

[1] Funding for the National Institute on Aging increases by $117,229,000; funding for the National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Stroke increases by $23,444,000.

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME [AIDS]

Appropriations, 1990	$1,529,658,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,630,643,000
House allowance	1,147,113,000
Committee recommendation	2,184,955,000

The bill includes a total of $2,184,955,000 for Public Health Service [PHS] program activities associated with AIDS. This is $561,607,000 more than requested by the administration, and $518,234,000 more than provided by the House. Not included in this bill, but also within the PHS, is $63,236,000 for the AIDS activities of the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], and $1,013,000 for the AIDS activities of the Indian Health Service [IHS]. The appropriations for AIDS continue to significantly increase, as shown below:

Fiscal year:	
1982	$5,555,000
1983	28,736,000
1984	61,460,000
1985	108,618,000
1986	233,793,000
1987	502,455,000
1988	962,018,000
1989	1,301,012,000
1990	1,585,878,000
1991 estimate	2,184,955,000

In addition to the amount the Committee expects to be spent by the PHS agencies in fiscal year 1991 on AIDS, the Federal Government will spend another $1,728,000,000 on AIDS treatment, testing, and research through Medicaid, Medicare, Social Security, and the Departments of Labor, Defense, Veteran Affairs, State, and Justice. In summary, the Federal Government will spend over $3,900,000,000 on AIDS in fiscal year 1991 as shown in the following table:

Public Health Service	$2,184,955,000
Medicaid (Federal share)	870,000,000
Medicare	140,000,000
Social Security Administration	305,000,000
HHS Human Development/Civil Rights	22,000,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	229,000,000
Department of Defense	109,000,000
Agency for International Development	41,000,000
Department of Justice/Bureau of Prisons	9,000,000
Department of State	2,000,000
Department of Labor	1,000,000
Total	3,912,955,000

The table at the end of the report shows the amount included in the bill for each PHS agency and institute along with the 1990 amounts, the President's budget request, and the amount provided by the House.

Magnitude of the problem and response to date

In calendar year 1989, over 35,000 new cases of AIDS were reported, a 9-percent increase over 1988. In total, as of May 31, 1990, 136,204 AIDS cases and 83,245 AIDS-related deaths in the United States have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] since June 1981. Of the number of reported cases, over 83,000 or 61 percent have died. In addition, of the 136,204 reported AIDS cases, 2,315 are pediatric AIDS cases (children under age 13) and 1,238 or 54 percent have died. Each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the trust territories have reported cases of AIDS. HIV infection has become an epidemic of major proportions. Revised projections estimate that by 1993 the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases in the United States will range between 390,000 and 480,000, with cumulative deaths between 285,000 and 340,000. In 1993 alone, approximately 61,000 to 98,000 new cases are expected to be reported and between 53,000 and 76,000 persons are expected to die from complications associated with AIDS. Of critical importance is that estimates show that there are now between 580,000 and 640,000 persons alive and infected with HIV and at some stage of the disease process, who could benefit from care or treatment.

The Committee continues to be impressed with the progress made against AIDS. The number of clinical trial groups has grown from 15 in 1986 to 47 and includes 15 pediatric units. The community programs for clinical research on AIDS has enabled more HIV infected minorities to gain access to clinical trials. PHS researchers are evaluating the use of early intervention strategies in delaying the onset of HIV-related disease and prolonging the quality of life of infected individuals. A number of experimental drugs are being tested against both the human virus and the opportunistic infections that most commonly affect persons with AIDS. New information and education programs, as well as expansion of existing risk assessment and prevention efforts will help reduce the chances of more people becoming infected. Approximately 633 community-based organizations receive support to implement activities aimed at preventing HIV/AIDS infection in racial and ethnic minorities.

Last year the Committee expressed concern about the difficulty that each PHS agency encountered when trying to acquire sufficient FTE's to address activities, such as AIDS, that were funded by the Congress. During the past year, the Committee has not heard concerns about problems in acquiring FTE's. The Committee is very pleased with the administration's response to this problem. Because of the importance of the issue, the Committee will continue to review this issue to assure that FTE's do not again become an obstacle in the PHS battle against AIDS and other illnesses.

The PHS should continue to expand research and prevention efforts to gain knowledge and understanding about the disease process. The PHS should give priority to education and prevention, testing of new drugs which treat opportunistic infections as well as the virus itself, vaccine development, and surveillance and epidemiologic efforts. Efforts should focus on the development, testing, and evaluation of vaccines and new therapeutic drugs, with increased access of minority populations to clinical trials, and increased involvement of community providers in clinical trials. Prevention activities should include programs that focus on expanded counseling, testing, and partner notification programs and their evaluation; programs targeting high-risk, out-of-school youth (homeless, runaways, et cetera), and IV drug abusers and their partners; increased education and training center initiatives to further train health professionals; and preventing perinatal infection. Special emphasis should also be placed on programs providing services to persons with AIDS. PHS should further develop and utilize electronic technologies to make available and disseminate HIV/AIDS-related information to scientists and the public.

Pediatric AIDS initiatives

The Committee remains greatly concerned about the escalating pediatric AIDS problem in the United States. As of May 1990, over 2,315 cases of pediatric AIDS were reported to CDC. Of these cases, 1,239 or 54 percent have died. AIDS is now the ninth leading cause of death among children 1 to 4 years old, and the seventh in young people between ages 15 and 24. Pediatric HIV infection is a complex entity with a disease process which differs from HIV infection in adults, and as such requires specially tailored approaches to research, care, financing, and prevention. Seroprevalence studies designed to monitor the problem should be continued and perinatal prevention projects and clinical trials should be expanded. The Committee has provided $10,000,000 for an increase of basic research in pediatric AIDS. The following table depicts funding for the last 2 years, and the fiscal year 1991 Committee recommendations:

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICE PEDIATRIC AIDS

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1989	Fiscal year 1990	Fiscal year 1991—		Change
			President's budget	Senate recommendation	
Health Resources and Services Administration	8	15	15	15	
Centers for Disease Control	25	28	45	45	
National Institutes of Health	55	74	82	92	+10
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	8	9	14	14	
Office of Human Development Services	2.2	11.4	17.4	17.4	
Total	98.2	137.4	173.4	183.4	+10

Quality assurance

Quality diagnosis and treatment are the most important aspects of medical care. Because of mounting concern about decreasing quality of medical care (including testing, research, and treatment), decreasing access to quality care, and dramatically increasing costs of care throughout the country, the Committee directs the Department of Health and Human Services to determine what mechanisms the Department can put in place to assure and promote quality of care in this country. The Department not only pays for a significant amount of care, but also provides care directly, funds research to promote advances in quality care, and supports education and training of providers. Because of this, the Department can greatly influence the quality of medical diagnosis and treatment in this country. The Committee directs the Department to report back to the Committee by July 1, 1991, on ways of addressing quality of care throughout the Department, as well as the feasibility of establishing an office within the Office of the Secretary to direct and coordinate activities within the Department related to quality of care and quality assurance within the field of health care.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 1990	**$1,760,808,000**
Budget estimate, 1991	**1,695,957,000**
House allowance	**1,627,375,000**
Committee recommendation	**2,474,940,000**

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,474,940,000 for health resources and services. This is $778,983,000 more than the administration request, $847,565,000 above the House allowance, and $714,132,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The HRSA appropriation supports programs that provide health care services to mothers and infants, the underserved, the elderly, the homeless, migrant farmworkers, and others. This appropriation provides Federal support for cooperative programs in community health, AIDS care, health care provider training, and health care delivery systems and facilities.

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Community health centers

The Committee has included $477,000,000 for the Community Health Centers [CHC] Program, including $33,476,000 requested for the infant mortality initiative. This total is $5,215,000 more than the administration's request, $20,086,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $13,000,000 below the House allowance.

The Community Health Center Program is fundamental to Federal efforts to provide primary health care services to the Nation's growing medically indigent population. During fiscal year 1990, some 550 community health centers will serve about 5,350,000 medically underserved persons.

The Committee is deeply concerned that increased appropriations to the Community Health Center Program have not resulted in significant increases in the number of medically indigent served, nor the scope of health care services provided to this population. Rural and frontier areas of the Nation are disproportionately represented among those areas that are not served by this program.

The Committee is puzzled by the enormous disparity in annual Federal grants to health centers, which range from a low of $55,000 to a high of over $7,000,000 to a single grantee in 1 year. The Committee is deeply concerned that such a disparity in Federal grants is not justified either by legislative mandate or departmental policy. The Committee requests that the Department prepare a report detailing the history leading up to these extremely disparate awards, and steps that will be taken to assure a more equitable distribution of funds.

The Committee raised the concern in its fiscal year 1990 report that rural community health center grantees account for 61 percent of all grantees and serve 50 percent of all patients receiving care at community health centers, yet receive only 40 percent of grant funds. The Committee is encouraged that the gap between urban and rural grantees' funds is lessening, and anticipates that fiscal year 1991 awards will demonstrate parity between urban grantees and rural grantees.

The Committee is aware that the community health center in Davenport, IA, has expanded its service area to include residents of Lowden Lost Nation. The Committee encourages HRSA to provide funding to continue this initiative in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee is sympathetic to the concerns raised by providers of primary health care, including community and migrant health centers, regarding the availability and cost of medical malpractice insurance. The Committee requests that the General Accounting Office examine the costs of such insurance to health centers and to the Federal Government, and report back to the Committee. The report should address alternatives that might reduce the cost of insurance, such as group arrangements with private insurance, mechanisms for self-insurance, such as adopted by nurse-midwives, coverage under the Federal Tort Claims Act, and other alternatives. The Committee encourages the GAO to consult health centers and other health providers, insurers, and concerned health care organizations in its examination.

The Committee continues to be concerned that HRSA has not given sufficient priority to the health care needs of Asian Americans, especially those residing on the west coast. Many of these individuals are recent arrivals to the United States who lack access to health care due to cultural and language difference. Accordingly, the Department is strongly urged to make this population a priority and further, to work closely with recognized Asian American health care organizations and provider groups to ensure that their concerns are appropriately taken into account this year. The Committee finds that the Department has the authority to target particular ethnic and/or racial groups for services to meet such special and pressing needs as these.

The Committee notes that Hurricane Hugo caused severe service disruptions in provision of primary health care services in some rural poverty areas. The Committee recommends that the Department use up to $500,000 of the funds provided for grants to assist communities in rural poverty areas that are experiencing serious problems delivering primary health care services due to damage caused by Hurricane Hugo.

Migrant health

The Committee has included $54,000,000 for migrant health centers, including $2,232,000 requested for the infant mortality initiative. This amount is $3,399,000 above the administration request, $2,000,000 over the House amount, and $4,657,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

Migrant health center grants fund primary health care services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers and their families. In fiscal year 1990, an estimated 500,000 migrants and seasonal farmworkers will be served at about 400 clinics operated by 105 grantees in 40 States and Puerto Rico.

While expanded Medicaid coverage for infant mortality prevention and maternal and child health services may benefit many Americans, Medicaid eligibility for migrants who lack a continuous place of residence remains extremely limited. The Committee has increased funding in order to reach a greater proportion of this needy population.

The Committee allocated $500,000 in fiscal year 1990 for development of State environmental plans addressing migrant worker housing, pesticide exposure, water and sanitation, and health and social services. The Committee has provided an additional $500,000 in fiscal year 1991 to be set aside to develop additional State environmental plans.

The Committee is concerned about the possible loss of services to migrant agricultural workers and their families and the difficulty of accurately assessing services provided through migrant health center funds due to the current Bureau policy of jointly administering the community and migrant health center programs. The Committee requests that the Department prepare a report analyzing the services provided to migrants, seasonal farmworkers, and others, including the respective services received by those served and the costs incurred. The Committee is especially interested in the migrant health program's ability to account separately for community and migrant health center funds allocated to these target populations.

Health care for the homeless

The Committee has included $40,000,000 to continue the program of grants to nonprofit organizations to provide outpatient health and mental health services to the homeless. This is $6,333,000 more than the administration request for this program, the same as the House allowance, and $4,033,000 above the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The fiscal year 1990 appropriation provided $11,885,000 in advanced funding for the health care for the homeless program in fiscal year 1991. This amount combined with the Committee allowance of $40,000,000 will provide $51,885,000 to continue the operations of 109 grantees offering primary health care services to 350,000 homeless persons.

The health care for the homeless program provides for the delivery of primary health services, alcohol and substance abuse services, and mental health services to homeless individuals through 109 grantees in 43 States and the District of Columbia.

Black lung clinics

The Committee has included $3,800,000 for black lung clinics. This amount is $149,000 over the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the same as the House amount.

This program assists public and private entities to establish and operate clinics which provide for the analysis, examination, and treatment of respiratory and pulmonary impairments in coal miners. The clinics reduce the incidence of high-cost inpatient treatment for these conditions. With the additional funds provided, the program will be able to expand and improve access to health care services for 32,000 victims of black lung disease at 38 delivery sites.

Family planning

The Committee recommends $148,000,000 for family planning services. This amount is $8,865,000 above the administration request, and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The House deferred funding.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to fund this program through an appropriation to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and has retained this program in the Health Resources and Services Administration. The amount recommended includes support for operations associated with this program.

The Family Planning Program provides discretionary grant funds to States, local health departments, and private nonprofit groups to support the provision of voluntary family planning services primarily to low-income persons. The program functions through a network of clinics operated by the grantees.

The Committee is deeply concerned over the use of illegal drugs by pregnant women, which has greatly increased the numbers of drug-exposed and HIV-infected infants. Some estimates indicate that 375,000 infants are born drug-exposed or HIV-infected each year. These infants are likely to be born premature, resulting in low birthweight, suffer withdrawal symptoms, and experience developmental and behavioral problems. While the incidence of drug-exposed children is especially concentrated in large urban areas such as New York, Miami, and Philadelphia, many other areas have seen dramatic increases as well.

It is the belief of the Committee that an effective means of reducing the number of babies born to mothers who are substance abusers or HIV infected is through expanded family planning outreach and services. Accordingly, the Committee has provided $8,865,000 above both the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the budget request for the title X program. It is the hope of the Committee that these funds will permit title X clinics to expand outreach to high-risk populations in order to stem the rising tide in drug-affected infants and HIV-infected babies in our communities.

The Committee concurs with the House Committee in directing that none of the funds provided for family planning are to be used to reorganize Public Health Service regional offices prior to the approval of a reprogramming request.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee recommends $44,000,000 for the National Health Service Corps [NHSC] Field Program. This amount is $2,163,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $1,639,000 more than the administration request. The House deferred funding.

The National Health Services Corps improves access to health care services in underserved urban and rural areas by placing health providers, including physicians, nurses, and others. Since its inception, the NHSC has placed over 13,000 health professionals in communities which otherwise would not be able to attract providers. The demand for medical personnel continues to vastly exceed the supply of available NHSC practitioners.

The Committee is pleased that Health and Human Services has assigned full-time senior staff to Honolulu in order to provide linkage with the Department on native Hawaiian health centers and other Pacific Basin Initiatives. The Committee remains concerned, however, that insufficent numbers of National Health Service Corps personnel have been assigned to these programs. The Committee urges that the number of personnel, especially nursing personnel, be significantly increased during this fiscal year.

National Health Service Corps recruitment programs

The Committee recommends $63,882,000 for the National Health Service Corps scholarship and loan repayment programs. This is the same as the administration request, and $57,163,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The House deferred funding.

The NHSC recruits health care practitioners to serve in health manpower shortage areas and community/migrant health centers through scholarships and loan repayment agreements. The program also makes grant awards to States to support State loan repayment agreements.

Consistent with the reauthorization of this program, the Committee expects that not less than 10 percent of the recruitment funds will be targeted to nurse-practitioners, physician assistants, and other nonphysician health providers. These practitioners are an essential resource in meeting the needs of many rural communities and in providing prenatal and obstetric care to women in medically underserved areas.

The Committee directs that funds be used for single-year scholarships and Federal loan repayment agreements, rather than multiyear. The commitment of these resources 1 year at a time will bring the maximum number of health providers into service, whereas multiyear awards reduces the available number of practitioners.

Hansen's disease services (Carville)

The Committee has included $20,601,000 for the Hansen's Disease Program, the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $2,443,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

The Hansen's Disease Program consists of the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center at Carville, LA, and the Contract Patient Care Program which provides for regionalized care for Hansen's disease patients on an outpatient basis.

The Committee concurs with the House Committee in providing $2,000,000 of this appropriation to remain available until expended for renovation and maintenance at the Gillis W. Long Center.

Payment to Hawaii

The Committee has included $3,467,000 for the payment to Hawaii. This is $250,000 above the administration's fiscal year 1991 request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $167,000 over the House allowance.

Payments are made to the State of Hawaii to partially support the cost for care and treatment of persons with Hansen's disease. The Committee's allowance establishes the proportion of the cost that the Federal Government contributes to the State of Hawaii for care of Hansen's disease patients at 68 percent.

The Committee is concerned that the patient population at Kalaupapa Settlement is aging, and increasingly in need of long-term care and other essential health services that are not available, such as emergency care. The Committee has provided $167,000 to the State of Hawaii to develop a transition plan to assure that appropriate health services are available until the time when Kalaupapa will no longer be the site of a Hansen's disease community of care. The transition plan should address the needs of the Kalaupapa population for health services and interventions to improve the overall quality of life. The Committee expects the State of Hawaii to work with the residents of the Kalaupapa settlement and with HRSA in developing the transition plan.

Home health demonstration grants

The Committee recommends $3,211,000 for health care services in the home. This is $250,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration did not request funding for this program in fiscal year 1991, and the House deferred funding of this unauthorized program.

This program provides grants to States for demonstration projects to identify and assist individuals who could avoid institutionalization if home health services were made available, and to coordinate home health services and other long-term care services in the home. The Committee has provided sufficient funding to expand this demonstration program in fiscal year 1991.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

For health professions, the bill includes $251,509,000, which is $36,779,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $24,927,000 over the House amount, and $192,648,000 over the administration request.

These national programs address the need to assure high-quality health care by competent practitioners, to keep the doors of our health professions schools open to academically qualified students, regardless of their economic background, and to improve the training opportunities available to health care personnel.

Exceptional need scholarships

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for exceptional financial need scholarships. This is the same as the administration request and the House amount, and $3,315,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

This program assists persons with limited resources to enter a health professions school by providing comprehensive scholarship support. Priority is given to medical, osteopathy, and dentistry schools. The amount recommended by the Committee will provide scholarships to approximately 3,300 students.

Excellence in minority health

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for excellence in minority health education grants. The amount provided is $2,769,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount, and is the same as the administration request and the House amount.

This program funds four institutions that have trained a significant proportion of the Nation's minority health professionals. The funds are used for recruitment and academic support of students, curricula development, faculty training and improvements, and institutional planning and upgrading.

Public health/health administration

While the administration requested no funds for public health and health administration in fiscal year 1991, the Committee recognizes the importance of continuing this relatively small Federal investment in public health programs, particularly considering the potential for significant payback of these funds as the personnel being trained pursue their careers.

Support of these schools is integral to the national initiative to improve the health status of Americans through health promotion and disease prevention programs and to provide for an adequate supply of public health personnel who frequently deal with catastrophic health care problems and crisis disease situations.

Public health special projects.—The Committee recommends $4,400,000 for public health special projects, $1,100,000 over the House amount and $618,000 more than the amount appropriated for special projects and capitation grants in fiscal year 1990. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1991.

Grants will be awarded to public health schools to plan, develop, demonstrate, operate, and evaluate projects related to preventive medicine, health promotion and disease prevention; increasing enrollments of individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, and to improve access and quality in health care.

Health administration grants.—The Committee recommends $1,700,000 for graduate programs in health administration. This is $217,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1990 and the House amount. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, including schools of social work but excluding schools of public health, to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration, and health planning. These programs are experiencing increasing financial pressures at the very time they are being asked and expected to produce administrators for an ever-changing, more complex and difficult to manage health care system.

Public health traineeships.—The Committee has included $3,500,000 for public health traineeships. This is $513,000 above the appropriation for fiscal year 1990, and the same as the House amount. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1991.

This program enables health professionals from a variety of backgrounds to acquire the public health training necessary to deal effectively with catastrophic health care problems and crisis disease situations, and with the problems that cut across categorical specialty lines. Traineeships support administrators, biostatisticians, and health planners trained to deal effectively with issues of quality, health care finance and cost containment, and efficiency in health care delivery.

Health administration traineeships.—The Committee recommends $500,000 for health administration traineeships. This is $8,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1990 and the House amount. The administration did not request funding for this program.

Grants are awarded to public or nonprofit educational institutions, excluding schools of public health, to support traineeships for graduate study in accredited programs in health and hospital administration, or health policy analysis and planning.

Preventive medicine residencies.—The Committee recommends $1,695,000 for the Preventive Medicine Residencies Program for fiscal year 1991. This is the same level as the 1990 appropriation and the House amount. The administration requested no funds for this program in fiscal year 1991.

The Nation is facing a projected shortage of 1,750 preventive medicine physicians by 1991. This program provides grants and contracts to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health to assist in the planning, development, and operation of physician residency training programs in preventive medicine. The program also provides financial assistance to residents who plan to specialize or work in preventive medicine. Physicians trained in preventive medicine help reduce the need for and consequently the cost of health care.

The Committee was distressed to learn that schools of public health appear to have been excluded from the last grant process, both as grantees and as peer reviewers. The Committee strongly urges that a new grant cycle be established and that every effort is made to have schools of public health actively involved in the grant process.

Family medicine residencies and training

The Committee recommends $32,761,000 for the Family Medicine Residencies and Training Program for fiscal year 1991. This is the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $4,239,000 below the House amount. The administration did not request funds.

This program provides funds to hospitals and medical schools to support residency programs in family medicine. The program also provides financial assistance to students who plan to practice family medicine. The Committee believes that primary care training, which emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention, leads to long-term savings. Family physicians, in particular, are meeting community needs for patient care from small towns to core inner cities.

General dentistry residency training

The Committee recommends $3,929,000 for this program in fiscal year 1991, the same as the appropriation in fiscal year 1990 and the House appropriation. The administration did not request any funds for the General Dentistry Residency Program.

Program objectives include the creation of new programs of residency training and advanced education in general dentistry, increasing the number of training positions in existing programs, and supporting improvements in quality of existing programs. The Committee expects that the funds provided for the general dentistry program will fund continuations and the approved but unfunded applications for the fiscal year 1990 grant cycle.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee recommends $17,682,000 for the General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics Program for fiscal year 1991. This amount is the same as the 1990 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program provides funds to hospitals and medical schools to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics. Grants may also include support for faculty.

Family medicine departments

The Committee has included $6,680,000 for family medicine departments, the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration did not request funding of this program, and the House provided $7,000,000.

This program provides grants to schools of medicine to establish and maintain academic administrative units to provide an administrative base for family medicine training. These funds will support approximately 57 projects involving over 12,000 individuals participating in the programs.

Physician assistants

The Committee recommends $5,500,000 for physician assistants programs. This is $711,000 above the appropriation for fiscal year 1990 and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration.

The Physician Assistants Program funds schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit private entities, to plan, develop and operate or maintain physician assistant training programs. Almost 40 percent of PA's are in communities of less than 50,000. Approximately 66 percent of PA's practice in primary care settings, and about one-third of PA's practice in medically underserved areas.

Area health education centers [AHEC's]

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for area health education centers [AHEC's]. This is $1,875,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

Area health education centers play a significant role in recruiting and retaining primary care practitioners in health personnel shortage areas by providing for: (1) clinical experiences, particularly for graduate students and residents, to work in underserved areas; and (2) the necessary support systems such as multidisciplinary referral, backup, and consultation and learning resources to reduce professional isolation and to assure that practitioners can deliver quality services. In addition, all AHEC's provide continuing medical education for multidisciplinary professionals which are predominately located in health manpower shortage areas.

Each of the current 17 recipients is required to conduct at least one primary care residency training program. Thirty-eight residency programs, training an estimated 460 residents each year, are currently supported.

Health education and training centers [HETC's]

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for health education and training centers. This is $71,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount and the House appropriation. The administration requested no funds.

HETC's encourage partnerships of Federal, State, and local agencies, training institutions and practitioners to assess and meet health personnel needs, and train medical and other health professionals in counties in proximity to the United States-Mexico border, and in other areas with serious unmet health needs.

HETC's focus on areas with exceptionally low density population as well as exceptional needs, such as the Pacific basin, frontier rural areas, American Indian reservations, and settlements of recent refugees. HETC's train physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other primary care health personnel.

Health professions data analysis

The Committee has included $1,846,000 for health professions analytical studies and reports. This is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1990 and the House amount. The administration requested no funds for this program.

These funds are used to identify, designate, and review health professions shortage areas and mental health shortage areas throughout the country. One of the major products has been a biennial report to the President and the Congress of the status of health personnel in the United States.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee recommends $31,578,000 for disadvantaged assistance. This is $4,613,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1990, and the same as the House allowance and the administration request. The Disadvantaged Assistance Program is the principal Federal health training activity for underrepresented minorities and other students interested in pursuing a health career but financially or otherwise disadvantaged. Awards to public and nonprofit private health or educational entities support recruitment, retention, and placement of students. Stipend support is available (20 percent of the amount appropriated) to over 500 disadvantaged students of exceptional financial need who are enrolled in a school of medicine, osteopathy, or dentistry.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not yet responded to previous direction to support the efforts of community-based organizations, such as the American Foundation for Negro Affairs, that work in partnership with local schools, businesses, and universities to operate programs that assist disadvantaged youths to prepare for technical and professional health careers. The Committee repeats its support for this type of program, and urges the Secretary to support such a program from within the increased funds provided in this account for the Health Careers Opportunities Program.

Allied health grants and contracts

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for allied health grants and contracts. This amount is $600,000 over the House amount, and $1,263,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program is intended to improve and strengthen allied health program administration and faculty, expand enrollments in those allied health professions in greatest demand to meet the needs of the elderly, provide for interdisciplinary training in allied health, strengthen curriculum in areas of special need such as geriatrics, long-term home health and hospice care. Awards will also be made for projects designed to improve the recruitment of individuals into the allied health professions with special emphasis on recruiting minority and disadvantaged students.

Interdisciplinary traineeships

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for rural health interdisciplinary traineeship projects. This is $6,000,000 over the House amount and the budget request, and $3,790,000 over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1990.

This program addresses shortages of health professionals in rural areas through interdisciplinary training projects that prepare students from various disciplines to practice together, and offering clinical training experiences in rural health and mental health care settings to expose students to rural practice.

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for traineeships, and an additional $1,000,000 for a grant to continue the congressionally mandated study of models to meet rural health care needs through mobilization of health professions education and services. Additional funding is provided for further study of the ability of nurse practitioners, nurse anesthetists, nurse midwives, and physician assistants to provide accessible and appropriate care to rural populations; and the availability of minority health providers of all types to serve rural minority populations, including blacks, Hispanics, native Americans, Alaskan Natives, and native Hawaiians.

The Committee has been impressed by the number of States that have expressed interest in this initiative. The Committee intends these funds to be used to test out innovative training approaches, and not to merely support ongoing projects that are being supported by other Health and Human Services funding sources. The Committee further feels that priority should be given to ensuring that native American interdisciplinary training projects are funded this year.

The Committee notes that health care is a critical factor in rural economic development and recognizes the importance of programs that foster collaborative relationships between academic institutions and rural communities in order to identify and address the health and development needs of those communities. The Committee recognizes the Strategic Planning for Rural Communities Program of the University of Nebraska Medical Center and University of Nebraska as such a program, and urges HRSA to consider supporting this type of program within the increased funds provided for interdisciplinary training.

Special projects

Health professions special ed initiatives.—The Committee recommends $2,457,000 for these programs. This is the same amount as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program in fiscal year 1991.

This program supports grants to 2-year schools of medicine or osteopathy and projects at hospitals and podiatry schools for residency training in primary care. By law, 20 percent of the funds are reserved for 2-year schools, and 25 percent for the Podiatric Residency Program.

Geriatric training and research.—The Committee recommends $14,047,000 for geriatric projects. This is the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House amount. The administration did not request any funds for this program in fiscal year 1991. These funds are available for new or continuation awards under section 301 or 789(a) of the Public Health Service Act.

The Committee is very concerned about the future trends in health care for the aged. Between now and the year 2000, the size of the population group aged 55 and older is expected to increase 19 percent; aged 65 and older will increase 27 percent; and aged 75 and older will increase by over 50 percent. The Committee directs that these funds be used to improve the training of physicians and faculty in geriatrics and to continue health promotion and disease prevention activities directed toward older Americans.

Health services outreach grants

The Committee provides $20,000,000 to establish projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of outreach to populations in rural areas that do not normally seek health or mental health services. This activity reflects two major concerns of the Committee: (1) that the outreach activities of community and migrant health centers and local health departments are almost nonexistent and that many people are not being reached until expensive hospital care is required; and (2) that community and migrant health centers, local health departments, and private medicine by and large do not cooperate and coordinate to reach these forgotten populations in rural America.

The Committee was pleased to receive the report of the National Advisory Committee on Rural Health to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The National Advisory Committee recommends in its report that the Secretary develop a series of programs to facilitate integration and coordination of services in or among rural communities. These programs are recommended to include new demonstrations to enhance linkages, integration, and cooperation among hospitals, medical group practices, public health departments, and other local primary care providers. The Committee concurs with the National Advisory Committee. Therefore, the Committee has provided the funds for this new initiative.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of outreach programs, the Committee directs that $20,000,000 be made available for up to 40 cooperative outreach programs under the authority of section 301 of the Public Health Service Act. The Committee recognizes the vast difference in rural areas and their resources, and expects wide flexibility in these grants. The individual grantees must be coalitions of at least three of the following entities, and they must share outreach workers: community/migrant health centers, local health departments, community mental health centers, hospitals or private practices, other publicly funded health or social services agencies. The Committee expects that these projects will be distributed in such a way as to maximize development of models applicable to different rural areas.

The Committee is aware of a maternal outreach program and case-management system developed in a unified effort by the South Carolina Department of Social Services, the Department of Health and Human Services Finance Commission, the Greenville County (SC) Health Department, and the Greenville Hospital System. The Committee believes health services outreach grants should support and encourage this type of cooperative effort.

Pacific Basin Initiatives.—The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for Pacific Basin Initiatives. This amount is $526,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount and $2,500,000 over the House amount. The administration did not request funds for these initiatives.

Of the amount provided, $1,650,000 is for the Medical Officers Program, which provides training for approximately 125 Micronesian medical officers to provide primary health care coverage in the severely underserved areas of American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Basin. The course of study is 5 years and each class will train 25 students. Upon completion of their training, graduates are expected to replace the medical officers trained by the U.S. Navy shortly after World War II.

The remaining funds are for other Pacific Basin activities, administered by the San Francisco Regional Office. These initiatives improve health services and systems, and provide technical assistance to carry out projects in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. Current priorities are focused on preventive health services, mental health, substance abuse, epidemiological issues, maternal and child health, and environmental health.

The Committee expects that HRSA will utilize a portion of these funds to continue its postdoctoral psychology initiative and develop various interdisciplinary initiatives. The Committee feels that it would be especially timely for the development of a Pacific Basin optometry initiative and is aware of interest in such a program.

Native Hawaiian health care.—The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for native Hawaiian health care services. This is $2,717,000 more than the administration's fiscal year 1991 request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Committee is pleased that the Department has assigned a high-level programmatic staff person to Hawaii and understands that his presence to date has been most productive. Native Hawaiians continue to have extraordinarily adverse health problems which must be addressed by the Federal Government, and directs the Department to continue to work closely with the native Hawaiian organization Papa Ola Lokahi in implementing the native Hawaiian master plan developed during the past year.

Of the funds provided, the Committee intends that $800,000 be allocated for the Health Professions Scholarship Program administered by the Bishop Estate, $400,000 be used for administrative costs of Papa Ola Lokahi, and the remaining $2,800,000 be used to support the developing native Hawaiian health centers. The Committee urges HHS to develop implementing regulations to allow graduates of various health professions training programs with payback obligations to be able to fulfill their obligation through service in these native Hawaiian health centers.

Special grants to hospitals

The Committee has provided no funds for special grants to hospitals in fiscal year 1991. In fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 1990, $1,360,000 was provided to four hospitals through an across-the-board cut of health professions programs, mandated by law. The Committee has included bill language overriding the across-the-board cut in health professions education programs.

Nurse training

Advanced nurse education.—The Committee recommends $12,771,000 for advanced nurse training for fiscal year 1991. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration.

This program provides funds to nursing schools to prepare professional nurses at the master's or higher level to teach, to serve in administrative or supervisory capacities, or to serve in other professional nursing specialties. Grants may be used to plan and develop new programs or maintain or expand existing ones.

Nurse practitioners and nurse midwives.—The Committee has included $15,432,000 for Nurse Practitioner and Nurse Midwife Programs. This is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration.

This program supports programs preparing nurse practitioners and nurse midwives to work in settings such as the home, ambulatory and long-term care facilities, and other health institutions. These professionals are in especially short supply in rural areas.

Special projects.—The Committee recommends $11,300,000 for nursing special projects. This is $1,017,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1990 and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

These projects support continuing education for nurses, geriatric training in preventive, acute, and long-term care, increase the supply of trained nursing personnel to meet the health needs in rural areas, demonstrate methods to improve access to nursing services in nontraditional settings, and demonstrate innovative nursing practice models designed to reduce professional nursing vacancies.

The Committee encourages special projects to develop nursing expertise in pediatric-emergency medical care, in cooperation with the HRSA pediatric-EMS initiative. The Committee has included $500,000 to continue and expand these projects. The Committee wishes to be kept informed of the types of projects that are supported through this high-priority initiative.

Traineeships.—The Committee has included $14,501,000 for professional nurse traineeships. This is $1,000,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

Traineeships fund registered nurses in programs of advanced nursing education, including preparation for teaching, administration, supervision, clinical specialization, research, and nurse practitioner, and nurse midwife training.

The Committee is keenly aware of the shortage of adequately prepared leadership personnel in nursing. In fiscal year 1984, there were an estimated 90,500 registered nurses prepared at the advanced level. It is projected that by the year 2000 at least 500,000 registered nurses should have postbaccalaureate training to keep abreast of changing health care technology.

Nurse anesthetists.—The Committee recommends $1,800,000 for Nurse Anesthetists Programs. This is $670,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program supports the cost of tuition, fees, stipends, and travel to help relieve some of the financial burdens that are a major deterrent to students entering this field. Approximately one-half of all anesthesia care in the United States is provided by nurse anesthetists, and over two-thirds of the current supply of nurse anesthetists deliver cost-effective services in small hospital settings in medically underserved areas. The Committee expects that additional education programs will be created with these funds.

Undergraduate scholarships.—The Committee recommends $1,930,000 for undergraduate nursing scholarships, which is $1,018,000 less than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1990 and the House amount. The administration did not request funds for this program.

This program provides scholarships to full-time students to cover tuition and fees at participating schools.

Loan repayment for shortage area service.—The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the Nursing Loan Repayment Program authorized by section 714 of Public Law 100-607. This is $1,018,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount and the amount the House provided.

This program offers loan repayment to nurses in exchange for an agreement to serve not less than 2 years in a public hospital, a community or migrant health center, a rural health clinic, an Indian Health Service health facility, a native Hawaiian health center, or a health facility determined by the Secretary to have a critical shortage of nurses.

Nursing disadvantaged assistance.—The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for nursing disadvantaged assistance, which is $429,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1990 and $1,000,000 less than the House amount and the administration request.

This program provides counseling and other services to individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to assist them throughout their nursing education. This program is responsive to one of the recommendations of the Secretary's Commission on Nursing. In fiscal year 1990, funding for this program was included in special projects.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Maternal and child health block grant

The Committee recommends $605,000,000 for the Maternal and Child Health [MCH] Block Grant Program. This is $51,373,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $6,373,000 over the House amount, and $26,373 above the administration request for fiscal year 1991.

The MCH block grant assists States to provide adequate health care for mothers and children who otherwise do not have access to such care. According to statute, 15 percent of the funds are to be used for special projects of regional or national significance [SPRANS].

Within the SPRANS set-aside, the Committee has provided $1,400,000 for University Affiliated Programs [UAP's] with core awards of $527,000 or less to be distributed equally. An additional $1,000,000 shall be obligated for the creation of two new UAP's. At least one of these programs shall address the pressing maternal and child health needs of the rural Appalachian region. For example, West Virginia has some of the worst infant mortality, infant morbidity, and low birthweight statistices in the Nation. The Committee also recognizes the presence of high quality universities in the rural Midwest, particularly in the State of Iowa.

The Committee has been pleased with various Health and Human Services research initiatives in sudden infant death syndrome [SIDS], and believes that efforts should extend to maternal and child health service activities. The Committee directs the Bureau, as a first step toward addressing this problem which accounts for the deaths of 7,000 to 8,000 infants each year, to conduct a comprehensive national needs assessment of available SIDS services. The Bureau should work closely with voluntary and professional organizations concerned with SIDS. The assessment should serve as a focal point for continuing and future departmental activities and initiatives.

The Committee is concerned about the growing problem, particularly in urban areas, of babies being born addicted to drugs and/or infected with the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]. While the problem is especially acute in large urban areas, smaller communities also are confronted with this problem. For example, the number of drug-affected babies in Oregon rose from 64 in 1985 to 532 in 1989, an increase of over 700 percent. The Committee is aware of the Department's decision to require States, beginning in fiscal year 1991, to earmark at least 30 percent of their grant for services to children with special health care needs. An additional earmark of 30 percent will be required for preventive and primary health services to children. The Committee urges the Department to continue to take steps to reduce infant mortality in general and encourage States to develop and expand prevention strategies in order to reduce the number of babies born to mothers who are drug abusers or HIV infected in particular.

The Committee is aware that nearly 15 percent of all U.S. children have a chronic health condition, with about 1 million children suffering a severe chronic condition. To facilitate effective delivery of services to these children, information regarding service availability must be readily accessible to parents and practitioners.

Recognizing this fact, Congress enacted section 505(a)(5)(E) of the 1989 amendments to title V of the Public Health Service Act, directing States to establish a toll-free number for the use of parents to access information about health care providers.

However, as a June 1989 GAO study noted, a national clearinghouse is needed to enhance and coordinate the information available through the States. Therefore, the Committee urges the Bureau to establish a national information and referral system for chronically ill children. This system should provide a toll-free number for parents and health care practitioners to learn of programs available nationwide for the treatment of chronically ill children. Consistent with the GAO report, the Committee encourages that the system be established in linkage with the existing National Information System currently housed in Columbia, SC.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the pressing maternal and child health needs of American Samoan families are not being adequately met, primarily for cultural reasons. Last year the Committee directed MCH to initate a program addressing this native American group, noting that in Hawaii, 74 percent of all women with live births received prenatal care during the first trimester, yet only 42 percent of Samoan women received the same level of care. Similar problems are evident in the area of teenage pregnancy, with the rate of American Samoans being 5.2 per 1,000, versus 3 per 1,000 for the general population. The Committee urges the Department to increase efforts targeted toward American Samoan families.

The Committee is pleased at the development of an early intervention demonstration project to initiate home- and center-based care for American Indian children. Public Law 99-457 provided incentives for States to plan and implement family based early intervention services for at-risk and handicapped children from birth to age 3, but development of these programs for American Indians on reservations remains far behind the general population. The GAO found a significant number of handicapped Indian preschoolers may be underserved, largely due to personnel shortages and inadequate funding. Therefore, the Committee recommends that a 5-year demonstration project be initiated with center- and home-based components to address this need in fiscal year 1991. The Committee is impressed with the initial efforts of Utah State University in working with the Navajo Nation and the States of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico to develop culturally competent and developmentally appropriate early intervention services for handicapped Indian children.

Section 6509 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, Public Law 101-239 authorizes creation and distribution of a maternal and child health handbook. The Committee considers the MCH handbook to be an important project with the potential of improving the health of pregnant women and their children, and is pleased that the Secretary is proceeding with its development.

The Committee included $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1990 to fund the MCH handbook. The Committee urges the Bureau to fund distribution of the handbook through SPRANS, and looks forward to receiving the handbook in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee recognizes the need for States to develop a uniform data system in order to conduct needs assessments and evaluations. These will enable the States to target resources more effectively and assess the impact on maternal and child health. Omibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 requires States to prepare an annual report beginning in fiscal year 1991 that contains detailed information the status of maternal and child health, health providers, and on the possible duplication of services under title V and the State Medicaid plan.

The Committee recommends that HRSA cooperate with States and with groups and organizations concerned with maternal and child health and Medicaid in developing a uniform information system for States to use. The Committee directs HRSA to use SPRANS funding to implement this requirement.

Pediatric emergency care

The Committee has included $5,000,000 to continue the pediatric-EMS initiative. This is $1,053,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The budget requested no funds for this activity, and the House provided none.

Pediatric EMS projects demonstrate the effectiveness of a systems approach to prehospital emergency care, including prompt, appropriate onsite assessment and treatment of the child's problem together with rapid, safe transport to an appropriate medical facility.

The Committee again expresses its strong interest in having at least one demonstration site address the unique problems of rural America, as well as one primarily addressing mental health issues.

Organ transplants

The bill includes $3,457,000 for HRSA organ transplant activities. The amount provided is $491,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $800,000 less than the House amount, and $200,000 above the budget request.

These funds support development of a scientific registry of organ transplant recipients and kidney dialysis patients, leading to evaluation of the scientific and clinical status of organ transplantation. The funds also extend the national network to match donors and potential recipients of organs. A portion of the appropriated funds may be used for education of the public and health professionals about organ donations and transplants, and to support agency staff providing clearinghouse and technical assistance functions.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,384,000 to continue the development of the scientific registry of organ transplant recipients, including the funding of studies by the registry; $1,382,000 for the organ procurement and transplantation network; and $691,000 to operate HRSA's Division of Organ Transplantation. Ten full-time equivalents, including at least 3 with substantial expertise in the area of organ retrieval and distribution, will be supported by the funds provided.

The Committee encourages the Division to support a system to provide information to patients, their families, and their physicians about the resources available nationally and within each State to assist a family with the costs associated with organ transplantation, and the comparative costs and patient outcomes at each transplant center affiliated with the organ procurement and transplantation network.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee recommends $488,000 for interest subsidies for three health professions teaching facilities. This is the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the House allowance, and the administration's budget request.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for maintenance and repairs to facilities at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center. This is $1,123,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the same as the House amount, and $2,000,000 more than the budget request.

This funding will provide for routine repairs and improvements to ensure the continued safe and efficient operation of the center located at Carville, LA.

NATIONAL PRACTITIONER DATA BANK

The Committee has provided $1,974,000 for the national practitioner data bank, which is the same as the fiscal year 1990 amount and the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for fiscal year 1991. In addition, user fees collected by the data bank are used for the operation of the data bank.

The data bank was created by Public Law 99-660, to serve as a national source of information on malpractice judgments and settlements and various other disciplinary actions taken against physicians, dentists, and other categories of licensed health professionals.

The Committee concurs with the House Committee in its concern over the cost-efficiency and internal security of the data bank. The Committee supports continuation of the data bank, provided these concerns are addressed by the Secretary. The Committee also concurs with the House Committee in encouraging that batched inquiries be accommodated by the data bank.

RURAL HEALTH RESEARCH

The Committee recommends $5,500,000 for HRSA's Office of Rural Health Policy. This amount is $1,120,000 more than the House amount, $2,120,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $1,120,000 more than the budget request.

The funds provided will support the Office as the focal point for the Department's efforts to improve the delivery of health services to rural communities and populations.

Of the amounts provided, the Committee recommends $2,200,000 for the seven rural health research centers. The Committee encourages the Office to disseminate the research findings of the centers by cooperating with the information dissemination branch of the

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. The remaining funds include $2,000,000 to begin a program of grants to State offices of rural health, $400,000 to support the National Advisory Committee, and continued funding for the MEDNET project, other ongoing projects, and the office.

Because of the difficulty in accessing current rural health information, the Committee strongly supports the Office's support of national rural health publications to disseminate information and current research. The Committee strongly urges the office to increase its support of this important activity. The Committee commends the Office's efforts to hold informational conferences, such as the recent conferences on State Offices of Rural Health and AIDS in rural areas.

The Committee requests that the Office furnish a report detailing its activities regarding efforts to disseminate information on rural health clinics, the activities of the rural health research centers, and the progress of the rural health information clearinghouse to date. The report should address how the rural health clearinghouse may be coordinated with the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research's, information dissemination activities. The Committee further requests that the Office furnish directly to the Committee any reports issued by the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Rural Health.

In order to increase the capability of the Office to respond to its statutory mandate to provide impact analyses of proposed Medicare and Medicaid regulations, the Committee has directed the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission to provide support services to the Office.

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME [AIDS]

The Committee has included $617,500,000 for AIDS/HIV programs, including those authorized by the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990. This amount is $509,783,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $540,134,000 more than the House provided, and $549,607,000 more than the administration request.

Emergency assistance

The Committee recommends $300,000,000 for emergency assistance grants to 16 high-impact metropolitan areas. Of this amount, $49,000,000 is available immediately, with an additional $251,000,000 to be available for obligation October 1, 1991. These funds will be provided to metropolitan statistical areas with more than 2,000 AIDS cases, and to metropolitan areas that have a per capita incidence of cumulative cases of AIDS equal to or greater than 250 per 100,000 population, as reported by CDC.

Comprehensive care programs

The Committee has provided $300,000,000 for AIDS health care services authorized by title II of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990. Of this amount, $190,000,000 shall be available for obligation October 1, 1991.

The Committee is pleased with the progress that State and local grantees have made in coordinating health care services for AIDS patients through the various service demonstration projects administered by HRSA. These include HRSA's AIDS Drug Reimbursement Program and the State and local grant programs for adult and pediatric care demonstrations, home health and subacute care services, and community health care services. The Committee has provided funding in fiscal year 1991 to continue the current level of services now provided through existing grantees. To ensure the uninterrupted service of these grantees, the Committee has included bill language mandating that these successful programs will be continued under the new authorities, and ensuring that no State or current grantee would receive less funds to maintain these programs in fiscal year 1991 than it received in fiscal year 1990.

The Committee has provided an advance appropriation of $190,000,000 to become available on October 1, 1991. This should provide sufficient time for States to work with localities, AIDS service providers, and other eligible entities and interested parties to craft State plans, as required by the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990.

Under the act, the current HIV Services Program, the AIDS pediatric health care demonstration grants, the home- and community-based health care grants, and the AIDS Drug Reimbursement Program will be replaced with a HIV Services Formula Grant Program.

The HIV Services Formula Grant Program will allow the States to develop the following areas of emphasis: (1) service demonstration programs for high-impact areas; (2) selected HIV services planning activities to lower-incidence communities; (3) service system design grants for moderate-incidence communities; (4) development and demonstration of new models of early intervention; (5) home and community-based services; (6) services for women, children, and families with HIV infection; (7) drug reimbursement services; and (8) technical assistance to HRSA AIDS-related programs. Current grantees under the HIV Service Demonstration Program would continue to receive funding from the State's allotment until the completion of their approved project periods, after which time all funds available to these grantees would be allocated to the States and territories by formula.

Each State and territory will receive a minimum grant, with remaining funds distributed based on a formula that includes the number of AIDS cases diagnosed and reported for a given period as well as an adjustment of up to 25 percent based on per capita income. States will also be required to provide funds to match Federal funds used for AIDS drug reimbursement. States are entitled to allocate funds among the eligible activities in accordance with local needs and priorities.

This program will allow the States to address their needs for delivery system development, drug reimbursement, and home care alternatives for their HIV-infected populations, and coordinate services for children and women of child-bearing age with HIV infection, AIDS, or other related conditions. The expanded authority will provide States and cities with funding to implement plans already completed, develop systems of care in cities greatly affected by the epidemic but not yet able to develop a service system, and develop monitoring protocols and risk-behavior counseling programs for asymptomatic patients. The formula grant will help assure the availability of coordinated systems of community-based care, and provide for the special needs of the mildly symptomatic. By encouraging development of a wide range of alternatives to inpatient hospital care including outpatient early intervention programs, this formula grant program should help reduce unnecessary hospital admissions and excessive lengths of stays and thereby help reduce the cost of care for infected people.

Each State should establish a health planning council, with appropriate provider and community representation, to set priorities for allocating funds within the State.

Up to 10 percent of the total formula grant budget may be used to establish a program of special projects of national significance. These direct grants to States, localities, or community-based organizations will fund special programs for care and treatment of individuals with HIV disease. These might include supplemental grants to enhanced State service delivery models, or contracts with nationally recognized AIDS organizations or individuals to provide assistance to local community-based organizations with problems related to the delivery of health services to HIV-infected individuals.

The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining an appropriate range of family-centered services for infants, children, women, and families with HIV diseases. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Secretary, through the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, to provide all appropriate technical assistance to States, localities, and eligible entities as they craft State plans and implement the provisions of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the availability of mental health services for persons with AIDS. Such services may be integral to preventing further transmission of the virus, improving the quality of life, and reducing morbidity and mortality, as well as related health care costs. The Committee also recognizes the importance of oral health care to HIV-positive individuals and is aware that, in many communities, dental schools have provided much of the dental care for AIDS patients, often without compensation. It is the Committee's belief that States and territories should include representatives of local dental schools and mental health providers in the process of crafting State plans, as required under the act.

AIDS education and training centers

The Committee recommends $17,500,000 for AIDS education and training centers [ETC's], authorized under sections 301 and 788(a) of the Public Health Service Act. This amount is $2,951,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount, the same as the House amount, and $3,500,000 below the budget request.

AIDS ETC's offer specialized training to health care personnel who care for AIDS patients. These projects train health care practitioners, faculty, and students, the staff of federally funded health care facilities, and support development of curricula on diagnosis and treatment of HIV infection for health professions schools and training organizations. These funds are available for new or continuation awards under section 301 or 788B(a) of the Public Health Service Act.

Over 2 million primary health care providers and community service workers need to be prepared to deal with the physical, social, and psychological impact of AIDS. Furthermore, staff of health care facilities and students in the health professions must learn about the care, treatment, and counseling of AIDS patients and HIV-infected individuals.

Facilities renovation

The Committee has provided $4,000,000 for facilities renovation, which is $129,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance, and $342,000 below the fiscal year 1990 amount. These grants support development of nonacute care facilities for AIDS patients.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/PROGRAM SUPPORT

Program management and direct operations

The Committee recommends $104,551,000 for HRSA program management and direct operations activities for fiscal year 1991, including AIDS. This is an increase of $5,000,000 over the administration's request, $2,551,000 over the House amount, and $6,381,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level.

The Committee has restored to HRSA numerous programs the administration's budget request omitted, and therefore has provided the necessary increase in program management funds. It is the Committee's expectation that the administration will use all resources provided to conduct those functions.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

Appropriations, 1990	$21,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	20,000,000
House allowance	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for the medical facilities guarantee and loan fund. This is the same as the administration's request and the House amount, and $1,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. These funds are used to comply with the obligation of the Federal Government to pay interest subsidies on federally guaranteed loans throughout the life of the loans. These loans were used for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS [HEAL]

The HEAL Program is a major source of non-Federal funds to thousands of health professions students pursuing health careers. The Committee directs that loan guarantee funds under the HEAL Program in fiscal year 1991 be available without regard to any apportionments or other administrative limitations not specifically authorized by statute.

STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE FUND [SLIF]

The SLIF was established with funds derived from insurance premiums charged to borrowers who obtain a HEAL. Premiums started at one-half of 1 percent, and are now 8 percent. Other deposits to the SLIF come from loan collections from defaulted borrowers and from interest earned from investments.

In 1990 $24,870,000 was appropriated to assure the continued solvency of the SLIF. It is estimated that the SLIF will remain solvent through fiscal year 1991. Therefore, the Committee has not appropriated additional funds.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

Appropriations, 1990	$74,500,000
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	62,920,000
Committee recommendation	62,920,000

The Committee recommends $62,920,000 in general funds be appropriated for vaccine injury compensation, the same as the House amount. This amount is $11,580,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 amount. The administration did not request funds.

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program provides a system of compensation for individuals with vaccine-associated injuries or deaths. Compensation awards reimburse medical expenses, lost earnings, pain and suffering, legal expenses, and a death benefit. The program is funded through an excise tax on the sale of selected prescribed vaccines. Revenues raised by this tax are maintained in a vaccine injury compensation trust fund.

The general funds provided will support costs for vaccines administered prior to fiscal year 1989. They are also intended to reimburse the trust funds for any payments of prefiscal year 1989 claims made prior to the current fiscal year. The Committee recommends that total budget authority for fiscal year 1991 from the trust fund be $218,500,000, including $1,500,000 to reimburse HRSA for its administrative costs associated with the compensation trust fund.

Centers for Disease Control

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1990	$1,121,289,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,171,595,000
House allowance	997,701,000
Committee recommendation	1,322,698,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,322,698,000 for the Centers for Disease Control [CDC], an increase of $151,103,000 over the administration's request, $201,409,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $324,997,000 more than the House allowance.

The Centers for Disease Control is the Federal agency responsible for protecting the public of the Nation by preventing unnecessary disease, disability, and premature death and promoting healthy lifestyles. CDC accomplishes this through the prevention of infectious diseases; chronic diseases; injury, diseases associated with environmental, home, and workplace hazards; and controllable health risk factors such as poor nutrition, smoking, lack of exercise, high blood pressure, stress, and drug misuse.

CDC identifies and develops public health interventions for preventable health problems; conducts laboratory and behavioral research; provides national and international leadership; builds the capacity of the national public health system, develops standards and guidelines; and maintains national surveillance and statistics. CDC serves as the lead agency in the Public Health Service in responding to public health emergencies, operating a national program to address environmentally related health problems; administering a national program in occupational safety and health; developing and implementing a program to sustain a strong national public health work force; and conducts a national program of laboratory improvement.

CDC accomplishes its public health objectives through grants, applied research, and technical assistance to States, localities, and other entities. The preventive health and health services block grant supports State and local preventive health services. Direct program operations by Federal staff, cooperative agreements, categorical immunization and sexually transmitted disease grants, occupational safety and health training grants, and health statistics support are other key assistance mechanisms. CDC is centrally involved in the Public Health Service's efforts to monitor, understand, and prevent the further spread of the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV].

This Committee has always looked to CDC as the agency that can solve a problem and that traditionally responds quickly to a public health crisis. For that reason we are disappointed that the CDC has taken an inordinate amount of time to award fiscal year 1990 moneys to States for breast and cervical cancer, and to make awards for hepatitis B, lead poisoning prevention, and farm safety and health, to name a few of the new programs funded in fiscal year 1990. This Committee expects CDC to expedite this process during fiscal year 1991.

Scientific equipment

The Committee is concerned that the request proposes to reduce CDC's purchasing capability for scientific equipment by $6,659,000. CDC must be given the ability to maintain state-of-the-art technology in order to prevent and/or control diseases. The recommendation includes the restoration of scientific equipment in each budget activity as follows:

Preventive health block grant	$13,000
Sexually transmitted diseases	382,000
Immunization	294,000
Infectious diseases	1,395,000
Occupational safety and health	1,884,000
Epidemic services	1,916,000
Health statistics	661,000
Program management	114,000

Preventive health and health services block grant

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for the preventive health and health services block grant. This amount is $15,881,000 more than the request and $15,887,000 more than the 1990 appropriation level. The recommendation is $15,881,000 more than the House allowance.

This block grant provides States with funds for preventive health services not covered by categorical grants. This mechanism is intended to eliminate duplication of effort, increase service-delivery efficiency, and reduce burdens on the States. The recommendation includes $2,013,000 for program operations to provide technical assistance and consultation to all block grant recipients such that they have skills necessary to comply with the reporting requirements of Public Law 100-607, the Health Omnibus Programs Extension Act. These funds will be used to continue efforts to develop, implement, and replicate model programs that began in fiscal year 1990 for the reporting of activities and outcomes supported by the block grant. Grants are awarded to the States, the District of Columbia, the territories, and eligible Indian tribes and tribal organizations which apply.

Prevention centers

The Committee's recommendations include $5,000,000 for prevention centers. This amount is $1,051,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, the budget request, and the House allowance.

Prevention center grants are made with academic health institutions to establish, maintain, and operate centers for research and demonstration in the areas of health promotion and disease prevention. This program has funded the establishment of seven centers with additional centers anticipated for fiscal year 1991. Each center is actively engaged in a range of projects and works closely with local health agencies and health service providers to test new strategies for improving health and preventing illness.

Sexually transmitted diseases

The Committee recommends $84,516,000 for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases [STD], $3,096,000 more than the budget request, $3,210,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $5,484,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation includes $73,666,000 for STD grants and $10,850,000 for program operations.

The Committee applauds CDC for its continued leadership in the prevention and control of what is, collectively, the largest communicable disease problem in the Nation. Over 12 million cases of STD occur annually in the form of 20 diseases and 25 syndromes. An estimated 8 million persons, primarily adolescents and young adults, are expected to attend STD clinics for services during fiscal year 1991, resulting in the treatment of more than 600,000 patients.

The Committee is concerned that, in spite of these tremendous efforts, increases in infectious syphilis cases are still being reported. In fiscal year 1989, 43,989 cases of primary and secondary syphilis were reported, reflecting an increase of 12.1 percent from fiscal year 1988 figures. This represents the highest number of reported cases since 1948. The increases over the past 3 years have been associated with hard-to-reach foci of disease among crack cocaine users who are exchanging sex for drugs. Demographically, all of the increase in primary and secondary syphilis has occurred in low-income, inner-city, heterosexual, minority populations. Rates are 31 times higher among blacks than whites and 11 times higher among Hispanics than whites. These are the same groups that are at high risk of HIV infection associated with IV drug abuse. Because of this association, it is important to ensure that HIV prevention activities support syphilis control activities. In addition to STD grant funds, the funds devoted to HIV prevention and education activities should have a positive impact on changing the sexual behaviors of the populations at high risk of this and other sexually transmitted diseases.

To prevent STD cases and their subsequent complications, the Committee encourages CDC to continue its partnership of Federal, State, and local governments, private medicine, and voluntary organizations. Federal grants support disease monitoring, screening, and sex partner referral services as well as other outreach efforts in all States. National disease surveillance is directed toward defining the extent and trend of the STD problem, and in identifying disease outbreaks that require program attention. Applied research efforts are directed toward further characterizing these diseases to permit the development of improved diagnostic, prevention, and control methodologies. National leadership activities include: technical assistance in planning, developing, and implementing control programs; technical consultation in reviewing and monitoring control efforts; development of clinical standards and management systems; training; and epidemic assistance in disease outbreak settings.

Immunization

The Committee recommends $203,122,000 for immunization activities, which is an increase of $50,400,000 over the request and $16,439,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level. Of the total $166,499,000 is for grants to States and localities to purchase the same number of vaccine doses and to continue State and local operations at the same level as fiscal year 1990.

CDC has been very successful at providing national direction and leadership, grants, technical assistance and consultation, and national surveillance, among other support, to State and local health agencies to plan and implement immunization programs. These programs, which are primarily directed to children, aim to prevent and control measles, rubella, polio, mumps, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, thereby eliminating these diseases as significant public health threats.

The Committee has been very supportive of this prevention program. It is among the most cost effective of all the Government's disease prevention efforts. For example, the benefit-cost ratio of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine [MMR] is estimated at over 14:1 and that of polio immunization remains over 10:1 translating into an estimated savings per year of $1,500,000,000.

Measles cases have increased dramatically during the last 2 years; from less than 3,500 cases in 1988 to more than 16,000 cases in 1989. For 1990, measles cases are projected to be higher than the 1989 level. Measles incidence increased dramatically in 1989 principally due to (1) outbreaks among unvaccinated preschool children in inner-city areas, and (2) outbreaks in highly vaccinated populations, primarily junior and senior high school and college students. This Committee provided $30,500,000 for measles outbreaks in the fiscal year 1990 supplemental appropriation. This included $23,500,000 to implement the recommendations of a second measles-mumps-rubella dose at school entry and $7,000,000 for the purchase of vaccines in outbreak areas. The recommendation includes these supplemental funds in the total for fiscal year 1991 because of the importance this Committee places on eliminating measles in our children and young adults.

In fiscal year 1990, this Committee provided funds to initiate activities to improve immunization levels among hard-to-reach populations, especially those in larger inner-city areas. The Committee has included an additional $7,119,000 for these outreach activities and to consider utilization of community-based organizations which might be helpful in developing new strategies to increase immunization levels. The Committee also encourages CDC to develop a plan for targeting funds for administration of vaccines to high risk areas, especially those which have had serious measles outbreaks.

Hepatitis B virus [HBV] infection is one of the major public health problems in the United States. It is estimated that 300,000 new infections occur annually, causing 75,000 cases of acute hepatitis B and 25,000 persons to become chronically infected. Acute and chronic liver disease associated with hepatitis B accounts for 5,000 to 6,000 deaths annually. Infants born to women infected with the hepatitis B virus are at high risk of infection; most become chronically infected and have as high a chance of dying as adults.

In fiscal year 1990, this Committee included funds to initiate screening of pregnant women and provide hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin [HBIG] to infants born to infected women. This recommendation includes an additional $5,900,000 and four FTE's over the fiscal year 1990 level, to continue implementation of the program initiated in 1990.

The Committee understands that approval of *Haemophilus influenzae* b vaccine for use in infants is likely during fiscal year 1991. With this approval, a multiple-dose schedule for H-flu vaccine will be implemented and additional resources will be necessary for purchase of vaccine. The Committee has provided an additional $6,427,000 for purchase of H-flu vaccine and notes that a supplemental appropriation may be necessary to ensure all infants receive the full schedule of H-flu vaccine.

The recommendation for immunization activities also includes an additional $3,200,000 and 18 FTE's to eradicate polio from the world. Polio has been virtually eliminated from the United States, however, until the disease is eradicated worldwide, imported cases of polio will continue. The World Health Organization [WHO] has set the year 2000 as the target for global eradication. This additional funding will allow the United States, through CDC, to participate in this global effort by providing technological, laboratory, and programmatic assistance to WHO. Eradication of this disease will eliminate the necessity of childhood vaccination, thereby resulting in an estimated annual savings of $300,000,000.

In summary, after adjusting for the decreases in vaccine cost, the Committee has provided $83,502,000 for vaccine, $23,500,000 for a second dose of measles, $22,000,000 for measles outbreak control, $12,297,000 for hepatitis B control, $3,000,000 for parent/patient notification, $3,000,000 for excise taxes on State manufactured vaccine, $19,200,000 for State operations, $3,000,000 for the vaccine stockpile, $3,200,000 for the program to eliminate polio from the world, and $31,092,000 for program operations, including $15,000,000 for age appropriate vaccine studies, and $3,963,000 for hepatitis B program operations.

Infectious diseases

For the infectious disease activities, the Committee includes $45,400,000, an increase of $5,648,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level and $4,779,000 over the request and $384,000 more than the House allowance.

CDC's infectious disease prevention focuses on research to develop new or improved diagnostic capabilities; and prevention and control techniques; assisting States and local health departments and private health care providers in the transfer and acceleration of accepted prevention technologies; and the capability to respond to outbreaks of many diseases that seldom occur. These activities provide a major aspect of the public health base which is vital to CDC's ability to respond. The areas of concern supported by this activity include infections acquired in the hospital, Lyme disease, group A streptococcal disease, malaria, giardiasis, dengue hemmoragic fever, ebola virus, yellow fever, and various foodborne diseases, to mention a few.

With the advent of AIDS, drug resistant malaria, and Americans contracting lassa fever as a result of overseas travel, it is clear that infectious and tropical diseases which originate outside of our borders have implications for epidemiologic research and surveillance efforts. In order to protect the health of travelers, diplomats, and the Armed Forces, the Committee believes that it is important to address and support research initiatives in the area of tropical diseases. Therefore, the CDC is directed to provide the Committee with a report by February 15, 1991, on the status of tropical disease initiatives supported by CDC. This report should include current initiatives, levels of funding, opportunities in research, and training requirements.

Lyme disease

In 1989 over 7,000 new cases of Lyme disease were reported. The number of cases continues to increase dramatically, and the disease now appears across the country. While extensive continued research is necessary on treatment, diagnosis and prevention, and public education is also critical for the prevention of Lyme disease and to ensure that those who are exposed to the disease are able to recognize the symptoms and receive early treatment. Current research and public education efforts at the State and Federal level are inadequate given the increase in the number of Lyme disease cases.

An additional $3,000,000 has been provided for a total of $5,600,000 for research and public education. At least 50 percent of the available funds shall be made available by CDC for grants to public or nonprofit entities for carrying out programs of research, treatment, and public education. Seventy-five percent of the grants shall be made to qualified applications who will provide services in geograhic areas for which not less than 250 cases of Lyme disease have been reported to the public health office of the State involved or to the CDC in fiscal year 1990. Not less than 25 percent of the grants shall be made available for public education. The CDC shall give preference for public education grants to any qualified applicant whose primary focus is providing Lyme disease education nationwide.

The Committee is concerned by recent actions of CDC to narrow the Lyme disease case surveillance definition. The Committee is concerned that the criteria are too restrictive and will exclude many cases which do not display a partcular set of symptoms. CDC should appoint a committee to develop a comprehensive definition which addresses the issue of the growing population with the classic Lyme disease symptoms and negative blood tests. CDC should report to the Committee on its new definition in January 1991 prior to the commencement of the next year's appropriation process.

Tuberculosis grants

The Committee is concerned that the decline in the number of tuberculosis cases has stopped. TB continues to persist as a public health problem in the United States. CDC estimates that between 1985 and 1989 we have experienced more than 20,000 cases than were expected. The Committee recommends $9,334,000 be included in infectious diseases for this high priority program in fiscal year 1991, $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 level and the administration request. The Committee supports the strategic plan to eliminate tuberculosis that was developed by CDC. To that end, the Committee expects that the distinct funding provided by the Committee for TB grants be utilized to carry out the elimination plan, and also encourages the use of other CDC funding to combat TB/AIDS and study better detection and treatment methods in concert with the elimination plan.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

This bill includes $63,364,000 for chronic and environmental disease prevention, an increase of $11,000,000 over the budget request and $12,810,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level. This amount is $374,000 less than the House recommendation.

The major chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung disease, and diabetes are the leading causes of premature death and long-term disability in the United States, resulted in over 1.3 million deaths and over 3.6 million years of potential life lost [YPLL] in 1986. Other preventable illness, disability, and death are caused by nonoccupational injuries and by exposure to man-made and naturally occurring environmental hazards.

The Committee urges CDC to specifically target the extraordinarily high incidence of diabetes among the native Hawaiian population this fiscal year. The Office of Technology Assessment has reported that the diabetes rate for full-blooded native Hawaiians is 588 percent greater than that of the Nation as a whole. CDC is urged to work closely with the newly established native Hawaiian health centers to develop effective outreach programs in a timely fashion.

The Committee urges the centers for disease control to develop a collaborative effort with a scientific research organization to investigate health problems evident in Native populations. The effort should approach health and medical problems specific to northern climates from an international multidisciplinary and cross-cultural focus. The centers for disease control's expertise is essential in a number of areas, including, but not limited to, cardiovascular disease, infant health, intentional and nonintential injuries, diabetes, and cancer.

Spina bifida is one of the most common and serious birth defects. Almost all persons with spina bifida have permanent lower limb paralysis from birth. An increasing number of studies suggest that vitamins taken before and during the early weeks of pregnancy may prevent spina bifida. Before there can be a national health policy of supplementation, randomized clinical trial data are needed to determine whether or not vitamin supplementation will prevent spina bifida. The Committee understands there is a unique oppportunity to conduct such a controlled study in China. The Committee urges CDC to initiate this study in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee continues to be concerned regarding the public health hazards surrounding the infestation of the brown tree snake to the children of Guam, and possibly also of Hawaii. The Committee urges CDC and NIAID to continue to work closely with appropriate officials within the Department of the Interior to develop an effective strategy, including the development of an appropriate antivenom vaccine.

The principal means that CDC utilizes for achieving chronic and environmental prevention objectives include: Surveillance and epidemiologic studies; development and application of laboratory technology to test for hazardous substances in human tissues, and the effects of exposure to environmental hazards as well as to improve diagnostic methodology for early detection of chronic diseases; research to determine adverse health effects of environmental and other hazards, and to improve the precision of measurements associated with complex behaviors; intervention development, with emphasis on primary prevention and health promotion strategies and techniques; provision of a wide range of epidemiologic, laboratory, and management consultation and training services to State, local, international, and other health professionals.

The recommendation includes an additional $5,074,000 for a total of $10,000,000 to continue efforts to eliminate needless deaths from breast and cervical cancer. The Committee expects that of the total recommendation, at least $7,000,000 will be awarded to States. These funds are intended to complement resources provided by this Committee in fiscal year 1990 that provided a focus at the national level and initiated State-based programs. These additional resources should also allow those States that have already begun to develop a breast and cervical cancer plan to quickly initiate a prevention and control effort that will result in a reduction of needless illness and death from these cancers.

In fiscal year 1990, with funds provided by the Committee, the Centers for Disease Control, in collaboration with the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center [FHCRC], has embarked on conducting the Hanford thyroid disease study. The recently released "Initial Hanford Radiation Dose Estimates," by the Department of Energy makes the successful completion of this study even more important to answering the question of the health effects the releases of iodine-131 had on individuals living in the communities surrounding the Hanford Nuclear Facility during the 1940's and 1950's. The Committee commends CDC, FHCRC, and their collaborators for having developed a model approach to this complex public health issue and anxiously awaits the study's completion.

The Committee has also added $5,567,000 and 10 FTE's for a total of $10,000,000 for the disabilities prevention program. Estimates indicate that from 20 to 50 million Americans have a disability and the majority of these occur under the age of 35 years. These young individuals face a lifetime of disability and are at greater risk for developing secondary disabilities which further limit their ability to live independently. Additional funds will allow the expansion of cooperative agreements to build capacity at the State and local level.

The recommendation includes a total of $8,000,000; an increase of $4,051,000 and five FTE's over fiscal year 1990, to continue CDC's funding of childhood lead poisoning prevention programs in areas with high prevalence of this disease. These programs will result in screening of tens of thousands of children at risk for adverse effects from lead and referrals for medical and environmental followup. CDC, along with HUD and local agencies, will seek to ensure effective abatement of homes of children identified with elevated lead levels and will fund educational programs on childhood lead poisoning.

Hurricane Hugo damaged many buildings in the city of Charleston, SC, many of which require lead removal. Because of the irreparable damage and the attendant long-term costs caused by lead exposure, the CDC is directed to provide $210,000 to the city of Charleston for lead poisoning prevention and screening to address this urgent health need.

Childhood lead poisoning is the most common environmental disease among young children in the United States. However, childhood lead poisoning in some parts of the country is a substantially greater problem than in others, such as, but not limited to, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia, where there are large populations of children who live in older, dilapidated housing. Such State and areas should be given a high priority for funding consideration.

Chronic fatigue syndrome

The Committee commends the CDC for progress in its surveillance network studies related to chronic fatigue syndrome, and notes that this illness remains a serious public health concern. The Committee is pleased that the CDC case definition for CFS is serving as a useful research tool. As further research findings concerning this disorder are made, the Committee suggests that the CDC refine this definition, and requests study of the establishment of a CFS patient registry. The Committee also suggests that the CDC work to develop recommendations to the U.S. biomedical community standardized clinical data collection instruments and procedures for evaluation of functional health status in CFS, advise on the establishment of standardized protocols for CFS laboratory tests, and store sera and leucocyte samples from CFS patients for future testing.

The Committee notes with concern that the number of inquiries at the CDC for information about CFS has been as high as several thousand per month, and that this has disrupted some CDC activities. To help provide CFS information, the Committee has included $1,250,000 for information, outreach, conference, and training activities.

Injury control

The Committee also recommends a total of $24,660,000 for an increase of $2,000,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level, in the chronic and environmental disease activity for the prevention and control of injuries. Intentional and unintentional injuries represent the principal, preventable public health problem in America today. They effect primarily the young and strike one of every three Americans each year. Injuries kill more Americans age one to 44 than all other diseases combined; in 1986, more than 150,000 Americans lost their lives to injuries and many others suffered severe, often permanently disabling, consequences of injuries, costing $100,000,000,000 annually. Injuries constitute one of our most expensive public health problems. Injury is the leading cause of years of potential life lost [YPLL] before the age of 65. In 1986, injury accounted for over 3.7 million YPLL, or 31 percent of all YPLL. Deaths resulting from intentional acts of violence accounted for 36 percent of all injury YPLL. Injury is a principal cause of disability among young persons of all ages and the leading cause of disability among young persons.

The Committee notes with interest the recent "Report to Congress on the Cost of Injury in the United States," which provided a detailed and comprehensive analysis of injury as a major public health problem. Injury is the leading cause of death among children and adults under age 65, and the fourth leading cause of all deaths in the United States, with an economic toll of $100,000,000,000. But nonfatal injuries and disabilities also contribute heavily to this country's health and economic burden. While data are collected on some of the leading causes of injury, including motor vehicle accidents, poisonings, and falls, the United States currently lacks data on the incidence and prevalence of certain nonfatal injuries. To address this serious gap in public health data, the Committee has provided funding to support development of a surveillance system to provide national estimates on certain nonfatal injuries. The results of this data collection effort shall be reported to the Congress as part of a report on the magnitude and distribution of injury mortality and morbidity in the United States. This report shall be delivered after 2 years of data collection and shall be revised biannually.

Because there is a national need for training programs for injury control researchers and for practitioners in State and local government injury control programs, the CDC is urged to expand the scope of centers and research program project grants so that needed training can be provided.

Occupational safety and health

The Committee recommends $100,675,000 for occupational safety and health activities. This is $15,539,000 more than the request, $16,010,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level, and $13,655,000 more than the House allowance.

CDC is the Federal agency charged with conducting a national program of occupational safety and health research and dissemination through the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH]. The purpose of this program is to establish and disseminate scientific and public health information necessary to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for the 124 million American working men and women.

Occupational injuries occur at a rate twice that of injuries in the home or in public places. Severe occupational trauma is second only to the motor vehicle incidents as a cause of unintentional death in the United States. The national traumatic occupational fatality surveillance system [NTOF], an injury surveillance program of NIOSH, estimates there are over 7,000 men and women killed at work each year. This is more than one worker every 20 minutes of the workweek. The highest number of fatalities occur in the following industries: mining, construction, transportation, and agriculture. In addition to these fatal injuries, CDC estimates there are approximately 12 million nonfatal injuries each year to men and women at work. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that about 4 out of every 100 workers are disabled by these injuries. The majority of all of these deaths and injuries are caused by preventable, unsafe conditions.

NIOSH conducts research with a core of occupational safety and health professionals operating in multidisciplinary teams comprised of engineers, epidemiologists, industrial hygienists, physicians, and toxicologists. Intramural research is complemented by grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to form a comprehensive and integrated program. That program consists of four components: (1) identification of work-related injuries and illnesses; (2) evaluation of occupational safety and health injuries, diseases, and hazards; (3) control of work-related injury and illness; and (4) dissemination of scientific findings and recommendations.

The Committee has taken note of the data provided in a recent occupational injury and death study in which Alaska has had the highest rates nationally of occupational injury death in fishing and timber injuries. The Committee urges the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to send a team to Alaska to engage in research, prevention, and outreach activities designed to reduce these unacceptably high levels of preventable occupational injuries.

The Committee also recommends $2,000,000 and six FTE's for expanding NIOSH activities addressing traumatic occupational fatalities and injuries, and the safety and health of miners. NIOSH should expand its analyses of the national traumatic occupational fatality data base for the identification of specific causes of documented fatalities. The current NIOSH Fatal Accident Circumstances and Epidemiology [FACE] Program has been highly successful and a new pilot project should be developed to extend this program to additional States. The NIOSH program in mining should be expanded in addressing coal workers' pneumoconiosis [CWP], and give added emphasis to industrial hygiene, toxicology, and epidemiology studies in mining, methods for early detection of chronic diseases in miners and establishment of a surveillance data base relating to miners health and safety for use by the research community.

The Committee recommends an additional $2,000,000 and six FTE's to expand the construction health and safety program. This program will include the development of surveillance data to identify and monitor emerging hazards in the construction industry; conducting research regarding fatalities and injuries among construction workers, and establishing training programs and demonstration projects to disseminate information concerning the prevention of injuries and illnesses in the construction industry.

The Committee recommends $11,000,000 for training, an increase of $539,000 over fiscal year 1990.

Farm safety and health

The Committee has included an additional $8,000,000 and 16 FTE's in the occupational safety and health line item to continue the national effort by CDC to improve the safety and health in agriculture. The additional resources will provide a balanced approach to substantially reduce the incidence of fatal and nonfatal traumatic injury, chronic injury, and occupational diseases among the 3.2 million agricultural workers in the United States. In addition to the existing program based on the 1990 appropriation, CDC will expand existing efforts to focus more specifically and effectively on rural workers and their families. Of the increases provided, $2,500,000 is for surveillance activities ($1,500,000 for the farm family health and hazard surveillance and $1,000,000 for nurses in agricultural communities); $4,500,000 for research ($1,000,000 for centers for agricultural research, $1,500,000 for cancer control project for farmers, $2,000,000 for intramural research on lung, pesticides, and engineering); and $1,000,000 for intervention ($1,000,000 for agriculture health promotion systems).

Epidemic services

The Committee recommends $72,096,000 for epidemic services activities. This is $3,916,000 more than the request, $16,708,000 over the fiscal year 1990 funding level, and $1,250,000 more than the House allowance.

The early recognition of adverse health conditions and the rapid application of prevention and control measures are fundamental to CDC's contribution to protecting the health of the American people. Costly morbidity and mortality would be prevented by bringing epidemic situations to rapid and successful conclusions. The cost effectiveness of these activities has been well documented just in terms of curative costs averted. Surveillance, epidemiology, and laboratory activities support this CDC-wide response capability.

The objectives of the epidemic services activity are to: (1) Provide for the prevention and control of epidemics, (2) maintain surveillance systems, analyze data, and respond to public health problems when indicated, (3) develop public health epidemiologists, and (4) carry out the quarantine programs as required by regulations.

The Committee is pleased with CDC's efforts in disease prevention and control, and encourages CDC to determine what technologies are effective as prevention interventions. The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 to allow CDC to begin to assess prevention methods and determine what really works.

The Committee is pleased to see an increase requested for infant health by CDC. The increase will provide for expanded efforts to reduce infant mortality, with particular emphasis on improved State capability for surveillance and targeted investigations of black/white gaps in infant mortality and fetal alcohol syndrome. CDC will augment support for national surveillance efforts, direct assistance through assignees, and statistical and epidemiological assistance and consultation. CDC will implement (1) enhanced State-based surveillance and technical assistance to improve date availability and use; (2) augmented State epidemiologic and analytic capability and support; and (3) assistance to interested States for widespread dissemination of smoking cessation programs for high-risk, low-income, pregnant women. State personnel will be trained to implement smoking cessation programs in public prenatal and WIC clinics and to monitor the quit rates and prevention of low birth weight in the recipients.

CDC has the responsibility of responding promptly to disease outbreaks and chemical incidents that impact on the public health. As a result of activities that are taking place in the Middle East, it is more important than ever that CDC have the capacity to respond quickly in the event of intentional chemical or biological releases. The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 funds and authority to reprogram $3,023,560 from moneys initially appropriated in fiscal year 1987, and still unobligated for the purchase and distribution of drugs for a total of $5,023,560 to increase CDC's capacity to quickly respond to chemical and biological incidences.

Health statistics

The Committee recommends $56,244,000 for health statistics, $8,116,000 more than the request, and $9,167,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 funding level. The Committee approves the use of $20,000,000 from 1 percent evaluation funds for health statistics activities.

The National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS] is the Nation's principal health statistics agency, mandated to monitor the Nation's health and use of health services and to explore the relationships between risk factors and disease. A clear understanding of health problems and their impact on the population and economy serve as the foundation of the Nation's public health, health research, and health policy efforts. Health officials and researchers in CDC, the Department, State/local governments, and the private sector rely heavily on NCHS data for fundamental measures of the Nation's health, including: (1) Infant mortality, low birth weight, access to prenatal care, and risk factors associated with pregnancy; (2) death from cancer, heart disease, and other causes of death; (3) trends in mortality and life expectancy; (4) the use of hospitals, nursing homes, physician services, and other health services; (5) the impact of disease and disability on the Nation's people, economy, and health system; (6) personal habits that affect health, such as smoking, alcohol abuse, and nutrition; and (7) public awareness of health risks, such as transmission on HIV.

The Committee has included in the recommendation $9,400,000 to ensure that NCHS will be able to fully fund the health interview survey in fiscal year 1991. This survey must continue since it is the national source of yearly information on illness, prevalence of disease and disability, and health services.

The Committee again recommends bill language directing that employees of the National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS] whose salaries are fully reimbursed by other organizations be treated as non-Federal employees for reporting purposes only. NCHS collaborates with many other agencies and institutes through the NCHS Reimbursable Work Program [RWP] on data collection and analysis associated with NCHS surveys. NCHS is specifically authorized to conduct the RWP under Section 306(b) of the Public Health Service Act.

Human immunodeficiency virus

The Committee's recommendations include $509,103,000 for HIV activities, the same as the request and the same as the House allowance, and $66,277,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level of funding.

HIV infection continues to be a major public health problem in the United States. As of December 31, 1989, a cumulative total of 117,781 AIDS cases had been reported to CDC. Over one-half of the reported persons with AIDS have died. Of the 1,995 children under 13 years of age reported, 715 cases, or 36 percent, were reported during the past year. In the first 12 months of 1989, a total of 35,328 AIDS cases were reported. Homosexual men constitute 60.6 percent of cumulative adult AIDS cases reported to CDC and 56.6 percent of the cases reported to date in 1989. Intravenous drug abusers with AIDS represent 23.4 percent of new cases in 1989; in 1988, over 50 percent of the AIDS cases reported among blacks and Hispanics were associated with intravenous drug use [IVDU]. Racial and ethnic minority populations continue to be disproportionately affected by the epidemic. Blacks and Hispanics account for 27.4 percent and 15.5 percent, respectively, of the reported cumulative adult AIDS cases. Blacks represent 52.7 percent, and Hispanics 24.5 percent, of the pediatric cases.

Because 68 percent of the AIDS cases were less than 40 years of age, the estimated years of potential life lost due to AIDS-related mortality is extremely high. AIDS, when compared to other causes of mortality, currently ranks seventh in years of potential life lost before the age of 65 years.

In PHS, the battle against HIV infection has involved all relevant operating agencies, with coordination provided by the National AIDS Program Office and the PHS Executive Task Force on AIDS. Within this operating framework, CDC is the leading PHS agency for HIV prevention efforts.

This budget request supports a comprehensive program to prevent the spread of HIV infection in the United States. The HIV prevention program represents close collaboration with other PHS agencies, particularly the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; the Food and Drug Administration; the Health Resources and Services Administration; the National Institutes of Health; and the Office of Minority Health, the National AIDS Program Office. Successful implementation of the program involves working closely with and through State and local health and education agencies, national and local minority organizations, national and community-based organizations, academia, labor, and industry.

In 1991, CDC will provide leadership, and scientific and technical assistance in preventing the spread of HIV and reducing associated morbidity and mortality. It accomplishes its mission by developing, promoting, and/or supporting programs to: (1) assess the risk of HIV infection associated with behaviors, practices, and occupations; (2) prevent HIV transmission among HIV-infected persons; (3) promote the rapid transfer of appropriate methodologies into clinical and public health practice; and (4) strengthen HIV prevention capacities and promote collaboration among governmental, public, and private agencies, and organizations at local, State, regional, national, and international levels.

Increases in the 1991 HIV prevention budget are directed primarily to: improving reporting of AIDS and HIV infections; examining potential occupational HIV infection acquisition/transmission in high-risk health care delivery/public safety settings; evaluating HIV counseling and testing approaches and outreach HIV prevention efforts directed to IVDU's; preventing HIV transmission among women and infants; reaching high-risk youth; maintaining the current capabilities of the National AIDS Information Clearinghouse and Hotline; and expanding HIV-related laboratory training and quality assurance.

Last year the conference committee provided funds for CDC to support AIDS education exhibits in science museums. The Committee understands that the CDC is working with a consortium of science museums to plan the development of a national AIDS exhibit. The exhibit will focus tested prevention messages on the general public, high-risk populations, and adolescents in school-based programs. The Committee has included $2,000,000 for this program with the understanding that these funds will be distributed competitively and matched with private funds.

The Committee has become acutely aware of the manifestation of tuberculosis among AIDS patients and recognizes this as a potentially significant public health crisis. The Committee recommends of the funding provided to CDC to combat AIDS, at least $9,000,000 be utilized to deal with the TB/AIDS problem.

The Committee has included in the HIV recommendation, $65,786,000 to carry out section 2501 of the Public Health Service Act. CDC is directed to establish a formula grant program to States to provide for the establishment of education and *information programs* to prevent and reduce exposure and transmission of, the etiologic agent for AIDS. Within the $65,786,000 provided for formula grants, $11,549,000 is included to directly fund the 6 city health departments and 16 local education agencies that received direct funding during fiscal year 1990. The Committee has provided bill langauge to provide authority for direct funding of cities, for the purposes of formula calculation only, amounts directly funded to cities shall be considered part of their respective States allotment under section 2507 of the Public Health Service Act, including the ability of the State to count these funds directly awarded to cities against any additional requirements they may meet such as section 2506, which requires States with a significant incidence of reported AIDS cases to make grants to other public entities (for example, local health departments).

The Committee is concerned that complete implementation of formula grants may severely impact very successful activities that have taken a number of years to develop. The likelihood also exists that many grant recipients would have to terminate large numbers of experienced employees who have been very difficult to recruit in the fight against AIDS. For this reason, the Committee also directs CDC to ensure that no grant recipient is adversely affected by section 2501 of the Public Health Service Act. Within the amounts provided under section 2501, formula grant funding calculations should be adjusted such that no recipient receives less funding in fiscal year 1991 when compared to the amount awarded in fiscal year 1990 funds.

The Committee recommendations include $146,560,000 for epidemiology and surveillance, $130,041,000 for counseling and testing, and partner notification, $65,786,000 for formula grants, and $166,716,000 for other information and education activities.

Building and facilities

The Committee includes $37,900,000 for building and facilities, $30,160,000 over the request and the House allowance, and $30,990,000 over fiscal year 1990.

The Committee wishes to assure that the CDC has adequate facilities and equipment to do its job, and that all facilities, particularly laboratories, are safe for both workers and the community. To meet these goals, the centers' management should continuously monitor the need for repairs and improvements of the facilities. Priority rankings should be assigned to each required project to ensure the accomplishments of those projects which are mandatory to protect the facility investment of the centers, and ensure that quality facilities are available to the programs of the centers.

In fiscal year 1990, $5,000,000 was provided for high-priority construction. In keeping with the directive of prioritizing, the Centers for Disease Control is proceeding on development and construction of a advanced research center for occupational safety and health to address current and future scientific needs. The Committee has included $30,000,000 for construction of an advanced research center for occupational safety and health to address current and future scientific needs. This facility will allow NIOSH to respond to rapidly accelerating changes in industrial and workplace technologies, processes, materials, and chemicals, and newly recognized hazards associated with familiar technology and processes which pose research demands that exceed current laboratory capabilities of NIOSH. NIOSH should be equipped not only to respond to problems that are already occuring, but also to work proactively in conjunction with American industry and labor to identify and evaluate new developments to assure that such changes are safely integrated into the workplace. Industry is eager to include in new construction the latest and best technology to protect its employees. It is very expensive, time consuming, and severely impacts on profits to be required to retrofit a plant after construction. Such a facility will allow occupational safety and health research to be an integral part of the workplace instead of an afterthought once hazardous conditions are uncovered.

Program management

For program management, the Committee recommends $3,284,000, $114,000 more than the request and the House allowance, and a $161,000 increase over the 1990 level. This activity provides for the overall management and direction of the programs and activities of the Centers for Disease Control.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The bill includes $8,347,085,000 for the 20 appropriations which together fund the programs of the National Institutes of Health [NIH]. These include appropriations for the 13 research institutes as well as the National Center for Research Resources, the National Center for Nursing Research, the National Center for Human Genome Research, the John E. Fogarty International Center, the National Library of Medicine, the Office of the Director, and buildings and facilities. The total in the bill is $419,096,000 above the President's budget request for fiscal year 1991 and $770,733,000 above the comparable appropriations for fiscal year 1990. These figures include funds for research training and medical library assistance. The amount added by the Committee restores the number of new grants to approximately 6,000. The specific amounts for each of the NIH appropriations with appropriate comparisons, as well as the amounts provided for AIDS within each of the NIH appropriations are displayed at the end of this report.

Financial management

The Committee concurs with the House that the NIH needs to implement improved financial management and long-range planning.

Last year the Committee heard repeated testimony and received and reviewed a great deal of correspondence indicating that the system of Federal support for biomedical research has reached a crisis. While the Committee believes that the extent of this crisis has been overstated, it does recognize problems associated with reducing the number of new grants being approved each year, particularly the impact this has on new and first-time investigators, and high-level of downward negotiations of grant awards. These problems have developed in spite of the facts that since 1983 the

Congress has doubled the size of the NIH and increased amounts requested by the administration. These increases have ranged from 14.6 percent to 6 percent each year over the preceding year.

The Committee believes that the problem of the declining number of new grants and high levels of downward negotiations of grant awards is the result largely of two situations. First is the decision made by the NIH leadership to increase the average length of grants from 3.3 years to 4.3 years, a trend which began in 1972. This situation results in ever increasing amounts of funding required for grant continuations and with any given amount of funding making less available for new grants. The second problem is that the average cost of grants has routinely exceeded all reasonable measures of inflation with the average size of a grant increasing 94 percent between 1981 and 1990. An additional trend which causes false expectations in the research community is the upward creep in the NIH approval rate of grant applications. Since 1972 the percentage of grants approved has increased from 69 percent to the 1991 estimate of 95.3 percent. Clearly this trend increases expectations for funding and also results in an ever declining award rate of grants.

The Committee concurs with the House and believes that the NIH leadership should formulate a fiscal management and long-range plan to bring more stability and predictability to the NIH current funding situation. The Committee believes that this plan should include the following elements:

—NIH should implement a cost-control system to ensure that the average length of grants does not exceed approximately 4 years and that the average cost of a grant not increase faster that the biomedical research inflation index. This should be accomplished by specific cost management strategies and by factoring cost considerations into the grant selection process.

—The total cost of a grant should be considered at all stages of the grant review process.

—NIH should modify the peer review system to require that approval reflect a decision by a study section about whether a project merits funding based on its inherent value. This will eliminate the situation where 95 percent of applications are approved but only one-half, or less, are really considered as deserving of funding.

—Research training should be funded at the numbers recommended by the National Academy of Sciences with programmed cost-of-living adjustments for trainees.

—The budget each year should adequately provide for maintenance and repair of NIH facilities.

The Committee requests that the administration submit a plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to accomplish these necessary financial management and long-range goals. The Committee would only be supportive of modifications which are compatible with the overall goal of stability and predictability. The Committee encourages the NIH to consult with the research community during the development of the long-range plan.

Recruiting a new Director

The Committee is concerned with the length of time that has elapsed in recruiting a Director for the National Institutes of Health and that considerations for filling the position may have become highly political. Prior to the enactment of Public Law 92-218 in December 1971, Directors of the NIH were appointed by the Secretary, DHEW (now DHHS). Public Law 92-218, the National Cancer Act, required that the appointment of the NIH Director be made by the President. The requirement was changed further in July 1974, when Public Law 93-352 required that the appointment be subject to Senate confirmation.

The Committee is concerned that recruitment for the position is hampered by a perception that the selection or removal of the Director may be subject to changes in the administration or in the Department and political considerations beyond the realm of science. Additionally, prospective candidates may believe that their decisions and authorities as Director would be limited or influenced by considerations outside those normally associated with biomedical research. The Committee, therefore, believes that the position of the Director of the NIH should be a term appointment overlapping Presidential terms. To initiate, the Committee has included language to amend section 402(a) of 42 U.S.C. 286 to make the next Director's appointment, and all subsequent Director's appointments, expire 5 years from the onset of the term of the appointing President . It is expected that this change will provide stability and scientific independence to the position of Director.

The Committee has also provided the NIH Director the authority to transfer up to 1 percent of any account to other high-priority research opportunities. This will give the Director the ability to respond quickly to new scientific research opportunities as they emerge. The Committee notes that $437,196,000 in funding over the amount requested has been provided for NIH and this should give the Director additional discretion. Every effort should, therefore, be made to respond to new opportunities within available funds before the transfer authority is used.

Women in biomedical research

The Committee has become concerned that women may not be adequately and appropriately represented in the study populations of NIH intramural and extramural clinical trials. A recent analysis by the GAO has served to heighten this issue. The Committee is aware that NIH shares some of the concerns raised by GAO, in that historically, representation of women may not have received the emphasis it should. The NIH has already implemented a number of steps and will soon take others to respond positively to this issue. The Committee applauds this effort but notes that the issue would be best served in the long term by an identified focus within the Office of the Director. Establishing an office to advocate women's health issues relevant to the biomedical research mission and responsibilities of the NIH and to coordinate programs on an NIH-wide basis will do much toward ensuring progress against those diseases that are specific to or exact a disproportionate toll upon women. The Committee has included up to $2,000,000 for the establishment of an office of women's health issues. The purpose of this office would be to provide leadership and coordination for the Institutes in the area of women's health and also to monitor their progress regarding both the inclusion of women in clinical trials and efforts to ensure that women are appropriately represented in scientific positions at the NIH.

Further, the Committee requests that the NIH submit no later than January 1, 1991, a report on the plans they have made for addressing the underrepresentation of women in clinical trials and leadership positions at the NIH and the progress made in implementing these plans.

The Committee notes that questions have been raised about whether important research which pertains to women's health may be inadequately addressed in the current research programs of the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and other agencies of the Public Health Service [PHS]. The Committee requests that the NIH contract with the National Institute of Medicine to conduct a study which focuses on women's health research and includes recommendations on how research on women's health may be better addressed by the NIH and the U.S. Public Health Service. Specific areas which need to be addressed in the IOM study include a review of NIH funding of research in areas of women's health, resource allocation as it relates to women's health research, and barriers to the support of research on women's health. The development of a proposed research agenda and the identification of the range of research to be part of the agenda (basic, clinical, behavioral, health services), is an important concern. Criteria are needed to determine priorities for investigation. A review of nongovernmental support of research on women's health should be included. Questions surrounding the support and organization of research on reproductive issues has already been addressed by a previous IOM report and would not need to be included in this report. Adequate funding has been included to fund the study.

Research training

The success of the Nation's biomedical research enterprise, including America's new and rapidly growing biotechnology industry, is directly dependent upon a critical mass of highly qualified, well-trained scientists entering research careers and then engaging in appropriate research activities. To assure that a sufficient number of such scientists are available, the NIH supports a wide range of research training programs at universities, medical schools, and other institutions throughout the country.

The Committee is aware that it takes 8 to 11 years to develop high quality researchers, and that the level of training supported today determines our research capability in the future. The Committee understands that while there is no present crisis in the aggregate supply of research scientists, changes in the demand for scientists have been projected that could greatly exceed the supply beginning in 1997. These changes in demand will result from several factors including: the aging of faculty hired during the baby boom of the 1960's resulting in a large number of retirements; an expected surge in enrollments at colleges and universities as the number of 18 year olds begins to expand after 1995; an increased demand for scientists in nonacademic positions which is expected to continue into the next century; and a student population that is less interested in science. In order to help meet the demand for future M.D./Ph.D.'s the Committee has provided $30,000,000 for the NIH research training program to support an additional 1,250 trainees for a total level of approximately 13,270 (distributed in the following table).

Included in this level is an additional 250 trainees for the NIGMS research training program in biotechnology for a total level of 440. This program, which was established in 1989, addresses the growing need for investigators trained in applying the methods and approaches of engineering, mathematics, chemistry, and physical science to biological problems. These individuals will be a vital link between advances in fundamental research and their application in medicine and the marketplace.

The Committee has also provided an additional 60 trainees for the NIDCD for a total level of 182. The Committee is aware of the critical need to train scientists to undertake the many research studies identified by the national strategic research plan. New investigators must be trained and established investigators, who are currently engaged in research in related areas and must be encouraged to bring their skills and expertise to the communication sciences. This will enable the NIDCD's programs to benefit from emerging scientific approaches as well as established scientific disciplines.

RESEARCH TRAINING

[Dollars in thousands]

	President's budget		Revised		Increases	
	FTTPS	Amount	FTTPS	Amount	FTTPS	Amount
National Cancer Institute	1,403	$35,793	1,513	$38,511	110	$2,718
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,624	44,476	1,770	48,658	146	4,182
National Institute of Dental Research	215	5,893	225	6,181	10	288
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	895	23,872	927	24,637	32	765
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	528	13,016	558	13,610	30	594
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	670	17,493	741	19,540	71	2,047
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	4,006	85,650	4,665	99,967	659	14,317
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	690	16,562	740	17,831	50	1,269
National Eye Institute	254	7,105	267	7,475	13	370
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	459	10,586	490	11,241	31	655
National Institute on Aging	385	9,520	394	9,993	9	473
National Institute on Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Disease	225	6,742	231	6,932	6	190
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	122	3,123	182	4,843	60	1,720
National Center for Nursing Research	75	2,493	77	2,572	2	79
National Center for Human Genome Research	224	5,066	224	5,066		
National Center for Research Resources	245	4,233	266	4,566	21	333
Total	12,020	291,623	13,270	321,623	1,250	30,000

Stipend levels for scientists in training

Not only is it crucial to maintain an optimal number of scientists in training for the conduct of our national research objectives, it is also necessary to provide these individuals with adequate stipend levels. The Committee is aware that the National Research Service Award [NRSA] stipend levels have not been increased since fiscal year 1989 and that the current stipends paid to NRSA trainees and fellows have fallen below those paid by other Federal agencies, postdoctoral trainees, and house staff salaries at U.S. teaching hospitals. The Committee, therefore, has added $15,000,000 to the NIH request to begin to address this situation and to ensure that NIH continues to attract the most qualified and promising applicants, including an increased number of clinical investigators. This increase will, on average, provide a $1,100 increase in stipend for postdoctoral fellows. A table displaying the increase as it is allocated to the NIH Institutes follows:

Stipend increase for 1991 trainees

National Cancer Institute	$2,039,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	2,554,000
National Institute of Dental Research	325,000
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Disease	1,535,000
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	867,000
National Institute of Alllergy and Infectious Diseases	1,046,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	3,091,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	919,000
National Eye Institute	367,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	523,000
National Institute on Aging	537,000
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	417,000
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communicative Disorders	200,000
National Center for Research Resources	145,000
National Center for Nursing Research	200,000
National Center for Human Genome Research	235,000
Total	15,000,000

Nutrition

Recommendations to the public from the Surgeon General, the National Academy of Science, and such organizations as the American Heart Association, all emphasize the central role of nutrition in the prevention of disease. In fact, optimal nutrition looms large among those life style changes that can reduce the threat of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, and cancer. Obesity, the most prevalent nutritional disorder in the United States, now affects more than 35 million individuals. Making these facts public, has been a major force driving individuals to seek assistance. Regrettably, many of the commercially available programs for the treatment of obesity and for effecting other nutritional changes, are not helpful, and sometimes harmful. It has been estimated that Americans spend annually four to five times more than the entire NIH budget on commercial programs for the treatment of obesity, which has no lasting beneficial effect.

In the face of these extraordinary efforts on the part of the Government to inform the public on the importance of optimal nutrition, it is notable that so little has been done to build the scientific base of nutritional information that might lead to better methods for complying with recommendations and a better understanding of how to prevent and treat nutritional disorders. One must search the table of organization of the National Institutes of Health carefully, to find the word "nutrition."

We are on the threshold of applying the best of modern molecular biology to clinical investigation, ascertaining how genetic endowment and environmental factors affect health. The nutritional sciences are in urgent need of an infusion of the new molecular biology. The National Institutes of Health through their intramural program and extramural funding must give these matters a much higher priority than has been the case in recent years. It is strongly recommended that NIH review the feasibility of elevating nutritional science to divisional status in one of the National Institutes of Health.

National Museum of Health and Medicine

The Committee directs the Department of Health and Human Services to work closely with the National Museum of Health and Medicine, administered by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, in accommodating exhibits prepared by the museum in the Great Hall of the Hubert H. Humphrey Building starting no later than December 1990.

The Committee further directs that the National Institutes of Health submit a report by April 1, 1991, examining the feasibility of assuming control and operation of the National Museum of Health and Medicine. The report should include a plan and timetable under which control could be transferred and a review of both the funding and staffing that NIH would require to run a top-quality national museum. This report should also examine possible museum sites on the NIH Bethesda campus or in the surrounding area, including the National Naval Medical Center. The report should include the problems and opportunities inherent with each possible location as well as the basic requirements for the building, estimated construction costs, and projected benefits to employees and guests of the National Institutes of Health.

Gene therapy

The Committee has learned of emerging opportunities in gene therapy and bone marrow transplant research, and requests that the NHLBI and NIDDK develop a survey of these opportunities in time for next year's appropriations hearings. Included in the survey should be an analysis of near-term and long-term research opportunities, likely requirements for manpower, including training, as well as funding requirements. The professional research community in hematology should be intimately involved in the development of such a survey, as well as leaders of the lay organizations concerned with diseases affected, such as Cooley's anemia.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 1990	$1,634,294,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,694,059,000
House allowance	1,749,392,000
Committee recommendation	1,747,462,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,747,462,000 for the National Cancer Institute [NCI]. This is $53,403,000 more than the administration request, $113,168,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $1,930,000 less than the House allowance.

The NCI conducts and supports basic and applied research, provides research training support, and initiates programs designed to translate research results into effective techniques for the early detection, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and control of cancer.

Cancer mortality rates

The Committee is pleased to note that there has been a measurable decline in cancer mortality rates for a number of common tumors, particularly in Americans under age 65. However, the overall incidence rate for all Americans and all cancers continues to increase, and this is a major concern to the Committee. Additionally, lung cancer in women has increased nearly 100 percent since 1973 and has now surpassed breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer death for women. There remain certain categories of individuals who have not benefited equally from the detection, prevention, and treatment advances. Minority groups, the poor, the medically undeserved particularly those in rural America, and those over age 65, continue to experience disproportionately high cancer mortality rates. The reasons for these disparities are complex, and may relate in part to the lack of ready access to state-of-the-art prevention, early detection, and treatment methodology by these population groups. The Committee directs that NCI continue to strengthen its outreach efforts so that the benefits derived from the major advances in cancer prevention and treatment made since the inception of the National Cancer Program can be extended equally, with all Americans sharing in the fruits of this progress.

The advances in medical research and many of the tremendous breakthroughs we are seeing today are a direct result of the war on cancer begun in 1971. The mortality rate for cancer in persons under the age of 65 has improved dramatically in a number of areas. As an example, the death rate from Hodgkins disease has decreased by 52 percent, from testicular cancer by 61 percent, from ovarian cancer by 25 percent, and from cervical cancer by 35 percent.

It is clear that the proper resources to continue to drive the exciting and productive research in cancer must be enhanced. The Committee looks forward to a report at next year's hearing on the progress we have made in cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment, promising opportunities which are the result of basic research advances.

Rural health

The Committee continues to be concerned with the issue of increased cancer incidence that is experienced by rural population groups and is pleased that NCI has taken steps to establish a task force to evaluate the special problems associated with the prevention, early detection, and treatment of cancer in the rural setting. In addition, an expansion of the NCI's Statistical, Epidemiology, and End Results [SEER] Program to include additional statistical data bases in rural areas is currently underway. The Committee expects this effort to result in expanded statistical series before Committee hearings associated with the next fiscal year.

Health and behavior

The Committee continues to place strong emphasis on health and behavior research. In recognition of the devastating effects of tobacco use on cancer incidence rates, funding is included to continue the community intervention trial for smoking cessation [COMMIT] and the American stop smoking intervention study [ASSIST] to test smoking prevention and cessation strategies that will reach millions of Americans. Funding is also included for NCI, in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control [CDC], to continue the breast cancer screening awareness initiative to promote the use of mammography among women of appropriate age groups. An important aspect of this program is to motivate primary care physicians to regularly refer their female patients who are age 40 and older for mammograms. A cooperative network of intervention studies in seven States is currently in place to improve the utilization of mammography, breast exams, and breast self-examination. The Committee urges NCI to continue its collaboration with the CDC to identify the barriers which discourage women from being screened for cervical cancer by obtaining pap smears on a regular basis.

Funding is included for intervention studies to assess the public health impact of dietary modifications. The eat for health project based in local supermarkets is designed to help food shoppers choose foods and establish healthy eating patterns to reduce their cancer risk. The success of this project has prompted plans to modify the program for use in supermarkets that serve minority populations.

The May 1990 inspector general's youth access to cigarettes reports that each day more than 3,000 children start smoking and the Surgeon General's 1989 report, "Reducing the Health Consequences of Smoking; 25 Years of Progress," states that the smoking initiation age has fallen over time, particularly among females. Only 10 percent of smokers begin after the age of 21. That Surgeon General's report further asserts, "Smoking remains the single most important preventable cause of death in our society." It is clear that if we can reduce the number of people who start smoking as children—fully 90 percent—we can reduce the number of smoking-linked cancer deaths.

To achieve our year 2000 health objectives goal of reducing cancer rates by 50 percent, it is essential that a major causal factor of cancer—smoking—be dramatically diminished. Special attention should be placed on those under the age of 21, as evidence clearly demonstrates that smoking begins primarily during childhood and adolescence. The Committee, therefore, directs the NCI to invest more heavily in behavioral research as it relates to preventing risk behaviors associated with cancer, with special emphasis on averting youth and minorities from smoking.

Information dissemination

The Committee strongly urges the NCI to expand information dissemination activities and views them as an integral part of the Institute's efforts to achieve its overall goal of reducing cancer mortality nationwide. NCI should continue its commitment to inform practicing physicians of the latest medical advances, particularly those emanating from clinical trials, in a timely fashion by means of medical updates and clinical alerts. In addition, NCI should encourage physicians to avail themselves of computer technology that permits ready access to the most current information about new treatment protocols through the physician's data query [PDQ] system.

Funding is included for NCI's Cancer Information Service [CIS] which serves as the Institute's major conduit through which cancer knowledge can be conveyed directly to the American public. The Committee notes that the CIS answered 500,000 telephone queries last year and that each of the CIS regional offices acts as a unique resource to the local community that it serves by compiling resource directories of cancer-related services and educational programs. An additional $5,000,000 has been included to enhance information dissemination activities.

Centers

The Committee commends the NCI for revising its criteria for the comprehensive cancer centers designation to include within these criteria a need for the center to provide outreach activities within the surrounding community. Comprehensive cancer centers must first define their communities by maintaining productive outreach efforts to identify local cancer issues and problems and then carry out appropriate cancer prevention and control activities to meet these needs. In this fashion, comprehensive cancer centers act to specifically address the issues which affect the populations within their communities who experience disproportionately high cancer incidence and mortality rates. The Committee considers this to be a major component and justification for the support of comprehensive centers.

The Committee encourages NCI to continue to explore innovative ways of enhancing the geographic diversity of centers and is concerned that large areas of the rural Midwest are not served by a comprehensive cancer center in spite of the high incidence of cancers in this area due to the high exposure to agricultural chemicals. The Committee urges the establishment of two additional cancer centers to serve underserved rural areas and recommends that the University of Iowa be carefully considered for such a center, and has added up to $2,000,000 for the purpose of new centers. Additionally, adequate funding is available to maintain existing centers with appropriate inflationary adjustments.

Cancer centers provide state-of-the-art cancer care in the communities they serve. The Committee observes that people with chronic illness seek not only a hopeful prognosis and human and caring medical treatment, but psychological support. Therefore, the Committee encourages the centers to include high-quality counseling services as a part of the medical care offered. To assess the degree to which these services are being provided, the Committee requests the Director to report back to the Committee by February 1, 1991.

Cancer vaccines

Funding is available to continue to develop a cancer vaccine. A grant was recently awarded to conduct a phase III clinical trial to evaluate the use of a vaccine as an adjuvant or postsurgical therapy for preventing recurrence of stage III melanoma. The vaccine, which is comprised of the smallpox vaccine virus and melanoma cell membranes, is designed to stimulate the body's own immune system and help it destroy any melanoma cells that remain in the body after surgery. The Committee also strongly supports continued work in cancer biology and adaptive cellular therapy.

The Committee has heard testimony from various researchers that many exciting research opportunities exist, as a result of scientific advances in molecular biology, including the potential development of cancer vaccines. The Committee is particularly interested in this area of research and is pleased that the NCI is planning to convene a consensus conference on this subject in the fall. In addition, the Committee looks forward to receiving a report from the conference in a timely manner and to hearing from the Director, NCI, about the status of the recommendations and funding requirements at next year's hearing.

Emergency priorities

The area of cancer research, and biomedical science itself, is moving at an unprecedented rate. The recent collaborative effort between NCI scientists and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in gene transfer therapy is one such example. The Institute should continue to move quickly to pursue new research leads and should utilize whichever funding mechanism is the most appropriate to best capitalize on these promising opportunities.

Clinical trials

It is recognized that clinical trials in both prevention and treatment are major initiatives of the Institute. It is only through this vehicle that definitive conclusions can be reached about the value of specific drugs or a given cancer treatment.

The Committee is becoming increasingly concerned with funding levels for cancer clinical research. It is very important that randomized clinical trials, such as those which have proven the efficacy of chemotherapy in colon and breast cancer, and of the growth factors in decreasing toxicity, be funded appropriately so that basic research advances can be brought to bear on cancer patient care. The Committee, therefore, directs that the NCI increase clinical trial funding beyond the 2.5-percent increase proposed by the administration.

Facilities

The need to upgrade and modernize extramural biomedical research facilities including cancer centers remains of great concern. Funds provided should be utilized to support those applications that are of the highest program relevance and priority to the Institute not to exceed $5,000,000 within available funds. In making the 1991 awards, the Committee believes that first priority should go to those projects approved but unfunded prior to 1990.

Prevention and control research

The Committee is disturbed to learn that more emphasis is not being placed on prevention and education programs within the NCI. Cancer prevention is crucial to our ability to control the incidence of cancer. The Committee is concerned that only $75,000,000, or less than 5 percent, of the total NCI budget for 1990 is allocated to cancer prevention research efforts.

Current information indicates that specific emphasis should be placed on research initiatives in such areas as factors affecting the incidence of cancer in minority populations, dietary intervention trials, and alterations in lifestyle to decrease cancer risk. For example, it has been estimated that specific dietary changes may be able to reduce total cancer mortality rates by about 35 percent. Therefore, within the funds provided to the Institute, the Committee directs that the NCI, in collaboration with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, make every effort to initiate a dietary cancer and heart disease prevention trial. This study should evaluate whether or not a simple dietary change that emphasizes total fat reduction will prevent the occurrence of prominent cancers and coronary heart disease among postmenopausal women. Such women are currently experiencing an epidemic of breast cancer, and experience heart disease at about the same rate as men, but with a higher case fatality rate. Available data suggest that a 50-percent reduction in dietary fat may lead to reductions by 50 percent or more in the rates of occurrence of cancers of the breast, colon, ovary, and uterus, and reductions by 30 percent or more in coronary heart disease in postmenopausal women.

The scientific methodology exists to proceed with such a study, and the Committee directs the NCI and NHLBI to cooperatively and aggressively move forward on an intervention trial on the role of fat reduction in the prevention of cancer and heart disease in women. The Committee directs that within 90 days, the Institutes must submit a report to the Congress, detailing, among other things, proposed scope of plan, budget, mechanisms for jointly implementing this study, and its starting date. The Committee has provided up to $5,000,000 of additional funding for this effort. The Committee directs that within 6 months the Institute transmit a spending plan outlining the specific initiatives, including those recommended by the Committee, it intends to undertake in the crucial area of cancer prevention and control.

The Committee is aware that the NCI is actively involved in a cooperative effort with the Centers for Disease Control to promote breast cancer screening. This effort is expected to grow rapidly in 1991 with the enactment of new legislation to promote screening, particularly among poor women. The Institute's breast cancer screening awareness initiative is a major effort to promote the use of mammography among women of appropriate age groups. It is believed that breast cancer death rates could drop by approximately one-third if women followed recommended guidelines for seeking mammography. An important component of this initiative is the motivation of primary care physicians to regularly refer their female patients who are age 40 and older for mammograms according to established guidelines. Along with expansion of the CDC program, the Committee expects research on breast cancer to be a high priority when NCI allocates the increased resources provided by the Committee in this bill.

The Committee has added $25,000,000, including the $5,000,000 noted above, to permit a significant expansion for cancer prevention and control research activities and expects a report within 6 months on the specific initiatives that will be funded with this expansion.

The Committee urges the National Cancer Institute, in its cancer prevention efforts, to emphasize projects that promote cancer awareness, prevention, and control and that work with local community agencies and organizations to direct these efforts to populations that may otherwise be underserved. A project developed by the Nebraska Department of Health, in conjunction with local governments, outpatient clinic facilities, churches, and other community groups, designed to develop, test and implement interventions to increase cancer screening rates among minority women in an underserved urban setting serves as an excellent example of the type of projects that should be given high priority.

Retrovirus research

The Committee is encouraged by the Institute's new program in retrovirus research. An additional $3,000,000 has been provided by the Committee for continued research in this area.

Native Americans

It is known that the cancer control needs of American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and native Hawaiians are unique and complex. As gains are made in infant mortality and life expectancy, cancer is becoming an even greater threat to these native American communities. For example, American Indians have elevated incidence and mortality for cervical and gallbladder cancers; Alaskan Natives have elevated incidence for cancers of the cervix, gallbladder, and liver; native Hawaiians have elevated incidence and mortality rates for breast, lung, and cervical cancers in comparison to the general population. All three groups have poor survival from a number of cancers.

The Committee is pleased that initial definition of the cancer control needs of these native American peoples has occurred and is pleased that approximately $9,000,000 was targeted for these efforts last year. The Committee strongly urges that the NCI commitment to addressing these problems be increased and allocated for cancer prevention and control activities specifically targeted toward American Indians, Alaska Natives, native Hawaiians, and American Samoans. The following areas should particularly be targeted: Cancer intervention research to identify population—specific and culturally appropriate interventions which will reduce the burden of cancer in these populations; cancer prevention and control research training programs for American Indians, Alaska Natives, native Hawaiians, and American Samoans. Such training programs should emphasize technical skills, development, and training in research methodology and evaluation, and technical assistance to communities, agencies, and new native American researchers.

The Committee is concerned about the incidence of cancer among American Samoans, both within America Samoa and in the United States proper, such as in the State of Hawaii. The Federal Government has a special responsibility for these native American people and, accordingly, the Committee requests that NCI develop a special report on their incidence of cancer and a 5-year plan for effectively addressing their unique needs.

AIDS

Additional funding, up to $4,000,000, has been added for pediatric AIDS research.

International research

The Committee has received testimony about the need to strengthen international collaboration in several research areas, including cancer. Many factors have increased the visibility of this issue, including the movement toward a common European economic market which includes a coordinated plan in health and biomedical research and the opening of Eastern European borders. In that regard, the Committee urges the Institute to pursue international collaboration, particularly in the areas of training, education, and joint research ventures, to maximize collaborative opportunities with scientific experts from other countries. The dissemination of information and international collaboration will only serve to enhance the research base we enjoy in this country. The involvement of the best minds, collaborating for the benefit of mankind, is essential in this time of peace. Further, the Committee requests a report from the NCI, in conjunction with the Fogarty International Center, regarding cancer research priorities which should be pursued on an international basis and particularly what the NCI can and will be doing to focus and provide increased support for these programs.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 1990	$1,072,335,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,112,502,000
House allowance	1,135,589,000
Committee recommendation	1,137,235,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,137,235,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [NHLBI]. This is $24,733,000 more than the administration request, $64,900,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $1,646,000 more than the House allowance.

The NHLBI conducts and supports a national research program on diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood and on the uses of blood and the management of blood resources. In addition, the Institute supports research training and career development for both new and established investigators in areas of science related to its mission.

Heart disease mortality

The Committee is pleased that evidence of the success of cardiovascular research programs continues to accumulate. Mortality rates have decreased for more than 20 years. In fact, there would have been 425,000 additional cardiovascular deaths in 1988 had the Nation experienced the same death rate as it had in 1967. On the other hand, demographic shifts in the age of our population have led to an increase in the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases and related health care costs.

Centers

The Committee has included funding to continue the specialized centers of research [SCOR's] which fosters close interaction between basic scientists and clinical investigators, and the prompt translation of fundamental research to the clinical setting. For this reason, much of the success in treating or preventing disease is a direct result of the clinical research supported by the research center mechanism. The first of these programs was established in 1971, and the concept has been expanded to 14 different topic areas. They address atherosclerosis, hypertension, coronary and vascular diseases, heart failure, congenital heart disease, chronic diseases of the airways, respiratory problems of neonates and children, pulmonary vascular diseases, occupational and immunologic diseases of the lung, respiratory failure in adults, cardiopulmonary disorders of sleep, cystic fibrosis, thrombosis, and transfusion medicine. In addition, comprehensive sickle cell centers not only support basic and clinical research, but also have counseling and community outreach components. All of these centers are a major focus of clinical investigation within the total research program which the Institute supports.

The Committee believes that planning should begin for three new centers in the area of blood vessel disease, sudden cardiac death, and heart failure. Furthermore increased funding included for appropriate inflationary increases for the centers and to maintain all centers including the thrombosis research centers.

Health and behavior

The Committee notes that extensive information, gained over the past three decades from epidemiological studies and clinical trials, indicates the importance of behavior and lifestyle in placing an individual at risk for cardiovascular, lung, and blood disorders. Increased funding is included to support research on preventing or changing unhealthy behaviors, assessing the health effects of changes in behavior, and disseminating validated findings to health professionals and the public. The Committee is cognizant of the fact that cardiovascular, lung, and blood disorders often affect minority Americans in disproportionate numbers, and supports health and behavior research and education programs to address these problems. The Committee expects the Institute to begin planning to increase these and other health and behavior research and education efforts especially in the following areas: silent myocardial ischemia, smoking and body weight, risk reduction in children and minorities, stress and lipid metabolism, nonpharmacologic interventions, and interactions between stress and exercise.

Nowhere is the relationship between health and behavior more clear than in coronary, lung, and blood diseases. The Committee has seen the results of the large-scale MRFIT (multiple-risk factor intervention trial) study which documents the effectiveness of behavioral changes in lowering the risk of heart disease or heart attacks. Other studies have shown that changes in diet combined with stress management techniques can result in a reversal of atherosclerosis.

While some of this research has been supported by the NHLBI, it appears that much of the progress in the area of health and behavior is the result of non-NHLBI studies. The Committee feels that the NHLBI research portfolio should reflect a better balance of health and behavior research. Given the proven connections to quality of life, we believe it is the Institute's responsibility to accelerate its activities in this area. The Committee would like to see such topics as the health and behavior in the workplace and evaluation of service programs added to the Institute's priorities.

Prevention of heart disease

The Committee believes that reductions in heart disease mortality are due, in part, to the strategy of modifying risk factors as a means of preventing heart disease and believes that education programs on each of the major risk factors—blood cholesterol, smoking, and high blood pressure—have been very effective. For example, the NHLBI National Cholesterol Education Program has achieved success in conveying to the public the importance of knowing their cholesterol number.

Funding is included for further research on risk factors focused on certain population groups to identify and define specific risk factors that may have clinical significance. Funding is included to continue the study of men and women over age 65 in the cardiovascular health study, to examine such additional factors as obesity, glucose intolerance, and insulin resistance. In preteen and teenage girls, obesity and its consequences are investigated in the growth and health study.

The Committee has included funding to support research programs focused on the effect of modifying risk factors. For example, the dietary intervention study in children is examining the effectiveness and safety of cholesterol-lowering diets in prepubertal children with elevated blood cholesterol. In postmenopausal women, who have markedly increased risk compared to premenopausal women, the effects of estrogen and progestational agents are being assessed for their reduction in bad cholesterol and improvement in good cholesterol. Studies are funded to examine the risk of elevated lipids and the effects of lipid and lipid lowering in the elderly.

Reversal of arteriosclerosis

The Committee notes that the evidence supporting the beneficial effects of lower blood cholesterol levels continues to mount. Two recent studies, one using drugs and the other using a combination of strict diet and behavioral changes, have reported that lowering cholesterol actually causes regression of atherosclerotic changes in arteries. Funding is, therefore, provided to continue the message conveyed by the National Cholesterol Education Program on the importance of achieving and then maintaining desirable blood cholesterol levels.

Coronary heart disease and heart attack

The Committee is pleased to note that major strides in the reduction of death have occurred as a result of improved methods of diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular patients, especially those with coronary heart disease. An important new treatment is thrombolytic, or clot dissolving, therapy. However, it must be administered as soon as possible after the heart attack begins. The Committee, therefore, urges the NHLBI to begin a national education program to provide the best available information to the public and to health care personnel on the importance of seeking prompt medical care, early recognition of symptoms, and efficient treatment of patients within the emergency care systems of the community and the hospital.

Artificial heart

Funding is included for the NHLBI to continue its program of research and development on circulatory assist devices including the total artificial heart. The clinical evaluation of the fully implanted, electrically energized, left-ventricular assist system is on schedule.

Bone marrow transplantation

The Committee is pleased to note that in the past year, under NHLBI management, the National Marrow Donor Registry has doubled to include over 130,000 potential donors. Over 270 transplants have been performed as a result of matches made using the registry. However, success in finding unrelated donors depends upon a large pool of potential donors. The Committee urges the National Blood Resources Education Program to make a major effort to increase the number of potential donors, particularly among groups that are underrepresented at present, and has added $8,000,000 to increase the number of potential donors by at least 50,000.

Bone marrow transplantation has become an accepted and effective treatment for an increasing number of diseases of the bone marrow and immune system, and has potential for treating other diseases. For example, it offers promise for treatment of severe sickle cell anemia and other serious hematological disorders. Because of the clinical importance and scientific opportunities provided by bone marrow transplantation, the Committee urges, that within the funds available, the Institute develop at the NIH Clinical Center a bone marrow transplantation unit.

The Committee supports the establishment of an intramural bone marrow transplantation [BMT] unit. The BMT unit should be an inter-NIH effort with NHLBI assuming the lead in collaboration with other NIH Institutes. The BMT unit is needed not only to treat patients, carry out research to expand disease specific studies, and to develop techniques for BMT in situations where matched donors are not available, but the BMT unit would represent a critical resource that is needed to fully develop the gene therapy program. The BMT unit would enable researchers to accomplish these breakthroughs in treatment of genetic disorders by providing the resources, clinical materials and medical expertise to support gene therapy. The Committee is very supportive of these unique research initiatives and recognizes the role of NHLBI and NIH as worldwide leaders in gene therapy. The establishment of the world's only bone marrow transplantation-gene therapy facility is deemed a high priority, and the Committee has included up to $3,000,000 over the budget request to carry out this vital research program.

Gene transfer and gene therapy

The Committee notes that gene therapy has important potential for the correction of genetic diseases, including sickle cell disease and Cooley's anemia, as well as a broad range of diseases that are not genetic such as cancer and AIDS, and, therefore, has provided funds for continued research in this area. In pioneering studies, intramural investigators have demonstrated that a marker gene can be inserted into a patient's lymphocytes and these marked lymphocytes can be reinfused safely and survive for many months. As a next step, the Institute is seeking approval to use the gene transfer technique for treatment of patients with severe combined immunodeficiency disease, which results from a genetic absence of an enzyme.

Sickle cell disease

Funding has been provided to continue sickle cell disease research. Laboratory mice have been developed with red blood cells that contain human sickle hemoglobin and these mice will serve as an animal model for the disease. Also, a promising pilot trial underway with the orally administered drug, hydroxyurea, suggests that it can result in increased hemoglobin levels and fewer symptoms of sickling crises in patients with sickle cell disease.

Asthma

Funding has been provided to continue the National Asthma Education Program which helps patients, families, and primary care physicians. Since schools are an ideal location for intervention efforts, the Institute is collaborating with the Department of Education to implement prevention activities. The Committee also supports an initiative on asthma control in minority children.

The Committee commends the Institute for undertaking the National Asthma Education Program, which was launched last year. This program seeks to improve early detection, treatment, and long-term management of this serious and chronic disease by providing health professionals with guidelines on diagnosis and treatment issues, and by educating parents and children regarding self-management of their condition. These education efforts are based on strong research programs that add to our fundamental knowledge of this disease and demonstrate the effectiveness of new treatment and management strategies. During the appropriation hearings, the Committee learned that the Institute has planned a clinical study to determine whether a structured, intensive intervention program for children with asthma can significantly improve growth of lung function, decrease limitation of activity and the need for health care services, and enhance school performance. This research should begin now. The Committee has added up to $3,000,000 to begin the Childhood Asthma Education Program by implementing its plans to collaborate with the Department of Education on activities designed to show teachers, school nurses, coaches, and school administrators how to reduce the impact of asthma-related absences and increase participation in school activities by asthmatic students. The Committee requests a joint report from NHLBI and NIAID on progress on both our asthma education and asthma research efforts.

Education programs

The Committee strongly believes that a major factor in the reduction of cardiovascular deaths has been effective education programs. The Committee, therefore, continues its strong commitment to efforts through the National Cholesterol Education Program, the National High Blood Pressure Education Program, the National Blood Resource Education Program, the National Asthma Education Program, and the NHLBI Smoking Education Program. Additionally, funding is provided for an initiative to be called Strike Out Strokes [SOS] to reduce the stroke death rate in the Southeast and among black populations where the incidence rate is particularly high. This effort involves intensive mass media efforts in selected areas and groups, State-specific reporting of data, and special State-initiated efforts in program planning, implementation, and evaluation.

Cystic fibrosis

As a result of the exemplary public-private partnership of cystic fibrosis [CF] research, scientists have achieved the greatest breakthrough ever made in the history of cystic fibrosis, the discovery of the CF gene and its protein product. The gene discovery symbolizes the success of CF research centers and has opened new avenues for understanding the CF defect and developing treatments that can help the 30,000 children and young adults who have this fatal disease. Additional amounts have been provided to maintain the integrity of the CF centers program, as well as providing funds for new initiatives within the NIDDK and NHLBI to maintain the scientific momentum as new opportunities emerge. The Committee believes that an increased effort in CF research will enable us to move rapidly toward eliminating the $500,000,000 annual health care costs related to CF.

Cooley's anemia

The Committee requests the NHLBI to complete the development of a protocol for appropriate human clinical trials on oral chelators, such as those potentially useful in the treatment of patients who require frequent blood transfusions, such as those with Cooley's anemia, when animal testing has been satisfactorily completed.

Native Americans

The Committee was very pleased to learn of NHLBI's initiation of the strong heart study in order to estimate the incidence and prevalence of cardiovascular diseases and the levels of cardiovascular disease risk factors in three different American Indian populations in the United States. The Committee has included an additional $1,000,000 for NHLBI to continue this initiative this fiscal year and to develop appropriate intervention strategies. The Committee looks forward to learning of NHLBI's continuing efforts to effectively address the unique needs of native American peoples.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1990	$135,744,000
Budget estimate, 1991	140,520,000
House allowance	149,592,000
Committee recommendation	151,057,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $151,057,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research [NIDR]. This is $10,537,000 more than the administration request, $15,313,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $1,465,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIDR conducts and supports research and research training into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of orofacial diseases and conditions.

Long-range research plan

The Committee commends the Institute on developing a new long-range plan which moves beyond the traditional focus on cavities and periodontal diseases to a broadened scope of oral health research. Recent developments in genetics and molecular biology have been the impetus for two broad initiatives described in the plan. Funding is included for the first initiative which concerns the need to address the oral health problems of those individuals with an underlying medical or handicapping condition such as diabetes, AIDS, or certain genetic disorders, or because of medical treatments, such as radiation and chemotherapy for cancer. To better meet this initiative, the Committee urges NIDR to establish a national oral health information clearinghouse to be a resource for the latest information on the oral health aspects of these conditions. This information will be made available to patients, dental health professionals, and the public. The bill includes an additional $300,000 to permit the Institute to initiate this important program.

Funding is also included to address the need to assist older Americans and other adults at high risk for oral diseases and tooth loss, either because of health or because of socioeconomic reasons. Both initiatives will include a focus on racial or ethnic minorities to determine oral health status and needs.

Oral health in older Americans

The Committee learned during the hearings that the NIDR is prepared to launch a major initiative titled "Research and Action Program for Improving the Oral Health of Adults and Older Americans". One of the goals of this program is to prevent further deterioration of oral health in older Americans. Funding of $750,000 is provided to permit the Institute to initiate this important program. The Committee is particularly interested in research into oral mucosal disorders in the aging such as done at the University of Iowa School of Dentistry.

Dental clinical research core centers

The Committee is pleased that NIDR, as a result of congressional action on the fiscal year 1990 appropriations, the NIDR did establish a new clinical core center. This is part of an effort to enhance research capacity and clinical research at the Nation's dental schools.

The Committee believes that a principal objective of the NIDR is to promote research that will expedite the translation of basic scientific knowledge into new and better methods for improving the oral health of the Nation. In the hearings, the Committee learned that the best way to further this objective is by establishing clinical core research centers. Funding of up to $2,200,000 is provided to establish at least three additional clinical core research centers.

Dental implants

Funding has been included to support dental implant research, a fairly well-accepted approach as a substitute for dentures in healthy individuals. The NIDR is now studying the efficacy of these devices in patients with medical conditions, such as children with ectodermal dysplasia, who have congenitally missing teeth. Plans are also underway to support research on the use of implants in older Americans with diabetes, who tend to lose teeth early as a result of periodontal disease.

Nutrition research

The Committee has included funding for expanded nutritional research. The nutritional status of an individual appears to influence susceptibility and progression of oral diseases such as caries, periodontal disease, and herpesvirus infection. Salivary gland disorders, oral cancer, and birth defects such as cleft lip and palate are also affected by nutritional factors. In response to recommendations by several expert panels and advisory committees that the Institute expand its nutrition research activities, the NIDR has issued a program announcement on "Nutrition and Oral Health" to encourage submission of research applications on the role of diet and nutrition in the development and maintenance of oral and craniofacial tissues and in the prevention of oral diseases.

Health and behavior

Funding has been included to support continued health and behavior research. Increasing disease-preventive behaviors is an important aspect of the NIDR Research and Action Program. Several new research projects are showing interesting initial results. For example, one study conducted with older adults found that seniors taught or persuaded to improve their personal oral hygiene practices actually maintained these improvements more consistently than did younger adults. These findings contradict widely held assumptions about the futility of trying to get older people to change personal health practices.

The Committee would be most supportive of interdisciplinary research projects, and especially those involving psychology-based researchers.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

Appropriations, 1990	$581,466,000
Budget estimate, 1991	605,349,000
House allowance	613,686,000
Committee recommendation	626,986,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $626,986,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [NIDDK]. This is $21,637,000 more than the administration request, $45,520,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $13,300,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIDDK supports and conducts research and research training related to many of this country's most serious and chronic diseases: diabetes; endocrine and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutritional disorders; and kidney, urologic, and blood diseases. Many common research themes concerning the metabolic, genetic, and immunologic factors that underlie disease unite the NIDDK's research program.

Diabetes

The Committee has provided increased funding for diabetes research. Diabetes affects about 12 million individuals in the United States, at an annual economic cost of more than $20,000,000,000. The devastating complications of diabetes include heart, kidney, eye, and nerve damage. Research is examining the immune response that destroys insulin-producing beta cells of the pancreas in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus [IDDM], also called type I or juvenile diabetes. Scientists have discovered markers to identify individuals who are developing IDDM but have not yet become clinically ill. With this knowledge, it may be possible to develop interventions at this early stage of the disease. The Committee has included an additional $2,000,000 to pursue promising research to find better treatments and a cure for type I or juvenile diabetes.

The second form of diabetes is noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus [NIDDM], also called type II or adult-onset diabetes. In this disease, the ability to regulate blood glucose is impaired, even when large quantities of insulin are produced. Research currently focuses on understanding the wide variety of defects that may lead to NIDDM, as well as on the mechanisms involved in NIDDM-related depression, hypertension, and obesity. The NIDDK supports and encourages projects that focus on diabetes in minority populations, which are more susceptible to this disease, and on the devastating complications of the disease. Because research has demonstrated major genetic components in both IDDM and NIDDM, the NIDDK also places great importance on increased research to understand diabetes at the genetic level.

Studies of noninsulin dependent diabetes have suggested that genes that regulate insulin recognition, glucose transport and key metabolic enzymes may be involved in this form of the disease. To enable the NIDDK to exploit fully the new research leads in this field, and to take advantage of the broad array of new molecular biology techniques, the Committee is providing additional funds to intensify the search for the diabetes genes. The Committee expects the Institute to use these additional funds to pursue the most scientifically meritorious and promising research concepts related to the genetics of diabetes, as identified through the NIH peer review process.

Endocrine research

The Committee has provided increased funding for endocrine research. Virtually every process in the body depends on the hormones and hormone-like substances of the endocrine system. Thyroid cancer is an excellent example of the important role of the endocrinologist in the development of diagnostic and treatment strategies. Studies are currently underway to improve the benefits of radioiodine therapy for thyroid cancer, to combine the use of chemotherapeutic agents with radioactive iodine therapy, and to design safe and effective therapy for thyroid cancer in patients whose kidneys cannot handle radioiodine normally. In other endocrine research, the possibility of longer acting therapy for growth hormone [GH] deficiency may result from new understanding of a hypothalamic hormone that controls release of GH by the pituitary gland.

Metabolic diseases

The Committee recommends funding for research on metabolic diseases. This research focuses primarily on the genetic mutations that alter the balance of chemical reactions and result in a number of serious, rare genetic diseases. NIDDK grantees have recently found the gene responsible for cystic fibrosis [CF]. This discovery required application of many tools of molecular biology developed over the past decade. Using similar tools, NIDDK scientists have identified two different genetic mutations that cause the infantile form of Tay-Sachs disease and have found the exact genetic mutation that causes adult Tay-Sachs.

Digestive diseases

The Committee has provided increased funding for digestive disease research. Digestive diseases—which include gallstones, liver disease, inflammatory bowel disease [IBD], Crohn's disease, and ulcers—affect more than one-half of the U.S. population at some time. The Committee has added $2,000,000 for IBD research to focus on the genetic basis of IBD suggested by genetic and epidemiological data, epithelial cell growth and function, and other promising areas.

The economic cost of these diseases approaches $50,000,000,000 annually. NIDDK scientists were recently successful in treating chronic hepatitis C with a genetically engineered form of alpha-interferon, an antiinfection protein that is naturally produced by the body. This was the first time a drug had proved effective against this major form of posttransfusion hepatitis. A recent achievement in liver transplantation research is the initial success of a new immunosuppressive agent, FK 506. Test results indicate that this drug may offer an improved method for preventing organ transplant rejection. Increased understanding of the abnormal killer-cell activity seen in ulcerative colitis, a form of IBD, may help to explain why some patients with this disease are predisposed to develop cancer. Investigators have also recently shown that peptic ulcer disease can be healed and its recurrence prevented by combined bismuth and antibiotic therapy to eradicate the bacterial organism Helicobacter pylori.

Nutrition

The Committee has provided funds for research in the broad areas of fundamental and clinical nutrition which can lead to improved health. For example, methods recently developed by NIDDK grantees to analyze vitamins and nutrients revealed that vitamin A was being lost during standard intravenous feeding of low-birthweight infants. Intravenous delivery methods were modified to prevent the loss and the incidence of a chronic lung condition linked to vitamin A deficiency in premature infants has thus been reduced. Investigators at the NIDDK-supported obesity research center are seeking ways to prevent obesity and reduce its complications. Obesity research has recently demonstrated that energy expenditure and cardiovascular risk status are more critically influenced by body composition than by body weight.

Kidney and urologic diseases

The Committee recommendation provides increased funding for kidney and urologic disease research. Some 13 million Americans suffer from kidney and urologic diseases, at an annual estimated cost of $40,000,000,000. End-stage renal disease [ESRD] alone costs the Federal Government about $4,000,000,000 annually. The Committee continues to encourage increased research on all aspects of kidney disease of diabetes mellitus [KDDM]—the leading cause of ESRD.

Over 13 million Americans suffer from various kidney diseases and last year over 250,000 people died from kidney and related diseases. As a result, the Committee strongly encourages the NIDDK to place a special priority in this area with the new funds provided. Emphasis in the use of these funds should be placed on the entire spectrum of kidney research, to promote fundamental and applied research efforts that will serve as the basis for new preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic strategies. NIH-supported training in pediatric nephrology is virtually nonexistent and the Committee would like this and other areas of nephrology training strengthened. Further, the Committee requests a report on increased funds provided to reflect this priority and how the funds will be distributed no later than December 1990.

Recently, NIDDK scientists were able to develop two mouse models with kidney disease resembling that of diabetic humans. NIDDK clinical researchers are also studying the natural history of kidney disease in diabetic Pima Indians, and the Institute is supporting studies of the possible therapeutic effects of blood pressure lowering drugs in KDDM. A major clinical trial is also examining the role of diet in this disease. The Institute is encouraging increased research on kidney disease in children, including congenital malformations, developmental disorders, and diseases that begin in childhood but progress to full expression in later life. In urologic studies, researchers are seeking ways to retard benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH] in its early stages. They are studying basic fibroblast growth factor, which is found in low levels in normal prostate tissues but in higher concentrations in the regions of the gland where BPH occurs. Investigators studying interstitial cystitis, a painful bladder condition, have discovered an abnormality in the protective inner-cell layer of the bladders of some patients.

Hematology

The funding totals recommended by the Committee support research on the basic mechanisms of normal blood cell function and of blood disorders. Recent advances led to FDA approval of recombinant erythropoietin for treatment of anemia associated with ESRD. In sickle cell disease, the drug hydroxyurea has been successful in reactivating fetal hemoglobin genes and reducing symptoms in a small group of patients.

Health and behavior

The Committee funding recommendation supports health and behavior research which will address patient compliance with treatment regimens and the role of diet in treatment and prevention of disease. Ongoing efforts include: a clinical trial to test whether strict control of blood glucose levels can prevent complications of diabetes; investigation of dietary compliance in a black obese population where such compliance would affect diabetes control; and a clinical trial, entitled "Modification of Diet in Renal Disease," to determine whether reduction of dietary protein and phosphorus, in combination with blood pressure control, can significantly slow the progressive loss of renal function in persons with chronic kidney disease.

Cooley's anemia

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [NIDDK] has been funding animal studies on the removal of iron caused by excessive blood transfusions, such as in patients with Cooley's anemia. The NIDDK has tested nearly 300 compounds over the past 15 years and 4 new compounds have been shown to be possibly effective in animals. A total of $500,000 has been added in fiscal year 1991 to this Institute for the purpose of continuing these animal tests. In other studies, new, oral, iron-chelating compounds effectively removed excess iron from the blood of laboratory animals. If future tests are successful, these compounds could be beneficial for patients with Cooley's anemia.

Polycystic kidney disease

The Committee has provided an additional $2,000,000 for polycystic kidney disease research in fiscal year 1991.

Polycystic kidney disease, often referred to as the silent disease, is hereditary and affects approximately 500,000 Americans, more than either cystic fibrosis or sickle cell anemia. Many of those affected are unaware that they have this silent killer. The cost to Medicare alone of treating known cases is estimated at $300,000,000 annually.

The current limited research has reached a point from which substantial progress toward an effective treatment can be expected with a 3- to 5-year program of enhanced research.

Pediatric nephrology/urology centers

The Committee notes that NIDDK has experienced success with the George M. O'Brien kidney and urological research centers directed toward related diseases in adults. The Committee asks that the Institute consider expanding this concept to establishing a small number of centers of excellence for the study of kidney and urological diseases in children as well. The Committee has provided sufficient funds of up to $1,000,000 to allow NIDDK to pursue this initiative.

Native Americans

The Committee was very pleased to learn of the recommendation of the National Diabetes Advisory Board in its annual report that additional funds should be targeted toward expanding the diabetes treatment and control program for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Committee has included an additional $750,000 for this purpose.

The Committee is concerned that NIDDK has not yet followed through on last year's directive to spend approximately $500,000 on projects targeted toward Native Hawaiians. The Committee expects this guidance to be followed within available funds. The Office of Technology Assessment has reported that the diabetes rate for full-blooded Native Hawaiians is 588 percent greater than that of the Nation as a whole and that for American Indians and Alaskan Natives is 115 percent higher than the general population. The Committee expects that NIDDK will issue a specific RFP, or develop another appropriate mechanism, to ensure that the problems of these Native American peoples are addressed this fiscal year.

Interstitial cystitis

Interstitial cystitis [IC] is a debilitating bladder disease which mainly affects women. Its cause and cure are unknown. The Committee is pleased that the NIDDK supported two additional research projects on IC in 1989 and that the NIDDK cosponsored a scientific workshop on IC with the ICA in May 1990.

To intensify research on interstitial cystitis, the Committee has provided $2,500,000 in additional funds to the urology program of the NIDDK. These funds are to be used toward the establishment of a national IC registry and to support IC research solicited through a request for applications [RFA] specifically for this disease in fiscal year 1991.

Cystic fibrosis

The Committee understands that cystic fibrosis [CF] research is funded in nine institutes, with NIDDK having the largest single research portfolio for CF. The Committee expects NIDDK to play an active coordinating role with CF research at NIH to help insure that NIH has a coordinated and comprehensive research strategy for CF. In fiscal year 1991, the Committee expects that at least $39,000,000 be spent on CF at NIH.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

Appropriations, 1990	$490,396,000
Budget estimate, 1991	512,212,000
House allowance	545,225,000
Committee recommendation	555,488,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $555,488,000 for the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke [NINDS]. This is $43,276,000 more than the administration request, $65,092,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $10,263,000 more than the House allowance.

The NINDS supports and conducts research and research training to understand the brain and treat and prevent neurological and neuromuscular disorders. Stroke, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, head and spinal cord injury, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy, sleep disorders, and other neurological disorders affect millions of Americans.

Stroke

Stroke is a major cause of disability in the United States. While heartened by the decline in strokes, the Committee continues to be troubled about the disability caused by stroke. The Committee is aware that while techniques of surgery have improved, the difficulty in treating vasospasm—a damaging consequence of a ruptured cerebral aneurysm—remains one of the large unsolved problems of caring for those citizens with aneurysms. The Committee has heard expert testimony indicating that with additional support, significant advances can be made in this area.

The Committee, therefore, has added $3,000,000 for additional research including centers as appropriate.

Late effects of polio

Polio has usually been considered a stable, chronic disease. Once a person recovered from the acute phase the condition stabilized or so it was thought. According to a 1987 survey by the National Center for Health Statistics there are estimated to be 640,000 persons in the United States who contracted paralytic polio and are still alive. As many as one-half of these persons have begun to experience new health problems which seem to be related to polio—a disease they thought had stabilized many years before.

The new health problems are called the late effects of polio. There are many symptoms and their exact relationship to the original disease are not fully understood. But the evidence is unmistakable. Persons who had polio during the 1940's and 1950's are now experiencing new problems such as muscle weakness, muscle atrophy, loss of function, joint and muscle pain, and respiratory problems at a much higher rate than the rest of the population.

The Committee is supportive of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke initiating research on the cause and treatment of the late effects of polio. Possible causes that should be investigated include neuromuscular transmission, neuromuscular overuse and muscle cell breakdown. Treatments to be investigated should include the use of nonsteroidal drugs, and the therapeutic effectiveness of exercise regimens.

Gaucher's disease

The Committee has included additional funding to continue successful research efforts on Gaucher's disease. Years of intramural research on Gaucher's disease recently paid off with the first successful treatment using enzyme replacement therapy for an inherited metabolic disorder. A trial of enzyme replacement therapy produced striking improvement in patients with Gaucher's disease; their enlarged spleens and livers decreased in size, anemia was corrected, and many returned to their normal daily routine. Additional studies are needed to determine the minimal required doses, and to find a means of prolonging the actions of the enzyme.

In addition, the Committee has provided sufficient funds above the President's request to enable the Institute to support the clinical trials which were deferred in 1990 in order to respond to the developments in the treatment of Gaucher's disease. The Committee reiterates its concern over redirecting funds from high-priority diseases, such as multiple sclerosis and epilepsy, and its expectation that the Secretary will put forward supplemental requests when special needs arise in the future.

Batten's disease

The Committee is not satisfied with the pace of research in Batten's disease. Batten's disease is a crippling, universally fatal brain disease of infants, children, and adults. It is the most common neurogenetic storage disease in children. The disease entails progressive, irreversible intellectual deterioration, visual loss, seizures, and eventually, death. The cost of care constitutes an enormous medical and financial burden to families with afflicted children. The Committee believes that the Institute should more actively solicit and encourage quality grant applications for Batten's disease research and that it should take the steps necessary to assure that a vigorous research program is initiated and sustained. The Committee has provided up to $2,000,000 within the funds available for Batten's disease research.

Neurodegenerative disease

Funding is provided to continue studies to address the long-term effects of deprenyl and evaluate the utility of vitamin E to combat Parkinson's disease. The success with deprenyl encourages investigators to explore the applicability of these findings to other neurodegenerative diseases.

Neurogenetics

The Committee is pleased that NINDS-supported grantees and intramural scientists have made progress in understanding the genetic basis of muscular dystrophy, Huntington's disease and neurofibromatosis. Funding is provided to continue work to lead to the identification of additional neurologically relevant genes, the characterization of the gene products, and methods to restore physiologic balance by protein or gene replacement techniques. The nervous system is particularly vulnerable to the effects of missing or defective genes; 25 percent of all genetic disorders affect the nervous system.

Head and spinal cord injury

The Committee continues to be concerned with the magnitude of the head and spinal cord injury problem as outlined in the Interagency Head Injury Task Force report. The Committee is encouraged by testimony provided by the neuroscience community concerning the potential for advances in the restoration of function for head and spinal cord injury patients.

In support of continued research on head and spinal cord injury, the Committee has provided $6,500,000 for up to five new centers whose research effort will be directed to the restoration of function for head and spinal cord injury patients. The Committee expects each of these new centers to have training components. Additionally, the Committee expects the Institute to move aggressively, with the additional funding provided, on the research agenda called for in the Decade of the Brain report.

Epilepsy

The Committee has provided funding to continue research to improve localization of the epileptic foci, identify patients best suited for surgery, and identify better anticonvulsant agents. The NINDS supports and conducts research to understand how nerve cells transmit their signals, the etiology of seizures, and how best to treat and prevent seizure activity. The NINDS recently cosponsored the NIH Consensus Development Conference on Surgery for Epilepsy which highlighted the potential for wider use of this approach to reduce or eliminate seizures. The Committee has added $1,000,000 for additional epilepsy research.

Neuro-AIDS

Funding is provided to continue intramural studies of a vaccine which appears promising against AIDS in chimpanzees. Ongoing studies will help to illuminate the progression of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection in the nervous system and the resulting cognitive and motor effects.

Health and behavior

The Committee's recommended funding level supports research to uncover links between behavior and neurological disease in an effort to devise prevention and treatment strategies. Behavior can play a negative role in various neurological conditions, for instance, by predisposing some individuals to stroke or contributing to flareups of multiple sclerosis. Conversely, knowledge of behavior can be beneficial as an important part of successful recovery and rehabilitation from neurological and other disorders.

The Committee understands that it is basic research in the neurology of learning and memory, in cognitive and behavioral neuroscience, and in the other behavioral science areas supported by the Institute, that lead to clinical neurobehavioral studies of learning disabilities, Alzheimer's disease, and stroke, also supported by the

Institute. Of specific interest is the Institute's plan to investigate conditions such as autism, Turner's syndrome, and William's syndrome in children. Common to these conditions is that children have known or suspected biological abnormalities that are accompanied by unusual cognitive patterns, but who are not mentally retarded in the traditional sense. Studying the brain structure and function of these children may even yield new insights back into normal brain functioning. The Committee appreciates this basic to applied two-way path within health and behavior research at NINDS and encourages its continued development.

Narcolepsy resarch

The Committee commends the NINDS for planning an International Symposium on Narcolopsy Research and for issuing a program announcement for narcolepsy research grants. It is fully expected by the Committee that the result of this action will be a measurable increase in research grant funding for narcolepsy.

Multiple sclerosis [MS]

The Committee has added $2,000,000 for additional multiple sclerosis research to focus on the genetic origins of the disease and on the cause of myelin-producing cell disorders.

Alzheimer's

The Committee has added $23,444,000 for additional research on Alzheimer's. As the lead Federal agency conducting and supporting neurological research, the NINDS is responsible for an active and growing research effort to elucidate the causes of Alzheimer's disease and related degenerative diseases of the adult brain. Brain-imaging studies, pioneered by NINDS, provide unique opportunities to understand how the brain is changing in the earliest stages of Alzheimer's disease and relate these findings to ongoing genetic, metabolic, and cellular studies. Studies with patients are leading to better ways to predict and diagnose the disease—information critically required for the development and testing of potential treatments.

Much has been learned. The disease selectively attacks nerve cells in that part of the brain known as the basal forebrain. NINDS-supported studies have broadly described the development of fiber abnormalities and the deposition of amyloid protein in plaques characteristic of the disease. Which of these phenomena precedes or causes the other remains under intense research. Additional studies are also needed to understand the source, metabolism, and roles of biological enzymes—whose levels and activity may change with age—in the deposition of amyloid protein, and to find more accurate and specific markers of the disease process. Studies of families with a high rate of the disease, coupled with laboratory studies of the genetic marker DNA, have provided genetic and environmental clues to pursue. Better appreciation of the biological basis of learning and memory and improved methods to evaluate performance are necessary both to gauge disease progression and to apply that knowledge to halt or reverse memory loss. New animal models would greatly facilitate research to understand the disease as well as to identify beneficial therapies.

Laboratory studies have shown that long-term treatment with nerve growth factor can prevent the loss of cells vulnerable to Alzheimer's disease. NINDS grantees are working to evaluate the potential effectiveness of such treatment in patients. Further work is needed to fully understand the mechanisms by which this and other neurotrophic factors work.

Newer imaging studies, particularly positron emission tomography [PET] and magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] will expand the research baseline for quantitative measures of diagnosis, definition of the metabolic defect, and evaluation of the effects of therapy. Extension of special imaging equipment and facilities to more foci of Alzheimer's disease research would have a major impact on research progress.

Dystonia research

The Committee is aware that dystonia, a neurological disorder characterized by severe involuntary muscle spasms, afflicts an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 Americans. The Committee recognizes the difficulties victims of this disorder are forced to endure and encourages the Institute to expand the level of support for research specifically related to dystonia.

Huntington's disease

The Committee continues to support the research efforts focused on Huntington's disease. The Committee notes that a gene marker was discovered in 1983, and further, markers have been identified since then but the gene itself has not yet been isolated. The Committee urges continued and focused efforts to identify the gene. Adequate funds have been included to continue all Huntington's disease research centers.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Appropriations, 1990	$832,960,000
Budget estimate, 1991	886,875,000
House allowance	944,965,000
Committee recommendation	904,010,000

The Committee recommends as appropriation of $904,010,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases [NIAID]. This is $17,135,000 more than the administration request, $71,050,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $40,955,000 less than the House allowance.

The NIAID conducts and supports basic and clinical research and research training in infectious diseases and in diseases caused by or associated with disorders of the immune system. The primary aim of these research activities is to develop or improve upon methods for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of infectious diseases and immune system disorders.

Asthma

The Committee has provided funding to permit the NIAID to continue the national cooperative inner city asthma study. This study is designed to identify precisely what factors are responsible for the increasing morbidity and mortality in inner-city black and

Hispanic population groups. Once the cause is identified, a structured therapeutic intervention program aimed at reducing or eliminating these factors in the study population will be developed. The Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 to expand this two-phase intervention effort in fiscal year 1991.

Lyme disease

Lyme disease research is funded in two Institutes at NIH: NIAMS and NIAID. Total funding for Lyme disease is $8,000,000. This includes $3,500,000 for NIAMS and $4,500,000 for NIAID and is $1,900,000 more than the Committee provided for Lyme disease research last year.

The Committee has provided this increased funding for Lyme disease to ensure that we continue to make progress with research that will enable us first to accurately and quickly diagnose the disease and then to prevent it. Additionally, NIAMS and NIAID are directed to jointly establish and fund an education program necessary to teach Americans how to prevent the disease and what to do if one is stricken by it. Public information is critical to decrease the number of people infected and to ensure that those who are infected receive proper treatment immediately.

The Committee is pleased that NIAID intramural scientists using polymerase chain reaction have developed a test for detecting Lyme disease. This very powerful technique will enable researchers to develop a simple, economical standardized test for the detection of the causative agent. Lyme disease is now the most common vector-borne disease in America. Without early intervention, chronic arthritic, cardiac, neurologic, and skin problems can develop. Additionally, the NIAID recently made a number of awards to fund basic research on Lyme disease. These grants will support projects focused on increasing understanding of the infectious agent that causes Lyme disease, improving diagnosis and treatment, and providing the basis for developing an effective vaccine.

Pertussis

The Committee has provided funds to continue pertussis research is continuing to produce a vaccine free from undesirable neurological and other side effects, such as high fever. Major advances have been made toward developing a safer pertussis vaccine by NIAID-supported scientists. Data from vaccine efficacy trials indicate that several of the new acellular vaccines are safe, and there are no significant differences in the incidence of fever or other adverse reactions between the vaccine and placebo groups.

Sexually transmitted diseases

The Committee has provided funding to initiate STD cooperative research centers that will offer a systematic, sustained approach to STD research through a network of high quality, multidisciplinary, collaborative research environments. This network will be a long-term investment that will provide the flexible infrastructure with which to respond to changing STD research challenges. Sexually transmitted diseases [STD] is an urgent problem which has taken a significant toll on young women, in whom we are seeing increases in infertility, and on babies, who are often left mentally retarded or otherwise impaired by infection before and during birth. Today, achievements in basic research provide emerging opportunities to develop vaccines and improve diagnostic tests and treatments for many of these diseases.

Health and behavior

Funding is provided for NIAID-supported research activities to address behavioral research questions. One area of AIDS research focuses on studies of the natural history of HIV disease and the risk factors for infection in both United States and foreign populations. Prevention and treatment of allergic diseases often involve comprehensive lifestyle changes. Behavioral research activities involving sexually transmitted diseases [STD's] undertaken by the Institute address strategies for both primary and secondary prevention of STD's and for preventing the after effects of these infections. Behavioral research is likely to yield great benefits in the foreseeable future.

AIDS

The Committee has provided NIAID with adequate funding to continue its leadership in AIDS research. Committee funded research has shown the value of early intervention in treating persons infected with HIV. These studies showed that AZT significantly slows progression of disease in people who are infected with the virus and whose levels of T4 cells have declined modestly, but are asymptomatic. Another NIAID study revealed that AZT was as effective and less toxic at one-half the dose originally recommended. The benefits from a lower-dosage level are twofold in that the likelihood of serious side effects are reduced and that the cost of the treatment will be reduced as well.

The Committee is pleased that the number of drugs being studied in AIDS clinical trials continues to climb, with 42 drugs or combination of drugs currently being tested by NIAID-supported investigators in more than 100 studies being conducted in 47 AIDS clinical trials units throughout the United States. Fifteen of these units are conducting clinical trials exclusively in children, with seven of the adult units also performing pediatric studies.

Funding is included to continue the 18 community programs for clinical research on AIDS. These programs, conducted at the grassroots level, complement the AIDS clinical trials at large academic medical centers. They reach out to HIV infected African Americans, Hispanics, intravenous drug users, and women in 14 American cities where the impact of AIDS is severe. In an effort to continue the expansion of minority participation in their trials, a new request for application entitled "The Expansion of the AIDS Clinical Trial Group to Underrepresented Minorities", is currently under development with the first awards expected to be made in the fall of 1990.

During fiscal year 1990 a competition was conducted for additional AIDS research centers, and due to an overwhelming response to its competition, a number of high quality centers were not funded despite excellent scores. The Committee directs that within the requested increase for AIDS two additional centers for Federal AIDS research be funded and urges that NIAID formally consider the University of Miami for such a center.

The Committee has added additional funds up to $6,000,000 for an expanded effort in basic research focused on pediatric AIDS.

Tropical diseases research

The Committee has received a copy of the report prepared by the Institute on the subject of tropical and infectious diseases. In addition, we have heard testimony regarding the devastating impact that these diseases are having worldwide and the increasing incidence of traditionally tropical diseases occurring in the United States. Today, many tropical diseases, such as malaria, dengue, and toxoplasmosis pose a direct and costly threat to the lives and well being of many Americans traveling or living abroad, and living in the United States. Further, tropical medicine specialists have played a major role in providing expertise to address many parasitic and infectious diseases occurring in the United States, such as Lyme disease and other emerging viral diseases.

The Committee believes that it is imperative to maintain expertise and revitalize research efforts in this important area of research. the Committee is particularly interested not only in RO1's, but also in programs to strengthen centers in the United States and training specialists with an overseas component to increase our capacity to deal with these diseases. Therefore, within the increase provided to the Institute, the Committee requests that additional funds be directed to research in this crucial area and that a spending plan be submitted to the Committee within 90 days as to the amount of new funds to be provided out of the increase and the Institute's plans in this high priority area.

Chronic fatigue syndrome

The Committee wishes to express its strong support of NIAID's cooperation in chronic fatigue syndrome [CFS] research with other Institutes and its support of biomedical meetings on this illness, and encourages expansion of this work. The Committee also requests an increase in both extramural and intramural research studies of this disease, and directs that the Institute report annually to the Congress on its activities related to CFS, and conduct a related conference in fiscal year 1991.

Much further research by the NIAID is needed to identify the cause of this syndrome and to work toward better patient care and an eventual cure. As CFS is known to concentrate in certain geographical areas, the Committee suggests that NIAID expand related extramural activities, including designating reference laboratories and facilitating data exchange among institutions in these areas.

The Committee understands that this illness may involve genetic predisposition and allergy, affects the immune and neurological systems, and involves continued immune dysfunction in patients who are believed to be in remission. The Committee suggests that the NIAID expand its CFS research in these areas.

To better conduct and coordinate the wide range of extramural research, centralized laboratory work, and data exchange required, the Committee has earmarked up to $1,000,000 to initiate a consortium of research centers for CFS research. As both the University of Nevada and the University of Minnesota have performed substantial research on this disease and are exceptionally well-qualified to act as CFS research centers, the Committee expects that the NIH will wish to award such centers to these institutions. Also, in order to better coordinate NIH activities concerning CFS, NIH is urged to designate a senior agency official to act as the CFS coordinator.

Children's vaccine development

Public health programs in the United States and in developing countries have encountered serious obstacles to their efforts to achieve optimal prevention of infectious diseases by immunization. Many children receive inadequate protection because immunization requires too many visits to the doctor or health center and because vaccines do not protect against all infectious diseases or early enough in life. Immunization rates would be improved and lives saved if these were better vaccines.

With sufficient resources, it would be possible, over time, to develop a children's vaccine, administered only once in infancy that would produce life-long immunity against a wide range of key infectious diseases. The revolution in biotechnology makes the children's vaccine more than just a dream. It may take anywhere from 10 to 30 years of research before that single, once-in-a-lifetime vaccine reaches the market. But steps along the way will lead to more and better vaccines and help children live longer, healthier lives.

The Committee added $5,000,000 for the necessary research to start to develop a children's vaccine. The Committee directs NIAID, in conjunction with the overall National Vaccine Program-lead children's vaccine initiative, to allocate this funding toward the development, testing, and delivery of a multicomponent vaccine(s) against multiple diseases of infancy and childhood given at or about the time of birth that requires the smallest number of possible contacts with the health care delivery system.

The development of the children's vaccine has been endorsed by the World Health Organization's Scientific Group of Experts for the Programme on Vaccine Development. In addition, the National Vaccine Program convened a special meeting of experts at the National Institutes of Health in August 1990 about the technical feasibility of such an initiative. The results of that meeting also were overwhelmingly positive.

Antivenom vaccines

The Committee continues to be concerned regarding the public health hazards surrounding the infestation of the Brown Tree Snake to the children of Guam, and possibly also of Hawaii. The Committee urges CDC and NIAID to continue to work closely with the appropriate officials within the Department of Interior to develop an effective strategy, including the development of an appropriate antivenom vaccine.

Nursing

The Committee is looking forward to the fully implemented collaborative intramural program of NIAID and the National Center for Nursing Research. The Committee encourages this combined effort to conduct basic and clinical research to improve the functioning and reduce the suffering of patients with HIV infection. This effort is especially important as more people with HIV infection are living longer due to advances in therapy.

Tuberculosis

The Committee continues to be pleased that the NIAID has been responsive to requests that emphasis be placed on accelerating the development of an improved tuberculosis vaccine, and improved diagnostic testing as well. The Committee strongly encourages the Institute to dedicate a greater level of resources to this important infectious disorder that affects thousands of people worldwide. A better vaccine and faster diagnostic methods to replace the current archaic methods are clearly needed. The Committee encourages NIAID to coordinate these activities with other PHS agencies that are implementing the strategic plan to eliminate tuberculosis.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

Appropriations, 1990	$712,030,000
Budget estimate, 1991	745,494,000
House allowance	693,499,000
Committee recommendation	779,351,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $779,351,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences [NIGMS]. This is $33,857,000 more than the administration request, $67,321,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $85,852,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIGMS supports basic undifferentiated research essential to increasing our knowledge of the cellular, molecular, and genetic structures and of the life processes that underlie human health. Knowledge generated through NIGMS-supported studies is critical to the development of new understanding about the numerous diseases and disorders that afflict mankind. Recently, such basic research contributed to the identification of the gene responsible for cystic fibrosis, thus providing information that may ultimately lead to the diagnosis and treatment of this debilitating disease.

Minority programs

The Committee is concerned that as a nation we are not attracting a large enough number of minorities into the field of science and commends NIGMS on its effort to reverse this trend. The NIGMS this past year assumed responsibility for the Minority Biomedical Research Support [MBRS] Program. Since the Institute also is responsible for the Minority Access to Research Careers [MARC] Program, this makes the NIGMS the lead Institute at NIH with regard to minority programs, and gives it a unique opportunity to help ensure the preparation and training of well-prepared minority biomedical researchers. A number of authoritative reports predict impending shortages of well-trained biomedical scientists in this country and show that, by the year 2000, one-third of new entrants into the work force, including biomedical researchers, will be minorities. These data underscore the need to attract more minorities into careers in the biomedical sciences and to ensure that programs designed to do so reach minorities in many educational settings. The NIH should explore broadening the competition for portable MARC fellowships to include all eligible minority honor students.

Research training

The Committee is concerned with our ability as a nation to meet the growing demand of the biotechnology industry for well-trained scientific personnel—a problem being addressed by an NIGMS supported biotechnology research training initiative. This program was established in fiscal year 1989 to deal with the need for personnel trained in applying the methods and approaches of engineering, mathematics, chemistry, and the physical sciences to biological problems. The Committee directs the NIGMS to continue the annual expansion of the number of biotechnology training slots as established when the program was initiated in fiscal year 1989. The Committee believes that the increases provided to NIGMS are more than adequate to return the biotechnology training initiative to the rate of expansion originally planned and directs that at least $3,000,000 be made available for this purpose. The NIGMS also supports traditional research training programs, which provide assistance to almost two-thirds of all the predoctoral trainees who receive NIH funding; an AIDS-related program, emphasizing predoctoral training in molecular biophysics; and the Medical Scientist (combined M.D.-Ph.D.) Training Program, which addresses the Nation's critical need for well-prepared, highly creative, clinical researchers.

Genetics

The Committee has included funding to permit a continuation of the NIGMS genetics research program. Research supported by the NIGMS Genetics Program has laid the groundwork for much of the recent progress in understanding the basis of human genetic diseases. Major emphasis in the program is on fundamental problems in genetics, such as the mechanisms and control of the transmission and expression of genetic information.

Cellular and molecular basis of disease

Funding is included to continue the study of cell cycle control, which is concerned with the biochemical mechanisms that govern the process of cell division. NIGMS grantees have recently discovered two key proteins involved in regulating the cell cycle. It is now recognized that these proteins, called maturation promoting factor [MPF] and cyclin, are necessary for cells to reproduce and develop normally. Changes in the concentration of each of these molecules cause a transition from one cell cycle state to the next. These new understandings are helping scientists to explore, in detail, the control of cell division and reproduction. Researchers are also seeking to determine how MPF and cyclin interact to regulate the normal progression of the cell cycle, as well as the way in which flaws in this progression happen, and thus lead to uncontrolled cell division and resultant tumors.

Pharmacological sciences

Funding is included to continue the Pharmacological Sciences Program, which supports research in pharmacology, anesthesiology, and bio-related chemistry, seeks to increase our understanding about the interaction of drugs with living systems, so that newer, safer, and more efficacious therapeutic agents can be produced. Modern studies in the pharmacological sciences unite such fields as genetics, molecular biology, chemistry, and computer sciences with the more traditional area of pharmacologic investigation. Such new research approaches have helped to identify natural plant and animal products having potential therapeutic use in humans, to develop synthetic approaches to the design of new drugs and drug delivery methods, and to reveal the intricacies of the many chemical reactions that are part of normal physiology or are altered by disease conditions.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1990	$442,906,000
Budget estimate, 1991	461,473,000
House allowance	488,282,000
Committee recommendation	480,645,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $480,645,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development [NICHD]. This is $19,172,000 more than the administration request, $37,739,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $7,637,000 less than the House allowance.

The research programs of the NICHD are targeted on some of the most urgent public health problems facing our Nation. These problems, costly in both human and economic terms, include infant mortality as well as sudden infant death syndrome; pediatric, adolescent, and maternal AIDS; unintended pregnancy a large portion of which is teenage childbearing; and a spectrum of problems that inhibit the physical or behavioral development of children into fully functional, maximally productive adults. This spectrum includes birth defects, learning disabilities, mental retardation and other developmental disabilities, and childhood injuries due to accidents.

Prevention of infant mortality

The Committee is concerned with the unacceptably high infant mortality rate in the United States. A recent study indicates that 20.5 percent of the approximately 39,000 infants who die in the first year of life do so because of birth defects, making birth defects the leading cause of death in this age category. To effectively reduce this Nation's infant mortality rate, the Committee directs that a greater emphasis be placed on research to define the mechanisms resulting in these developmental errors.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the Nation's infant mortality rate. The research of the NICHD in this critical area holds the promise of developing new knowledge to prevent or treat many of the conditions which result in infant death. The status of infant mortality and morbidity in the Nation's Capital is the poorest of any political jurisdiction in the United States. The Committee requests that NICHD develop a plan to initiate an intramural research effort to conduct research on pregnancy and perinatology with special emphasis on the determinants and consequences of environmental contributions, including crack cocaine abuse, to the low birth weight and infant mortality problems in the District. The plan should provide for clinical research involving women at risk and be conducted in a location where they have ease of access to health care. The plan should include research projects to be conducted, identification of NICHD clinical investigator and supporting staff needs, the cord laboratory and nursing staff needed and the means to contract with a local host institution to provide the clinical facilities and associated infrastructure to operate them.

Sudden infant death syndrome

The Committee includes $7,200,000 for sudden infant death syndrome [SIDS], $2,200,000 more than requested, for continuation of research work on the second year of the 5-year research plan for SIDS. NICHD is directed to (1) establish a network of clinical sites which will study the maturation of cardiorespiratory control in infants and (2) develop animal models that test specific hypotheses regarding the cause of SIDS. Such efforts may lead to the prediction of breathing dysfunction in infants, and ultimately to the prevention of potentially fatal disorders.

Child health research centers

The Committee has provided funding to permit the NICHD to continue its new program of child health research centers intended to provide resources to speed the transfer of knowledge gained through studies in basic science to clinical applications which will benefit the health of children. An additional $2,000,000 is included for an additional five centers. The Committee intends that each center would be eligible for only one competitive renewal for a total of no more than 2 years of funding and that the maximum award per center should be limited to $400,000.

Mental retardation

The Committee funding provides for support of mental retardation research centers and includes an increase of $1,500,000 to permit 2 additional centers to be funded for a total of 14 centers. These centers have provided much of the empirical basis for the advances in fundamental knowledge of the many causes of mental retardation, in the prevention of a wide variety of developmental disabilities, and in improving the function of those who are developmentally disabled. The Institute reports that progress is being made in mapping human chromosome 21, the chromosome associated with Down syndrome, and mouse chromosome 16, which share several genetically homologous regions. Additionally the Committee has added $1,500,000 to address inflationary pressures at existing centers.

Infant day care

The Committee expects that additional infant day-care research will be conducted in fiscal year 1991. Over 5 million infants and toddlers under age 3 require some form of day care while their parents work. To address the many questions concerning the consequences of day care beginning in infancy, the Committee expects the NICHD to continue its major cooperative clinical study of the emotional, social and intellectual development of children who have had varying child care experiences.

Health and behavior

The funding recommended by the Committee will support research to expand our understanding of why some children, particularly adolescents, engage in risk-taking behavior resulting in accidents that cause personal injury, or leading to drug or alcohol abuse or to unwise sexual behavior. The goal of this research is to provide information so that strategies to prevent their occurrence can be designed. In one such study, investigators found that teenagers given a sexuality education program were no more or no less likely than adolescents not participating in the program to engage in sexual behavior. However, among those teenagers who were sexually active, those who had participated in the sexuality education program were more likely to use contraception.

Injuries are the major cause of death and disability in children after the first year of life. The NICHD is supporting various studies to try to prevent the incidence of accidental injury. One such study is investigating the relationship between developmental factors and the likelihood of pedestrian injury to help form guidelines for safe behavior.

The Committee also appreciates behavioral and social research in the area of learning disabilities and encourages the development of NICHD's centers program to identify learning disabled children from birth to age 3.

The Committee has heard of the exciting possibilities being explored by NICHD in the area of developmental psychobiology, and looks forward to hearing results of studying the interaction between behavior and biology in such areas as learning and cognition, language, and even parenting. So, too, does the Committee understand that behavioral approaches to SIDS may provide new insights into this major killer of children.

The Committee has heard at length of the enormous problem of drug addicted babies. The statistics are frightening. In certain inner city hospitals such as Boston, 18 percent of babies are born addicted, in Philadelphia the figure is as high as 20 percent, Chicago reports incidence of up to 25 percent, and in certain Miami hospitals, the number reaches 48 percent. The Committee knows that dealing with this issue is a high priority for NICHD and fully supports the Institute's initiative.

NICHD also supports normative research on children. The Committee appreciates and encourages this approach, particularly among ethnic minority children. All too often, what is known about ethnic minorities comes from studies of poverty, crime, or disadvantaged education, which necessarily distorts a normal developmental perspective.

Finally, the Committee commends the behavioral intramural laboratory of NICHD, and encourages its development, particularly in the direction of the effects of child maltreatment.

Infertility and contraceptive research

The Committee expects the NICHD to support a broad basic science program to provide new approaches for overcoming infertility or reproductive diseases or disorders. NICHD- supported scientists have discovered that nearly one-half of the women with unexplained infertility produce antibodies to their partner's sperm. Finding this possible immunologic cause of infertility is the first step to restoring fertility to these women. The Committee has added $6,000,000 to create five new centers, two focused on infertility research and three focused on contraceptive research. The Committee considers this to be an adequate amount to initiate all five of these centers and expects to provide additional funding for these centers in subsequent years.

In its report, "Developing New Contraceptives," the National Research Council concluded that additional contraceptive methods that are safe, effective, and acceptable within the various cultural, social, religious and ethical frameworks of our society would have a significant positive effect on human well-being. There are pressing needs in the area of infertility as well; one out of six couples in the United States may be unable to conceive when they choose. The Committee recognizes the staggering economic and social costs of abortions, unintended pregnancy and infertility in the United States, and acknowledges the Federal Government's responsibility in sponsoring this type of research in order that these critical problems may someday be eliminated.

Research and development problems within the complex field of fertility cannot be solved by an individual investigator working alone; to create a new contraceptive method or treatment for infertility, the concerted efforts of highly skilled scientists from a variety of disciplines are required. Without specialized centers, promising new leads may never be translated effectively into new methods or ever be made available to the public. Moreover, the lack of public and private funding has discouraged young scientists from choosing careers in this area, retarding still further the development of new leads derived from basic research. Consequently, whereas nations around the world formerly depended upon the United States' leadership in this field, scientists from other countries now are beginning to move far ahead. By establishing these new research centers, the Committee is taking an affirmative step to regain the United States' rightful position while at the same time reaffirming its commitment to those who are trying to plan their families.

Pediatric, adolescent, and maternal AIDS

The Committee urges the NICHD pediatric AIDS clinical trials network to join forces with the pediatric AIDS network supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a move designed to ensure that the vast majority of HIV-infected children and pregnant women will have access to clinical trials and to state-of-the-art research and care. Experts predict that during the 1990's AIDS will become the fifth leading cause of death for children and young people from birth to 24 years of age. The NICHD AIDS research program focuses on preventing the transmission of the virus, treating the infection in infants and children, and understanding the biological activity of the virus.

AIDS is an increasing problem among infants, children and women, and soon will become the fifth leading cause of death for children and youth from birth to 24 years of age. The Committee is pleased with the important pediatric AIDS research, particularly clinical trials, being supported by the NICHD. However, the Committee believes that this critical work needs to be expanded by supporting additional studies in the existing clinical sites and by incorporating additional sites into the network of clinical units. The Committee has included $1,900,000 to upgrade the clinical trials program.

Nursing

The Committee was pleased to learn of the program announcement issued by the National Center for Nursing Research and NICHD on neonatal nursing care of low birthweight infants for studies on optimal physical care practices of hospitalized low birthweight infants. Low birth weight, a major cause of infant mortality and morbidity, is a research area of national urgency requiring priority attention.

Drug abuse during pregnancy

The Committee continues to be concerned about the far reaching and potentially very costly consequences of drug abuse during pregnancy. Before effective policies can be developed to address this growing problem, a comprehensive assessment of these consequences must be conducted. Therefore, the Committee has included up to $2,000,000 for the Institute to conduct a thorough analysis of the relevant data currently available, and to develop a proposal for a comprehensive longitudinal study to obtain definitive knowledge of the biomedical and behavioral consequences of this problem. The Committee requests a report from the Institute outlining their analysis and proposal prior to the end of fiscal year 1991.

Minority health

Because the problems of infant mortality and morbidity, such as sudden infant death syndrome and fetal alcohol syndrome, occur more frequently in minority populations, the Committee urges the NICHD to place increased emphasis on developing and supporting studies which address the health needs of these groups.

Intramural research program

The Committee is concerned that while there are more than 2,000 researchers at NIH, there are only 3 in obstetrics and gynecology. The Committee urges the NICHD to increase the number of ob/gyn researchers at NIH and expand the ob/gyn research program. Research in this area has been severely hampered by the lack of highly qualified research scientists and doctors. In order to provide for both services and research needs in this area the Committee directs the National Institutes of Health to establish a clinical service in gynecology and an intramural research program in gynecology and obstetrics within the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Gynecology and obstetrics research are important areas of research with much work to be accomplished which have for too long been overlooked and underfunded at the National Institutes of Health.

Stuttering

The Committee remains interested in research which through the use of brain imaging techniques such as magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] and single photon emission computerized tomography, has provided a link between speech defects such as stuttering and neurological irregularities. The Committee encourages the Institute to support continued neurobiology research as part of the NIH celebration of the Decade of the Brain, particularly as it relates to the neurophysiology of speech impairments.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 1990	$236,529,000
Budget estimate, 1991	247,392,000
House allowance	254,887,000
Committee recommendation	258,324,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $258,324,000 for the National Eye Institute [NEI]. This is $10,932,000 more than the administration request, $21,795,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $3,437,000 more than the House allowance.

Eye diseases, visual impairments and blindness are a major public health problem. The economic cost alone is estimated to be more than $16,000,000,000 annually. To address this national health problem, the NEI conducts and supports research and research training directed toward the prevention and development of new and/or improvement of existing diagnoses and treatments for blinding and disabling eye diseases and disorders.

The appointing of experts, grant reviewers and consultants by the National Eye Institute should be equitable and representative of (1) providers of professional eye care services (optometry and ophthalmology), and (2) other scientific disciplines engaged in eye research. The NEI shall actively encourage and support interdisciplinary eye research projects between optometry and ophthalmology academic/research institutions.

Retinoblastoma [RB]

The Committee has included funding to continue retinoblastoma research. Advances in RB, a cancer of the eye that occurs in children who may later develop other cancers, remain in the forefront of biomedical research achievements. NEI-supported investigators have recently identified and isolated the gene that causes RB. Researchers have discovered that the RB gene actually produces a protein that suppresses tumor growth. Recent experiments have demonstrated that one can introduce the RB gene back into a tumor cell and convert the cell into a normally growing cell. Researchers have also revealed that the RB gene is involved in other cancers as well, including cancer of the breast, lung, bone, and more recently, the prostate. These findings will generate some major changes in the approach to cancer biology.

Retinitis pigmentosa [RP]

Funding is included to continue retinitis pigmentosa research. Significant progress has been made with respect to RP. This inherited eye disease adversely affects the lives of otherwise healthy teens and young adults. In addition to locating the gene for one form of dominant RP, NEI-supported researchers have identified a specific defect on the gene that codes for rhodopsin, the protein essential for normal retinal function. This research has implications for investigators to evaluate genes responsible for other forms of RP.

National Eye Health Education Program [NEHEP]

The Committee commends the NEI for initiating the National Eye Health Education Program [NEHEP] and has provided adequate funding for program continuation. NEHEP is engaged in disseminating results of the NEI-funded early treatment of diabetic retinopathy clinical trial. The study provided some major findings that translate into physical and economic benefits. Laser treatment of macular edema reduces by 50 percent a patient's risk of blindness. If a patient with early diabetic retinopathy is followed regularly, laser treatment may be safely deferred until certain observable high-risk warning signs develop, thereby sparing the patient from possible treatment side effects until sight is threatened.

Health and behavior

The Committee expects with available funds that the NEI will support a number of clinical and epidemiologic research projects that have implications for health and behavior. These should include major multicenter, randomized clinical trials, natural history studies, and risk factor analyses. As a result of a number of population studies, factors such as sunlight exposure, high blood pressure, microwave radiation, and cigarette smoking have been associated with the development of cataracts. Carefully planned epidemiology studies that include suitable controls are being designed to confirm these associations as cataract risk factors, and to identify and confirm the risk factors for glaucoma, macular degeneration, and other eye diseases and disorders.

Priority initiatives

The Committee commends the National Eye Institute's long standing commitment to assigning high priority to investigator-initiated research project grants and clinical trials which are the cornerstone of the Nation's biomedical research effort. The Committee is aware of and supports the Institute's involvement in the Decade of the Brain and the potential that this field of endeavor has to improve the quality of life.

The $10,195,000 increase over the President's request recommended by the Committee will allow the Institute to fund high priority clinical trials such as the evaluation of the quality of life with glaucoma treatment; provide priority funding for investigator-initiated research grants such as to enhance the opportunities within molecular biology and genetics for extension of research on retinoblastoma; capitalize on opportunities related to the Decade of the Brain since research on the visual system has long been at the forefront of neuroscience; strengthen support for core grants in such areas as diabetic retinopathy; and, enhance training to strengthen the Nation's biomedical research manpower base for the future.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Appropriations, 1990	$229,233,000
Budget estimate, 1991	235,792,000
House allowance	244,832,000
Committee recommendation	242,765,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $242,765,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [NIEHS]. This is $6,973,000 more than the administration request, $13,532,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $2,067,000 less than the House allowance.

NIEHS is the primary focus of basic and applied environmental health sciences research for the National Institutes of Health. NIEHS conducts and supports research to identify agents in the environment that can pose a potential hazard to human health and to learn more about the mechanisms through which these agents cause toxicity.

New initiatives

The Committee has provided the funding necessary for the NIEHS to follow through on the findings and recommendations presented at their July 1990 Conference on Agricultural Chemicals and Human Health with the creation of a coordinated program on biomedical and related research studies to fill gaps in the knowledge of the risks of such chemicals to the health of farmers and agricultural workers and their families. A sophisticated new protocol for toxicologic research into the effects of environmental hazards on male and female reproduction has been successfully tested and will be fully implemented. It will improve the speed and precision of tests to determine reproductive and developmental toxicity of agricultural and other environmental chemicals.

Reports from recent epidemiologic studies show correlations between the development of cancers and exposure to nonionizing radiation from electric fields created by such common things as power lines and electric blankets. The Committee, therefore, urges the NIEHS to explore the toxicity and carcinogenicity of low-level radiation in long-term animal experiments using new laboratory methods to identify a biologic basic for the epidemiologic findings.

The use of a new tool in molecular biology, the polymerase chain reaction, will enable the comparison of the presence of nature of oncogenes in human tumors with those found in experimental animals, thus improving risk assessments.

The NIEHS each year initiates research on approximately 10 new chemical compounds. The research for each chemical compound takes approximately 7 years and costs a total of $300,000 each year. In view of the fact that there are at least 600 chemical compounds that have yet to be studied, the Committee directs that with additional funding added by the Committee, research on at least five additional compounds should begin in fiscal year 1991 and that high priority should be given to research those chemicals encountered by farmers, farm families, and agricultural workers. The Committee has added $1,500,000 for this purpose.

Health behavior

The Committee expects that NIEHS will continue to support research on long-term epidemiologic and laboratory studies of the neurotoxic effects of exposure to heavy metals, particularly lead and methyl mercury. This research clearly documents the adverse behavioral effects of very low levels of exposure. Among these are learning disabilities, hyperactivity, and antisocial behavior. Similar behavioral disabilities are thought to result from other environmental agents such as solvents.

Continuing research efforts

The Committee expects that the NIEHS will carry forward its research into the wide range of potential health effects of the 191 air toxics listed in the proposed Clean Air Act. National reliance on fossil fuels and the ability of acid rain to leach naturally occurring metals from the earth creates a need for continuing NIEHS study of the toxicity of mercury, arsenic, cadmium, and aluminum, as well as acid aerosols. New tools in molecular biology and genetics will bring NIEHS scientists closer to describing how environmental agents cause disease and dysfunction and increase the hope that their burden can be significantly reduced.

National toxicology program [NTP]

More than 20,000 potentially toxic substances and 3,500 pesticides have never been adequately tested for human health safety. The main reason is that current animal-based tests are costly, timeconsuming, and sometimes unreliable. For example, the animal cancer test costs between $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, takes 3 to 4 years, and has been criticized on scientific grounds.

Alternative testing methods that replace animal methods with nonanimal systems, reduce the number of animals used in a test, or refine procedures to lessen the pain and suffering of animals, are not only more humane, but are essential to meet the demand for quicker, cheaper, and more reliable testing of potentially hazardous substances.

The Committee recognizes the efforts of the NTP in developing and validating methods of testing hazardous substances that are more rapid, less expensive and of increased sensitivity and specificity for various toxicological endpoints. The Committee is concerned that while in excess of 100 tests have been developed as potential substitutes for predicting or studying toxicologic effects in whole animals, funds have not been available for validating such tests. The Committee notes that the validation budget of the NTP has dropped sharply from $5,700,000 in 1984 to $2,800,000 in 1990. The Committee has included an additional $1,000,000 to be used to validate new testing methodologies with emphasis on nonanimal tests that have the potential to be more rapid, less expensive, or of increased sensitivity and specificity for various toxicologic endpoints.

Risks to human health from air pollutants

The Committee urges the NIEHS to expand its research program on the risks to human health from air pollutants with the additional funding provided.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

Appropriations, 1990	$239,452,000
Budget estimate, 1991	248,938,000
House allowance	278,311,000
Committee recommendation	377,733,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $377,733,000 for the National Institute on Aging [NIA]. This is $128,795,000 more than the administration request, $138,281,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $99,422,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIA conducts and supports research, research training and health information dissemination for the biomedical, behavioral and social aspects of aging, and serves as a major catalyst in advancing knowledge about aging processes, diseases, problems and needs of older people.

During hearings this year the Committee was advised of very promising technology that is being developed to measure neurochemical levels up to parts per trillion in various body fluids. This technology has the potential to have a significantly positive impact on the diagnosis and treatment of several degenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's, and Huntington's disease. The Committee recommends that the NIA review the application of this technology for current and potential research initiatives and aggressively pursue the further development of this important technology.

The Committee is very concerned about the rapidly escalating costs of long-term care for the older population, and feels strongly that through continued rapid expansion of aging research such costs can be substantially reduced. For example, recent evidence has shown that proper diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and prevention of hip fractures could save thousands of dollars in long-term care costs. With this in mind, the Committee has provided for substantial increases for the National Institute on Aging, and to assure that key programs are rapidly carried out the Committee has provided sufficient funds to provide for additional staff necessary to develop and accomplish these new initiatives.

The Committee recognizes that over 20 Federal agencies conduct and/or fund aging research. In an effort to assure appropriate coordination and to eliminate any wasteful duplication in federally funded aging research and to identify the most promising areas of research, the Committee has included $150,000 for the establishment and operation of an interagency task force on aging research. This task force should include the heads of all Federal agencies which conduct and/or fund aging research, Members of Congress, and the public.

Alzheimer's disease

Over the past several years, the Committee has called special attention to the tragic impact Alzheimer's disease is having on our society. This disease demands prolonged periods of care, causes enormous hardship for families, wastes precious human resources, and creates a tremendous drain upon both the public treasury and the personal savings of families. Unfortunately, recent studies have determined that more than 4 million Americans are suffering from Alzheimer's disease or nearly twice as many as were previously thought at an estimated cost to society of $90,000,000,000 per year. The same studies project that with the rapid growth of the elderly population, an alarming 14 million persons could be afflicted by the middle of the next century.

For all of these reasons, the Committee believes that now is the time to embark on a national program to cure, treat, and ultimately prevent this disease from destroying future generations. The only hope for doing this lies with medical research.

Research sponsored by the National Institute on Aging and others is already beginning to create new opportunities for scientific investigation—opportunities that could lead to early diagnosis effective treatment strategies and drug therapies that can halt the progress of Alzheimer's disease at its earliest stages.

To capitalize on these opportunities and to meet the challenges ahead, the Committee has provided an increase of $117,229,000 to be distributed as follows: $43,894,000 to pursue leads into the causes of Alzheimer's disease including the search for selective risk factors; $17,584,000 for the development of more accurate diagnostic techniques; $17,584,000 to explore new treatment and management methods, including testing promising drugs, such as nerve growth factor and acetylcarnitine, that could safely and effectively slow or reverse the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease; $23,445,000 to support expansion of satellite facilities that offer diagnostic and treatment services to underserved communities; $5,861,000 for leadership and excellence grant awards to distinguished senior researchers; $5,861,000 for training health care providers; and $3,000,000 for the establishment of two new specialized research centers.

Pending authorization, the Committee has included $5,000,000 within the funds for Alzheimer's research for the establishment of up to five Claude Pepper Centers for Independence of Older Americans. Research at these centers will focus on developing innovative ways to increase the quality of life of older Americans and cut health care costs by reducing older Americans' need for expensive long-term care services.

The Committee is very encouraged regarding the progress the NIA has made in understanding the distribution of Alzheimer's disease in our Nation's population. In addition, the NIA is strongly encouraged to support research to determine the prevalence of Alzheimer's disease in special rural populations, such as in Appalachia. Such studies can determine the simplest diagnostic screening protocol for use in minority or underserved populations.

The Committee is especially pleased with the contribution the Alzheimer's disease research centers [ADRC's] are making toward expanding the basic and applied research base on Alzheimer's disease. The ADRC's have evolved into both national and regional resources for consultation on diagnosis, treatment, training, and research and, as such, have worked closely with voluntary organizations serving Alzheimer patients and families. The Committee expects that this unique and valuable relationship will continue as satellite locations are designated.

The Committee is also pleased that the Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center will soon become fully operational. The Committee expects that the center will assign its highest priority to ensuring that the latest developments in research and treatment methodologies are quickly disseminated to professionals and practitioners who work with patients and families. Furthermore, the Committee expects that the center will be a resource to voluntary organizations serving Alzheimer patients, their families, and the general public. The center's activities should supplement rather than supplant work being carried out by such voluntary organizations.

Research to discover the cause or causes of Alzheimer's disease centers on establishing genetic linkages and understanding the role of toxins, infectious agents, metabolism, and other factors in producing nerve cell dysfunction and death. Progress is being made in improving our general understanding of this disease as well as the standards and reliability of Alzheimer's diagnosis nationwide. An abnormal protein found in the brain of Alzheimer's disease patients was recently discovered in the skin and other more accessible tissues; this may be an important step toward developing a single, objective diagnostic test for Alzheimer's disease which has the potential of substantially reducing the cost for diagnosis of this disease.

Finding a safe and effective treatment for Alzheimer's disease continues to be a priority. Results from the ongoing clinical trial of THA are expected this summer. There are a number of other potential treatments which focus on the replacement of transmitter deficits found in Alzheimer's disease. Currently, there are 16 drugs in various stages of pilot or preliminary study for treatment of Alzheimer's disease which warrant further study. Nerve growth factor, shown to stimulate nerve growth and aid the survival of certain injured brain cells, especially holds promise. Also being sought are social and behavioral interventions to lighten the burdens of the caregivers of Alzheimer's patients. The following table displays the total Department of Health and Human Resources devoted to Alzheimer's disease:

	1989	1990 estimate	1991	
			Estimate	Recommendation
National Institutes of Health	$104,982,000	$119,725,000	$124,487,000	[1] $265,160,000
Centers for Disease Control	154,500	155,500	171,000	800,000
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	23,632,000	26,210,000	26,644,000	36,644,000
Health Care Financing Administration	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Office of Human Development Services, Administration on Aging	470,000	900,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total	130,338,500	147,990,500	152,802,000	305,604,000

[1] Funding for the National Institute on Aging increases by $117,229,000; funding for the National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Stroke increases by $23,444,000.

Frailty and injuries

The Committee has included funding to permit the NIA, along with the National Center for Nursing Research, to initiate a major research program, including clinical trials, to reduce physical frailty and injuries which cost an estimated $7,000,000,000 annually. This research includes testing interventions to prevent frailty and injuries including falls and hip fractures, geriatric assessment and rehabilitation, behavioral strategies for reducing environmental risks, improved drug prescribing, treatment of urinary incontinence and special problems of frailty in minority groups. The overall initiative may lead to major reductions in dependence and long-term care needs of older persons.

The Committee notes that research on the problem of physical frailty is urgently needed to meet the growing burden of long-term care needs, and requests that the NIA prepare and submit to the Congress annually a report on research and prospects for progress in this area, with the first report to be made in January 1991.

Understanding aging

The Committee funding supports NIA research to understanding the basic mechanisms of aging. This is an important step in the process of identifying interventions to delay or modify human aging. Scientists have found striking changes in gene expression in senescent cells when compared with actively growing cells. A new antiproliferative gene was recently discovered. Since aging involves a slowing of cell proliferation, mechanisms regulating aging may potentially be influenced to regulate the uncontrolled cell proliferation of cancers. Investigators are also searching for longevity assurance genes in mammals similar to genes found to extend lifespan in invertebrates. These and related studies have major implications for both aging and age-related disease.

Independence for older Americans

As more and more Americans are living longer, the time in which people are in need of dependent care has increased dramatically. The Committee finds that one of every four individuals 65 years of age and older has some degree of activity limitation in performing daily tasks such as walking, buying groceries, and doing housework. More than one in every five Americans 65 years of age or older will be hospitalized during the next year. An estimated 1.5 million older persons will be confined to a nursing home this year and many more will be in need of long-term home care.

As evidenced by a growing body of medical research, the Nation's ability to control health care costs will be directly related to the ability to prevent and/or cure age-dependent diseases and conditions which produce the greatest need for long-term care. Recent research advances, as reported in journals such as the New England Journal of Medicine and the Journal of the American Medical Association, indicated that rapid progress can be made through NIA-supported activities in frailty, osteoporosis, and the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. The Committee finds that because of this evidence and progress and because of the aging demographics of the Nation, achieving independence for older Americans through research to reduce dependent care needs to become a major health priority.

Geriatric research and training

The Committee believes that the health care needs of a growing population of older persons requires increased numbers of geriatricians and other health care providers with training in geriatrics. In response to this need, the Committee established the Claude D. Pepper geriatric research and training centers which are designed to enhance collaborative efforts in geriatric research and provide training and career development for academic leadership in the field nationwide. The Committee has included $2,100,000 to continue the existing two centers and has added $1,000,000 for the establishment of one more.

Health, work and retirement

The Committee continues its funding commitment for research to understand how current work and retirement trends affect the physical and psychosocial functioning of aging individuals and the degree to which they result in losses of productivity for society and older people themselves. Research on productivity, work and retirement has shown that active participation in social roles can improve older people's productivity, health, intellectual functioning and independence. The Committee has included funding to continue work on the health and retirement survey, a major new longitudinal study.

Rural health and aging

The Committee's funding recommendation supports a centers program on the health and well-being of older rural populations; $1,000,000 is included to support two centers, $500,000 more than requested. Older rural residents face many problems which affect them specifically because they live in rural areas. Problems of access to and affordability of medical and social services are particularly important for these individuals.

Health and behavior

The Committee expects the NIA to support research regarding the importance of social and behavioral factors for the reduction of morbidity and mortality in old age. Contrary to popular opinion, research demonstrates that older people's health behaviors and lifestyles can be modified by targeted social and behavioral interventions. Research efforts are directed at extending the relatively vigorous health, effective functioning and productivity of the middle years into the later years and postponing disability and dependence.

Within available resources NIA is urged to increase research on topics such as: psychosocial interventions to prevent and treat chronic diseases and disabling conditions; in-home and supportive services that foster independence of frail older people; long-term care needs of special populations, such as senior racial and ethnic minorities, rural elderly, mentally retarded older adults, and the oldest old; and forecasts of the needs for and cost of long-term care. Such social and behavioral research is especially important in providing a foundation for interventions to reduce the needs for long-term care, improve the quality of life for older people needing long-term care, diminish the burdens on families, and decrease societal costs.

The Committee also urges NIA to pursue health and behavior research to: (1) Gain a better understanding of how older Americans and their families cope with life stresses, chronic conditions, and disabilities; (2) study how social circumstances, ethnicity, gender, and age alter health risks; and (3) develop and test interventions that improve the health and independent functioning of older adults.

Minority initiatives

The Committee commends the NIA for establishing the working group on minority aging. A continuing priority is research on issues of minority aging, improvement in the quality of such research and increased involvement of minority investigators in research on aging. Within available funds the Committee expects the NIA to support research recommended by the study group in this area, including support for investigators and trainees on continuing awards.

Oral health in aging

The Committee, recognizing the great need for research on the oral health of older Americans, recommends the establishment of research programs in oral health in aging in those regions of the country with the greatest proportions of elderly in the population.

Cardiovascular aging research

Cardiovascular diseases, including stroke, remain the No. 1 killer of older Americans. Cardiovascular disease, including heart attack and stroke, affects about 84 percent of Americans over age 65. The number of deaths from cardiovascular disease rises significantly with increasing age, as do incidence and prevalence of cardiovascular disease. The Committee believes that additional research on cardiovascular aging and basic biological age-related changes is important and urges NIA to initiate research on the relationship between disease processes of atherosclerosis and aging; and on aging and the cardiovascular system.

Aging leadership of Hawaii

The Committee continues to be impressed by the NIA's efforts to work with the aging leadership of Hawaii in order to evolve an appropriate Pacific Basin/Southeast Asia focus. The Committee is also supportive of NIA's efforts to work collaboratively with the Agency for International Development, as the Committee has recommended over the years.

Nurses

The Committee is aware of and continues to encourage the collaboration between NIA and the National Center for Nursing Research on research that focuses on caregiving for patients with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. The Committee is pleased to learn of the two program announcements issued cooperatively by NIA and NCNR.

Health and retirement survey

The 1991 President's budget includes $500,000 for the health and retirement survey. The Committee has added $500,000 to more adequately funding this initiative.

Osteoporosis

The Committee has added $4,000,000 for additional study and research focused on osteoporosis. The specific research should be targeted directly to the disease, such as studies of the pathogenesis, treatment or prevention of the disease, and should be coordinated closely with the work conducted by NIAMS.

The Committee is very concerned about the inadequate attention to research into the special aging processes of women at the National Institute on Aging. One of the major sources for information on human aging, the Baltimore longitudinal studies on aging [BLSA], funded by NIA, did not include women as subjects until 1978. As a consequence, the report issued by the Department of Health and Human Services, published in 1984, does not include any findings on women and aging or discuss the implications of gender on the aging process. Nevertheless, since 1978, more than 90 articles—almost one-quarter of all publications—on the BLSA have been published independently that include specific gender comparisons.

The Committee directs the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] to publish a report summarizing the findings on women based on data from the BLSA, the implications of gender on the aging process, the research gaps concerning women's health and aging, and recommendations for future research on aging issues of partiuclar concern to women. The Committee requests that the report be submitted to Congress no later than March 1, 1991.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

Appropriations, 1990	$168,927,000
Budget estimate, 1991	176,080,000
House allowance	191,397,000
Committee recommendation	198,746,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $198,746,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases [NIAMS]. This is $22,666,000 more than the administration request, $29,819,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $7,349,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIAMS supports research on arthritis, musculoskeletal and skin diseases, and on normal structure/function of joints, muscles, bones, and skin.

Systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE]

The Committee urges the NIAMS to continue to give high priority to systemic lupus research. This is a potentially serious immune-mediated disease that affects women more than men—9 to 1—and black women three times more frequently than white women. Research is beginning to explain the mechanisms by which autoantibodies are made by SLE patients. How these abnormal antibodies damage affected organs and what initiating factors trigger these immunologic defects are just two of many research questions that need to be addressed.

Lyme disease

Lyme disease (borrellosis) is a chronic infectious disease that is spread primarily by the bite of an infected arthropod. Several types of ticks are proved vectors. Common manifestations include skin, joint, heart, and brain infection, yet every organ can be involved. Serious illness can lead to loss of vision, speech, or hearing, dementia, heart block, crippling joint disease, paralysis, miscarriage, and sometimes death. The immune system response does not kill the bacteria. There is no affordable, available test that directly detects the bacteria. Therefore, treatment modalities are uncertain. For some people there may be no cure. No vaccine may be possible without a clear understanding of the spirochetes' microbiology. There are no rational approaches to eliminate the known vectors. The disease knows no geographic region nor socioeconomic class. The first U.S. medically documented case was in 1969 in Wisconsin. In 1989, 45 States reported (many voluntarily) a total of 8,367 cases. Based on standard epidemiologic data applying to a perfect world, there were between 83,000 to 125,000 new cases.

The NIH should consider funding a center in the Midwest to Southest to conduct clinical trials of treatment modalities that would otherwise not be tested. The centralized location makes specialized care available for Midwest to west coast people. The Committee is pleased to learn of the cooperative nature of the NIAMS and NIAID and the Lyme Borrellosis Foundation [LBF] and highly commends the Rocky Mountain Laboratories for its continued leadership in Lyme disease. The Committee believes that the Rocky Mountain Laboratories has the critical mass necessary to immediately address the significant issues involving Lyme borrellosis and has a proved ability to translate significant advances into immediate meaningful benefit for the public.

Lyme disease research is funded in two institutes at NIH: NIAMS and NIAID. Total funding for Lyme disease is $8,000,000. This includes $3,500,000 for NIAMS and $4,500,000 for NIAID and is $1,900,000 more than the Committee provided for Lyme disease research last year.

The Committee has provided this increased funding for Lyme disease to ensure that we continue to make progress with research that will enable us first to accurately and quickly diagnose the disease and then to prevent it. Additionally, NIAMS and NIAID are directed to jointly establish and fund an education program necessary to teach Americans how to prevent the disease and what to do if one is stricken by it. Public information is critical to decrease the number of people infected and to ensure that those who are infected receive proper treatment immediately.

Osteoporosis and bone diseases

The Committee has provided $6,000,000 for the NIAMS to pursue the many important research recommendations generated by experts at the February 1990 NIAMS cosponsored scientific workshop on osteoporosis.

The Committee believes that it has provided sufficient new resources to the National Institutes of Health to make possible an additional $10,000,000 investment in osteoporosis-specific research. Of the $10,000,000, the Committee directs that $6,000,000 be allocated to the NIAMS and $4,000,000 be allocated to NIA. Osteoporosis-specific research is research targeted directly to the disease, such as studies of the pathogenesis, treatment, or prevention of the disease. The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall provide to the subcommittee, not later than July 1, 1991, a description of the uses to which the additional funds have been put.

Further, in recognition of the important need to translate research findings into guidelines for early diagnosis, treatment, and prevention aimed at physicians, health professionals, and the general public, the Committee directs the NIAMS to subcontract with a nonprofit organization to establish a national resource center on osteoporosis. This resource center should be outside of the National Institutes of Health in order to assure coordination of a variety of components including, but not limited to, information on research, demonstration, evaluation and training programs, and projects concerning osteoporosis; information on community services; training for health professionals; a resource library; and information systems, including a toll-free hotline and a centralized, computerized information system.

With the escalating interest in research on osteoporosis, the NIAMS recently divided its extramural musculoskeletal program into two sections—one focusing on bone diseases and bone biology and the other on orthopaedics, sports medicine, and rehabilitation.

The Committee once again expresses strong support for the NIH to increase its research efforts in the brittle bone diseases and their associated problems such as short stature. The Committee is pleased by the progress made to date in rehabilitation and elucidation of the molecular defect.

It is expected that the NIH will provide fellowships to attract and train postdoctoral fellows in bone research, and will continue funding research programs into the underlying causes of metabolic bone disease.

The Committee is most pleased to note that research supported by the Institute has led to the discovery of a gene that causes primary generalized osteoarthritis. Using techniques of molecular biology, scientists at Jefferson Medical College and Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, PA, isolated and characterized a faulty gene for collagen II, a protein that strengthens the cartilage that covers and cushions joints. Cartilage typically breaks down in osteoarthritis. Understanding genetic mechanisms underlying this disorder may provide the potential to intervene in this painful disabling disease. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand its support in this promising area.

Arthritis

The Committee's funding recommendation provides funds to pursue research into infectious agents and other factors that play a role in causing rheumatoid arthritis. Research on immune mechanisms and other factors that predispose individuals to this crippling disease will be pursued, and a clinical trial on minocycline therapy is underway.

This year, scientists have purified one of the enzymes that cause cartilage degradation, the characteristic feature of osteoarthritis. Research aimed at halting cartilage degradation and addressing opportunities in the areas of epidemiology, genetics, and pathophysiology will continue.

Rheumatoid arthritis

The Committee has added $3,000,000 for a total of $7,000,000 for research into the infectious disease theory as it pertains to rheumatoid arthritis and other rheumatic diseases. The Committee continues to encourage the Institute to fund research projects studying mycoplasma as a cause of rheumatoid arthritis and to fund multiple-year, multiple site clinical trials of the use of antibiotic therapy for rheumatoid arthritis. The Committee has previously indicated its interest in seeing the results of the NIAMS efforts to conduct clinical trials on the efficacy of intravenously administered antibiotics to treat rheumatoid arthritis at multiple sites over a 5-year time period. It would be most helpful to the Committee for the NIAMS to submit a report on the status and progress of these clinical trials and the research activities on mycoplasma by May 1, 1991.

Scleroderma

The Committee expects additional research to focus on vasoregulation, neurogenic control of microcirculation, and interactions between collagen-producing cells, and cells of the immune system. This disease results from excessive production of collagen, the basic element of connective tissue. Scientists believe that vascular and immunologic abnormalities play a role in its development.

Musculoskeletal fitness and sports medicine

Funding is included to pursue research opportunities on the epidemiology and prevention of sports injuries and for clinical trials on different repair procedures. To enhance these opportunities, the NIAMS plans to issue a program announcement based on sports-induced tissue injuries.

Epidermolysis bullosa [EB]

The Committee urges NIAMS to continue to support research utilizing animal models, as well as utilizing data on patients collected by the National EB Registry. Scientists have discovered an inbred strain of white alpine sheep that manifest the characteristics of a severe form of this blistering disease.

The Committee is pleased by the continued advances in epidermolysis bullosa research as evidenced by new molecules being described in the basement membrane zone and some forms of the severe recessive dystrophic forms of EB being related to retention of anchoring fibril components in the epidermis. Use of the EB registry, by research groups throughout the country, bodes well for collaborative research in this area and shows effective use by the research community of this congressionally mandated registry. Increased knowledge of blistering diseases such as EB, will aid patients with the disease and should also help understand wound healing.

The Committee believes that specialized centers [SCOR's] have proven to be highly successful in addressing the needs of other genetic and multiorgan diseases, such as cystic fibrosis, and requests the Institute to specifically address this need and prepare a report that outlines what initiatives are being taken to develop specialized centers for EB.

Psoriasis

The NIAMS is encouraged to pursue studies of the mechanisms of action which may provide insight into the cause of psoriasis and its relation to the body's immune system. Both cyclosporine and zidovudine [AZT] have recently been shown effective in treating this common chronic skin disease.

Alopecia

The NIAMS is encouraged to actively pursue alopecia research. A particularly distressing form of hair loss is alopecia areata, in which patchy loss of hair can progress to total hair loss on the head or over the entire body. Little is known about the cause of this disorder. New cell and tissue culture techniques provide an opportunity to better understand and control this problem.

Heritable disorders of connective tissues

There are more than 100 heritable disorders of connective tissue. Although each connective tissue disorder is rare, approximately 500,000 Americans are affected by them as a group. These disorders are chronic and debilitating, and in many instances fatal.

The Committee is pleased that at its recommendation the NIAMS sponsored a scientific workshop on heritable disorders of connective tissue in 1990. The workshop findings demonstrated the strides that have taken place in a number of these disorders over the past 10 years since the last heritable disorders of connective tissue workshop. It also focused on the continuing need for research to identify the molecular defects and strategies for treatment using new findings.

An additional recommendation of the workshop was to study the feasibility of establishing a registry for heritable disorders of connective tissue in order to promote and foster research.

Within available funding the Committee urges NIAMS to expand its research effort in this area as well as pursue the establishment of a registry.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

Appropriations, 1990	$117,582,000
Budget estimate, 1991	122,847,000
House allowance	125,623,000
Committee recommendation	148,247,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $148,247,000 for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders [NIDCD]. This is $25,400,000 more than the administration request, $30,665,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $22,624,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIDCD conducts and supports research and training on normal mechanisms as well as disorders of hearing and other communication processes, including diseases affecting hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language.

Health and behavior

The Committee expects the NIDCD to plan, within available resources, a major public health education program on the cause and prevention of noise-induced hearing loss. Noise exposure represents the most common preventable cause of hearing loss today. The NIDCD-sponsored Consensus Conference on Noise and Hearing Loss produced recommendations for future research on the mechanisms underlying noise-induced hearing loss and the efficacy of hearing conservation programs. The Committee urges that these recommendations be implemented. The Committee expects the NIDCD to plan, within available resources, a major public health education program on the cause and prevention of noise-induced hearing loss.

Hereditary deafness

The Committee urges NIDCD to pursue a research program on hereditary deafness. Genetic factors are known to cause more than 50 percent of all cases of congenital deafness. Using recently developed molecular biology and genetic techniques, NIDCD scientists in both the extramural and intramural programs are seeking to map the genes responsible for hearing impairments and deafness.

The Committee is concerned that congenital deafness occurs in 1 in 1,000 births. Some 50 percent of congenital childhood deafness is hereditary and 50 percent is acquired from causes such as prematurity, birth trauma perinatal anoxia, bleeding into the inner ear, inner ear viral infections, and neonatal jaundice.

The Committee recognizes that research supported by the NIDCD is underway to locate genes and determine their protein products in Usher's syndrome and Waardenburg's Syndrome. Once this is accomplished, it my be possible to intervene with treatment to prevent deafness resulting from these disorders.

Public education

The NIDCD is encouraged to urge the implementation of a program through the Public Health Service to have public health authorities call attention to hearing loss by encouraging and alerting families to have yearly routine hearing testing and evaluations (especially for the elderly and children at risk) by certified hearing professionals.

Therapeutic advances

The Committee is well-pleased that NIDCD-supported scientists have made great advances in therapeutic approaches to speech, voice, and language disorders. These advances include the successful use by intramural scientists of botulinum toxin to treat voice tremor and spasmodic dysphonia and photodynamic therapy for life-threatening papillomavirus infections. The Committee directs the Institute to work with private industry, academia, or independent researchers on developing more efficient hearing aids (including assistive listening devices) in order to facilitate the quality of sound and reproduction.

Clearinghouse

The NIDCD has undertaken a number of activities toward the development of the legislatively mandated National Information Clearinghouse, including a major meeting with experts in information related to communication sciences and disorders, as well as representatives from other Federal clearinghouses. This resource will ensure that the results of the latest studies in communication sciences and disorders are made available to the health professionals, patients, industry, and the public.

Research training and career development

The Committee is concerned that there remains a shortage of trained investigators in the sciences within the mission of the NIDCD. The Institute has developed a plan, with the help of experts in the fields, to address this shortage. A number of their recommendations have been implemented, including the immediate recruitment of candidates with Ph.D.'s in the basic sciences for research training in communication sciences. To help address this shortage, the Committee has added $1,720,000 to support 60 additional training slots.

The NIDCD is actively recruiting and training physicians to conduct both basic and clinical research. Of the total postdoctoral trainees, 20 percent are physicians. The NIDCD should make every attempt to keep this size cadre of physicians in training and career development positions. More effort should be directed toward the recruitment and support of talented predoctoral trainees. Attempts to recruit and train minorities, women, and communicatively impaired individuals are commendable and should be encouraged to be continued.

Balance

The Committee expects the NIDCD to address the balance research that has been generated by the Space Program. A number of research opportunities exist, such as addressing space motion sickness among astronauts during the early stages of the mission and developing countermeasures to enhance the health, safety, and optimal performance of our space mission crews. This type of research may also be helpful for the elderly who incur a high incidence of falls due to imbalance problems. The Committee encourages NICHD's support of projects that might be performed at such centers as the NASA Vestibulla Research Facility in Ames, CA.

Special problems of the elderly

Due to the rapid growth of our aging population, communicative disorders (which affect 33 million Americans) is reaching epidemic proportions in the United States. In order to find preventions, causes and cures for these disorders, and to secure our competitive position in the worldwide scientific community, the Committee strongly recommends focusing concentrated attention on these problems, and urges that we designate this communicative disorder as one of our highest health priorities.

Clinical research

The Committee commends the Institutes's plans to pursue the relation of cytomegalovirus [CWV] and AIDS. Scientists have begun to investigate CWV in association with such disorders as Meniere's disease, perilymphatic fistula and sudden onset hearing loss and more recently CWV and hearing and balance disorders emerging in AIDS patients.

Basic research

The Committee commends the Institute's support of basic research in regrowth and regeneration which has shown that the new hair cells of the model systems establish neural connections in the same way that the original cells did and that they function the same way as the original cells when stimulated by sound. This research has great importance for the prevention or cure of deafness caused by sensory damage. It is commendable that other basic research has identified effects of early hearing loss on the developing central auditory system. Continued studies along this line are promising for resolving problems associated with a deaf child's ability to process auditory information and to develop speech and language skills. Children who suffer severe to profound hearing loss as a result of meningitis or other infections, or trauma, may benefit from different types of treatments which are being explored.

Centers

The Committee has included $8,200,000, an increase of $1,200,000 more than the administration request, for the continuation cost of four existing centers and $1,500,000 for one additional center.

In fiscal year 1990, the National Multipurpose Research and Training Centers Program was initiated in accordance with the legislation establishing the NIDCD. By utilizing a multidisciplinary approach, the centers will provide broad-based solutions to complex human communication problems. The centers will draw together the multidisciplinary resources to study the etiology, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention of specific communication impairments, as well as provide research training opportunities, continuing education programs, and public information. In an effort to involve other institutions with potential for supporting a multipurpose center, an Exploratory Centers Program will be initiated in fiscal year 1991. This program will enable institutions with limited experience in setting up multidisciplinary research programs an opportunity to develop and strengthen the research program of the institution, which may enable them to compete for a multipurpose center.

Additional research priorities

The Committee urges the NIDCD to include in its research program a focus on a number of areas as follows:

—It is the Committee's intent that increased focus be placed on the processes that occur to cause degeneration in any part of the auditory system (such as the middle ear, cochlea, or eighth nerve); how these deteriorations occur and how they can be halted or reversed.

—NIDCD studies are on the threshold of discovering what is destroying hair cells, and learning how to accelerate their repair and return them to normal function. The Committee urges further research in these areas.

—NIDCD research should focus on the causes of tinnitus and additional behavioral research for long-time sufferers of tinnitus should be initiated.

—The Committee encourages NIDCD to continue studies in the regeneration of neural tissue after injury. Nasal neuroepithelium has the ability to regenerate; therefore, further studies in this area have the potential of making great progress in the repair and regeneration of the nervous system.

—The Committee recognizes the importance of studying the epidemiology of specific language impairments in children because of the academic difficulties (learning disabilities) they cause. Therefore, the Committee provides additional funds for an epidemiology branch to carry out these important studies.

The additional funding included by the Committee should be used to continue and increase research in these areas.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

Appropriations, 1990	$337,105,000
Budget estimate, 1991	319,151,000
House allowance	353,469,000
Committee recommendation	331,629,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $331,629,000 for the National Center for Research Resources [NCRR]. This is $12,478,000 more than the administration request, $5,476,000 less than the comparable 1990 appropriation, and $21,840,000 less than the House allowance.

The NCRR administers six programs that provide much of the infrastructure support to facilitate the conduct of research funded by the NIH and other Public Health Service agencies. The Center fills a wide variety of research needs, including development of infrastructure for minority institutions, clinical facilities, animals and nonanimal model systems, and highly sophisticated instrumentation, to maintain the quality environment necessary for modern biomedical research.

The Committee is concerned that Federal funding of both NIH research grants and fellowship awards tends to be concentrated in a small number of States and institutions. Therefore, the Committee requests that the NCRR propose a plan, fashioned along the lines of the EPSCoR Program within the National Science Foundation, which would strengthen the ability of institutions in other States to compete within the NIH peer review system. The NCRR is to take the lead on behalf of the NIH in proposing such a plan in consort with other NIH institutes as may be appropriate. The Committee requests that cost estimates be included in the proposal, which is to be submitted prior to 1992 budget request hearings.

Clinical research

The level of funding recommended by the Committee supports the general clinical research centers [GCRC's], which provide the clinical research infrastructure for all the research areas of interest to the NIH. Many of the clinical trials supported by the NIH components are conducted at GCRC's because they provide the necessary specialized clinical research environments. The GCRC's also host the Clinical Associate Physician [CAP] Program to give physicians and dentists clinical research training, and the Committee expects this program to be enhanced by initiating a component especially for minorities in 1991.

Biomedical research technology

Funding is included to support the Biomedical Research Technology [BRT] Program which supports the development of applications of advanced technologies to biomedical research. These technologies include mass spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, synchrotron beam lines, and the development of computer and mathematical models for research. The BRT program maintains national and regional resources which serve a large number of investigators who conduct research, collaborate with colleagues, teach the use of the new technologies, and disseminate the results of the research and technology.

Laboratory animal sciences and primate research

Committee recommended funding supports the Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research Program which develops and supports animal resources and facilities for biomedical research. The seven regional primate research centers provide specialized facilities for research in AIDS, infectious diseases, neurology, and other areas of research in human and nonhuman primate diseases. Recently, a prototype vaccine was tested in rhesus monkeys at two of the primate research centers that prevented the animals from becoming infected with simian AIDS, a disease very similar to human AIDS. This finding offers promise in the effort to develop an AIDS vaccine. The Committee expects that $11,500,000, which is $500,000 more than requested, be made available for grants for extramural laboratory animal facility improvements.

Biomedical research support

The Committee has included $23,800,000 to support the Biomedical Research Support [BRS] Program which is $12,000,000 more than requested. The Biomedical Research Support Grant [BRSG] Program provides flexible funds to institutions to support biomedical research needs not served by other programs. This year the program has been restructured, with one-third of the funds being directed toward encouraging an increased participation of minorities in biomedical research. The second component of the BRS program is shared instrumentation grants [SIG], which support the purchase of established instrumentation that is shared by groups of investigators at research institutions. The Minority High School Student Research Apprentice Program, the third subactivity of the BRS program, allows minority high school students the opportunity to participate in health research fields to stimulate their interest in biomedical research careers. In 1991, with a portion of the funds that will be redirected from the BRSG program, the center will initiate a pilot program for training high school science teachers as well.

The Committee recognizes that the funds provided above the budget request for the BRSG program still fall below the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and may be insufficient to meet program needs. It is the Committee's intent, however, that the 1-percent transfer authority made available to the Director of the NIH may be used to enhance support for this program, should the Director deem it a high priority, for the maintenance of the Nation's research activities.

Biological models and materials research

The Committee strongly supports the Biological Models and Materials Research Program which develops and supports nonmammalian models such as cell systems, lower organisms, and nonbiological systems critical for the conduct of biomedical research. The Committee expects that this program will reduce the need to use animals in research. During the past year, a new research project grant program was initiated to enhance development of nonmammalian research models.

The Committee expects the Biological Models and Materials Research Program to fully explore the potential for marine models in biomedical research excluding marine mammals. The Committee feels that science has forgotten the enormous potential for the use of marine life in biomedical research and notes that many basic biology discoveries were made in marine biology and then transferred to mammals.

Research centers in minority institutions

Committee funding supports the Research Centers in Minority Institutions Program. This program supports the development of the infrastructure for biomedical research at predominantly minority institutions granting doctoral degrees, providing the resources to expand the capacity of these institutions to perform research by increasing staff expertise and technical knowledge and by upgrading scientific instrumentation. These institutions are expanding their involvement in AIDS research—particularly as it relates to minority populations—and in the development of infrastructure necessary for their participation in the human genome initiative.

Health and behavior research

NCRR support for health and behavior research is an integral part of NIH support, since the NCRR provides support for the infrastructure. All of the programs of the NCRR have behavioral components, with major emphasis in the BRSG program through support for pilot projects in behavioral research. The Clinical Research Program provides support for research in areas such as behaviors related to risk factors for diseases, and the Laboratory Animal Sciences Program supports studies on the interaction of behaviors, diseases, and physiological mechanisms.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR NURSING RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1990	$33,513,000
Budget estimate, 1991	35,127,000
House allowance	37,289,000
Committee recommendation	40,013,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $40,013,000 for the National Center for Nursing Research [NCNR]. This is $4,886,000 more than the administration request, $6,500,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $2,724,000 more than the House allowance.

The NCNR supports and conducts basic and clinical research in nursing science and the improvement of patient care, disseminates the research results, and provides research training opportunities, to increase the number of well trained nurse researchers.

Health and behavior

The Committee has included funding to permit the National Center for Nursing Research to continue and expand its program of behavioral research. Nursing studies of health care practices and patient behavior encompass many fields, and nursing interventions resulting from these studies may prove beneficial in the prevention and treatment of many diseases. Studies have focused on the role of individuals caring for older persons with Alzheimer's disease, AIDS patients' compliance with methods to prevent viral transmission, and facilitating pregnant mothers' ability to adopt good prenatal care practices. Studies of patient recovery from stroke, cancer, and heart disease may prove useful to nurses in developing new treatment methodologies for patients with these diseases.

The Committee recommended centers for interdisciplinary research that would benefit nursing science and is pleased that NCNR has awarded its first four research centers. Committee funding permits support for specialized centers and two exploratory centers. The specialized centers are focusing on women's health and advancing care in serious illness. The exploratory centers emphasize critical care nursing and long- term care of the elderly. The Committee directs that an additional center be supported by the NCNR—an exploratory center for health and behavior research, taking advantage of a multidisciplinary approach, bringing nurse scientists, psychologists, sociologists, and other behavioral, social, and health services researchers together to address this vital element of disease prevention and health promotion.

Research programs

Funding is included by the Committee for a continuation and expansion of the research program. Nursing research related to preventing low birth weight in infants, and studies of low birthweight infant care in the intensive care unit is a special initiative of the NCNR. Symptom management aspects of the nursing care of HIV-positive patients are being studied by NCNR scientists in intramural research protocols. This research will focus on understanding and limiting the symptoms of unintentional weight loss, decreased appetite, and other nutritional disorders associated with AIDS.

A new program has begun in NCNR in the field of bioethics and clinical practice. Scientists will seek ways of helping patients analyze the complex ethical issues and decision factors which often accompany the treatment of diseases.

Studies of the nursing shortage and its influence on patient care continue to be a focus of NCNR. Factors which promote nurse autonomy and professionalism in relation to the effect on nursing care and patient outcomes will provide needed information for the retention of nurses.

Older adults

The increasing number of older people in the Nation's population requires continued nursing research on the disorders of older Americans, such as those suffering from Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, and on the burdens of the family members who care for these patients. Reducing frailty and injuries in older people is another important area on which nurse researchers are focusing their attention. NCNR has joined with the NIA in supporting clinical trials studying intervention techniques to reduce frailty and injuries.

Research training

The development of young investigators is needed for the expanding area of nursing science. The Committee urges NCNR to continue its emphasis on the number of trainees it supports, especially its postdoctoral programs and its opportunities for minority nurse scientists. The Committee feels that joint psychology-nursing training programs should be actively encouraged. The Committee is concerned that NCNR's goal of 270 trainees for fiscal year 1990 has been reduced.

Rural health

The Committee supports NCNR's attention to research on the health care needs in rural areas and strongly urges that the Director establish a special Rural Health Advisory Committee. NCNR is working with other Public Health Service agencies on a research and demonstration initiative on rural health, with a focus on the special needs of minorities, including American Indians, native Alaskans, native Hawaiians, American Samoans, and other Pacific islander populations. The Committee further urges that a special Native American Advisory Committee also be formed in a timely fashion. NCNR is also supporting research on home care, continuity of care and community support for older adults in rural communities. For the past several years the Committee has urged NCNR to target the pressing needs of native Hawaiians in rural Hawaii, and especially their need for primary care and adolescent health care. NCNR is again urged to make this particular initiative a high priority this fiscal year.

The Committee is also pleased that NCNR is actively collaborating with the newly established Agency for Health Care Policy and Research on treatment effectiveness. NCNR will support studies on quality of care and patient outcomes in its clinical research programs and the Committee urges that projects in the mental health arena be given priority.

Increasing concern has been raised about the health of Americans who live and work in rural areas of the country. Much of the concern has been centered around access to prenatal care, pregnancy among adolescents, poor pregnancy outcomes, increasing health problems among infants and children, and limited access to health care among poor families and elderly citizens of rural areas, coupled with increasing incidence of chronic diseases and work-related illnesses and disabilities. Residents of these rural areas have limited access to health services often due to geographical isolation of communities and individual families. The Committee has provided an additional $1,500,000 to the NCNR to support the establishment of a rural health care research initiative for vulnerable populations. This initiative is expected to examine and demonstrate ways to create innovative nursing practice models for providing community-based primary care and institutional care for at-risk rural populations. This initiative will be aimed at providing support to institutions in several different regions of the country that tend to have large rural populations which can benefit from such research.

Nursing shortage

The nursing shortage continues to be a problem for the country and a subject for research for NCNR. Special management techniques for nursing units show promise for enhancing the quality of clinical decisions and increasing autonomy and job satisfaction, thereby decreasing the rate of turnover. The Committee is concerned that a number of congressional committees have apparently been unable to obtain accurate information from the Department regarding the number of nurse practitioners/clinical specialists who are currently in practice, where they are located, and how many are presently being trained. Accordingly, the NCNR is urged to make obtaining this information a high priority. The Committee is also interested in learning the extent to which professional nurses have obtained other health-related professional degrees, such as in optometry, psychology, or law.

Cofunded projects

The Committee has for the past several years urged each of the NIH Institutes to work collaboratively with the NCNR. According to NIH last year slightly more that $1,500,000 of cofunded projects were supported, with the NCNR providing approximately $300,000 of the support. The Committee feels that this is a good start and one that should be significantly increased during this coming fiscal year.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1990	$59,538,000
Budget estimate, 1991	108,029,000
House allowance	66,131,000
Committee recommendation	108,264,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $108,264,000 for the National Center for Human Genome Research [NCHGR]. This is $235,000 more than the administration request, $48,726,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $42,133,000 more than the House allowance.

The NCHGR is responsible for coordinating and supporting genomic research, providing research training support, and initiating other programs, in order to develop maps and determine the DNA sequence of the human genome.

Research program

The human genome project at the National Institutes of Health [NIH] has grown from a $17,200,000 program in fiscal year 1988 to a $59,500,000 program in fiscal year 1990. The human genome project will develop the tools necessary for direct analysis of DNA. This analysis will increase the knowledge of genetics and biology at the most fundamental level.

The primary goal of the Human Genome Project is to map and sequence the complete human genome in a systematic and cost effective way. Currently mapping and sequencing is being done one gene at a time, at a slower pace and at greater cost. There are an estimated 100,000 genes scattered over 23 pairs of human chromosomes, containing more than 3 billion nucleotide base pairs of DNA. The concerted effort to map and decode this massive amount of genetic information is a task that will be of immense value to biology of the 2lst century.

The human genome project will develop maps useful in locating the genes associated with traits and diseases, establish data bases to store the information about the human genes and the genes of model organisms, and find new methods for analyzing DNA at the molecular level. A joint 5-year research plan was developed, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Energy [DOE], that specifies the goals of the human genome project and outlines the means to achieve these goals.

Continued growth

Funding for investigator-initiated research projects continues to increase as the human genome project grows. The NCHGR will continue to use this mechanism to fund research in all areas essential to the success of the human genome project.

Creation of Human Genome Research Centers

Human genome research centers were established last year to enhance the overall efficiency of the genome effort. These centers will provide a focused, multidisciplinary approach to gene mapping, with as many as 50 investigators in each center, working toward a common goal of the project.

Social initiative

The Committee expects the NCHGR to expand its efforts to address special concerns about the social and ethical issues surrounding genome research. A NIH-DOE joint working group on the ethical, legal, and social issues [ELSI] related to mapping and sequencing the human genome has developed a preliminary plan, in an attempt to anticipate the impact of the human genome project and address what protections need to be in place, so that the information generated can be of maximum benefit to individuals and society. The ELSI working group will continue to play an active role in refining the agenda for this component of the human genome project.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

Appropriations, 1990	$15,656,000
Budget estimate, 1991	16,355,000
House allowance	18,682,000
Committee recommendation	17,436,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,436,000 for the Fogarty International Center [FIC]. This is $1,081,000 more than the administration request, $1,780,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $1,246,000 less than the House allowance.

FIC international programs support biomedical research and scientific cooperation on an international scale. These programs provide research and research training awards; support collaborative research activities that address global health issues; coordinate NIH participation in cooperative agreements and programs; and facilitate foreign scientists and visits of foreign heads of state and ministries of health to the NIH.

International Research Awards Program

The Committee funding permits the FIC to continue to support research activities conducted by foreign scientists in U.S. laboratories and research by U.S. scientists in foreign laboratories. Two research breakthroughs by foreign scientists working in the United States include the development of a new diagnostic blood test for the viral disease dengue fever and the discovery of a biochemical brain abnormality that may play a role in the diagnosis of epilepsy. FIC also supports research by U.S. scientists working in advanced biomedical research laboratories in foreign countries. Research findings include the discovery of brain mechanisms involved with memory storage which may lead to the development of ways to reduce memory deficits caused by such progressive neurological disorders as Alzheimer's disease.

International Coordination and Liaison Program

The Committee expects an acceleration of efforts to expand opportunities for collaborative research in Latin America, eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in response to increased openness and scientific opportunities. Policy guidance, coordination, and general oversight for NIH participation in cooperative research agreements with other countries is the primary responsibility of this program.

International AIDS research

The Committee expects the FIC to continue to facilitate international research and the global exchange of information on the AIDS epidemic through its research and research training programs. These programs not only strengthen efforts to deal with the AIDS crisis by training scientists in the epidemiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of AIDS, but have enhanced the capacity of foreign scientists to deal with the AIDS disease more effectively.

New initiatives—eastern European/Latin American initiatives

The Committee is pleased with FIC plans to enhance collaborative biomedical research efforts between the United States and eastern European and Latin American countries will be initiated this year. The FIC will support research activities conducted by scientists in the United States and the targeted areas to capture the unique opportunity for the improvement of research linkages and the advancement of collaborative research efforts worldwide.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Appropriations, 1990	$85,728,000
Budget estimate, 1991	89,916,000
House allowance	80,725,000
Committee recommendation	94,916,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $94,916,000 for the National Library of Medicine [NLM]. This is $5,000,000 more than the administration request, $9,188,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $14,191,000 more than the House allowance.

The NLM is responsible for meeting the information needs of our Nation's physicians, research scientists, and other health care professionals as they strive to improve our public health. Effective biomedical information services are essential to ensure that we maximize the benefits of our investment in research. The NLM's ability to develop and make available information services that apply modern communications technology increases the value of this lifesaving knowledge. As a result, increasing numbers of medical professionals have access to an increasing volume of information.

Outreach

The Committee has added $5,000,000 to expand the NLM outreach effort particularly for rural areas. Reflecting the concern that there are still many health professionals who lack access to vital information, NLM's mission was amended to publicize its products and services. Increased NLM sponsored outreach efforts are underway both in the field, through the regional medical library [RML] network, and at NLM, utilizing the Medical Library Assistance Program supporting hospital library resource grants, integrated academic information management systems [IAIMS] grants, and Training Grants in medical informatics. Outreach activities are also supported through research and development at NLM's Lister Hill Medical Center for Biomedical Communications leading to new products and services. Increased access to the Library's information resources is evidenced by last year's 50-percent increase in the number of Medline users. Innovations such as the user friendly software—Grateful Med—improves information accessibility. The Committee is pleased that because of report language, for the past 2 years the NLM has publicized the availability of its products and services. This effort should be continued.

National Center for Biotechnology Information

The Committee's funding recommendation supports the National Center for Biotechnology Information which provides information services to assist researchers in accessing the ever-increasing volume of data in the area of molecular biology. A multidisciplinary research group of computer scientists, molecular biologists, biochemists, and structural biologists investigate fundamental problems in gene organization and protein structure and develop new models and algorithms for sequence analysis. The Center is developing a data base building system that addresses the problems of integrating vast amounts of information with easy and timely access. The goal of the GenInfo data base is to provide a core of biological information about sequences that will link with information in other data bases. The Center has made strides in the development of software technology that have improved information access.

AIDS information services

The Committee expects that in order to meet the needs of AIDS researchers and practitioners, NLM will continue to develop and expand AIDS information products and services by increasing awareness of, and accessibility to their intended audiences. NLM has a family of AIDS data bases including AIDSline, AIDStrials and AIDSdrugs to provide access to diverse types of AIDS-related information and expanded and has enhanced its AIDS bibliography. NLM cochairs the Panel on Information Services of the PHS executive task force on AIDS, an effort that has strengthened the coordination of AIDS-related information activities.

Cost recovery

The Committee is concerned that proposed Paperwork Reduction Act provisions could jeopardize the National Library of Medicine's full cost recovery and quality assurance policies for its Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System [MEDLARS]. The Committee endorses the NLM policy whereby appropriations support building and maintaining MEDLARS data bases, and the biomedical community pays full cost of access. Further, the need to maintain medical data base integrity cannot be overemphasized. This Committee wishes to ensure the continuance of these policies and directs that any change in these policies can not be put into effect without a supplemental appropriation to finance the lost resources.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Appropriations, 1990	$89,916,000
Budget estimate, 1991	82,975,000
House allowance	106,175,000
Committee recommendation	77,975,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $77,975,000 for the Office of the Director [OD]. This is $5,000,000 less than the administration request, $11,941,000 less than the 1990 appropriation, and $28,200,000 less than the House allowance.

Last year the Committee had included $33,490,000 in the OD for the purchase of the NIH supercomputer. This was a one time item and is not included in the 1991 totals which explains the reduction in funding recommended by the Committee. The administration requested a $20,000,000 discretionary fund for the Director. Instead, the Committee has recommended transfer budget authority so the Director can respond to changing priorities and to improve the status and political independence of the Director.

The OD provides support for the central policy and administrative offices of the NIH. These include offices responsible for the development and implementation of policies and procedures related to the intramural and extramural research programs, including issues related to misconduct in science and scientific integrity, as well as centralized support activities such as contract and grant administration, scientific communications, equal opportunity, and personnel and financial management.

The Committee is enthusiastic about the work of the National Commission on Sleep Disorders Research and fully expects that the operating budget be in accordance with the charter issued by the Health and Human Services Secretary.

The Committee recognizes the importance of supercomputing to the extramural research program of the NIH. Besides supporting software development which advances capabilities in biomedical research, and training efforts to make biomedical researchers more proficient in the use of supecomputers, such programs provide access to supercomputers for extramural researchers. The Committee is aware that, despite its need, the NIH has not been able to provide support in this area at a level comparable to other Federal agencies. The Committee is sympathetic to the need to expand support in this area. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Director to explore methods toward improving NIH support in this area.

AREA program

Committee funding permits a continuation of the Academic Research Enhancement Award [AREA] Program which provides support to biomedical research programs at non-research-intensive educational institutions. The AREA Program is designed to support new research projects or expand research activities in areas related to the health sciences proposed by faculty members of educational institutions that have not been traditional recipients of NIH research funds.

AIDS

Included within the coordinating activities of the OAR is the management of the AIDS Research Loan Repayment Program. This program will be the major tool for recruiting promising young scientists to conduct AIDS research at the NIH by offering the incentive of repayment of a portion of qualified educational debt. Fiscal year 1990 was the first year of operation of the program and it is anticipated that it will take several years before the program is fully operational (established). Every effort will be made to maximize the opportunities and ensure the best possible outcomes of this program as a recruitment tool. The Committee understands the problems inherent in setting up any new program. The pool of talent may vary, particularly in the early years, but is expected to stabilize as the program becomes established and there is a need to develop a base of support for the program. Therefore, the Committee recommends that funds allocated to the AIDS Research Loan Repayment Program from the OD appropriation for NIH be available for obligation from October 1, 1990, to September 30, 1992. Currently the authority for the program expires on September 30, 1990, and without the extension of authority the program would experience unnecessary disruption and uncertainty.

The Committee expects the OD to continue to support two major AIDS programs with available funds: the Office of AIDS Research [OAR] and the Intramural AIDS Targeted Antiviral Program. The OAR coordinates the intramural and extramural AIDS research program and various centralized AIDS-related policy and operating functions including the AIDS Research Loan Repayment Program. This program provides for the repayment of a sizeable portion of the accumulated debt of health professionals who agree to conduct AIDS research as NIH employees.

The Intramural AIDS Targeted Antiviral Program supports an NIH-wide initiative to develop new drugs that interfere with the HIV life cycle. Many excellent scientists at NIH have been attracted to the program to work on 41 separate research projects. A new laboratory has been established to produce the quantity of highly purified HIV protein necessary for successful structural, physicochemical, and pharmacological studies.

Intramural Diagnostic Radiology Research Program

Last year, Congress appropriated $2,000,000 to enable the Office of the Director to establish a free-standing intramural research laboratory on diagnostic radiologic imaging. The Committee is pleased to learn that efforts are underway to name a laboratory director and acquire the personnel and equipment necessary to place this program on a par with those at nationally recognized research institutions. During its fiscal year 1992 appropriations hearings the Committee expects to receive a report on the status of the intramural program as well as a plan for capitalizing on promising areas of research.

Health and behavior research

Common logic implies and scientific research increasingly confirms that health is not solely a medical issue. To promote good health and improve treatment, we must gain a better understanding of how personal and societal factors affect health-related concerns and influence the course of human development and aging. Individuals' behavior and attitudes significantly influence their ability to maintain good physical and mental health, prevent future disease, cope with illness and disability, and function to their fullest potential. NIH, through its trans-NIH working group on health and behavior, has echoed this view: "Many medical problems, including heart disease and cancer, appear to be influenced by social and behavioral variables, such as habits of living; by social environments (work, family, community); and by what has been termed psychosocial stress."

In the past, this Committee has called upon NIH to establish a comprehensive 10-year plan for steadily increasing (its) commitment to health and behavior research. The Committee was pleased to receive the NIH Director's Biennial Report pertaining to this request, and awaits with interest the further report and recommendations due by September 30, 1990. The Committee is concerned that the NIH budget request does not reflect the implications of such a plan.

Transplant research

The Committee has learned of emerging opportunities in gene therapy and bone marrow transplant research, and requests that the NHLBI and NIDDK develop a survey of these opportunities in time for next year's appropriations hearings. Included in the survey should be an analysis of near-term and long-term research opportunities, likely requirements for manpower, including training, as well as funding requirements. The professional research community in hematology should be intimately involved in the development of this survey, as well as leaders of the lay organizations concerned with diseases affected, such as Cooley's anemia.

Nursing

For the past several years the Committee has urged each of the NIH Institutes to work collaboratively with the NCNR. According to NIH last year slightly more that $1,500,000 of cofunded projects were supported, with the NCNR providing approximately $300,000 of the support. The Committee feels that this is a good start and one that should be significantly increased during this coming fiscal year.

The Committee encourages the recommendations of the 1989 NIH task force on nursing research to expand efforts to make postdoctoral support available to nurse scientists and communicate to the nursing scientific community the availability of postdoctoral training support from NIH Institutes.

Native Americans

The Committee feels that the NIH has a special responsibility to effectively address the truly pressing health care needs of our Nation's native Americans, including American Indians, Alaska Natives, native Hawaiians, and American Samoans. During the coming year the Committee urges NIH to develop a comprehensive Institute-wide report on how each of the Institutes will develop special native American focii and the Committee further urges the Director to establish a special native American task force to provide policy guidance. The Committee is especially concerned that there presently does not seem to exist a critical mass of behavioral or biomedical scientists within the native American communities and urges the Director to develop a strategic plan for increasing the number of Native Americans desiring careers in the behavioral and biomedical fields.

Selection of a permanent NIH Director

The Committee is concerned with the long and unsuccessful effort to recruit a permanent NIH Director. The Committee is well aware of the many recommendations that have been made to make the NIH Director's job more attractive and less subject to politics. The Committee is particularly distressed with the ideological litmus test that has been used in the process to date and deeply regrets its occurrence. In order to upgrade the Institute Director's position the Committee has included two reforms in the accompanying bill.

The first reform gives the NIH Director the authority to transfer up to 1 percent of any account to other high priority research opportunities. This will give the Director the ability to respond quickly to new scientific research opportunities as they emerge. The Committee notes that $437,196,000 in funding over the amount requested has been provided for NIH and this should give the Director additional discretion. Every effort should, therefore, be made to respond to new opportunities within available funds before the transfer authority is used.

The second reform, in order to remove the selection process for the NIH Director from politics somewhat is to make the Director's position a term appointment overlapping Presidential terms. To initiate this reform the Committee has included bill language that will make the next Director's appointment, and all subsequent Director's appointments, expire 5 years from the onset of the term of the appointing President. Nothing in this language is intended to prevent the reappointment of any Director.

Medical Followup Agency

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Medical Followup Agency [MFUA] of the Institute of Medicine faces a decline in its unique ability to conduct epidemiological research on the veteran population without some invigorating of its operations through core funding. It is pleased to learn that the Departments of Defense [DOD] and Veterans Affairs [VA] have each agreed to contribute $65,000 toward MFUA core funding and NIH agreed to contribute $70,000 in fiscal year 1990. The Committee requests that NIH continue its participation at the same level in fiscal year 1991.

Research trainees health insurance

The Committee was surprised to learn that under the provisions of the National Research Service Award Grant Program that although funds may currently be used for providing individual trainee health insurance, funds may not be used for providing coverage for the trainee's families. The Committee finds this policy regressive and urges NIH to modify its regulations to allow these funds to be used to provide health insurance for both trainees and their immediate family members.

Extramural construction

The Committee has included $15,000,000 for extramural construction and directs that this be awarded competitively. The Committee supports continued funding for Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, ME, and a bioscience research facility at the University of Kansas. This new facility at the University of Kansas will house the Center for Biomedical Research, the Center for Bioanalytical Research, the Center for Drug Delivery Research, the Center for Drug Design, Metabolism and Toxicity, the Center for Molecular Engineering and Immunology, and the Center for Neuroscience Research.

Completion of the restoration of mouse production facilities at the Jackson Laboratory requires an appropriation of $10,300,000 in fiscal year 1991. Restoring the supply of specialized strains of mice used throughout the biomedical research community has been declared an urgent national priority by an advisory panel of NIH. NIH is the largest recipient of the Jackson Laboratory mice and the University of Washington is the second largest recipient. Funding is needed to complete the job of restoring the Laboratory production to its prefire status. The second year of funding is authorized by Public Law 101-190 and is needed to ensure that the Laboratory can convert from temporary to permanent facilities. If this second year of funding is not completed, the temporary facilities will fail in a few years and the biomedical community will be faced with another crisis in the supply of mice. The Committee believes that all construction costs subsequent to May 10, 1989, undertaken in an effort to restore the supply of research mice in the most expeditious manner are eligible for funding with fiscal year 1991 funds.

The Committee notes that both of these projects are fully authorized.

Math and science education

The Committee is aware of the need to revitalize all levels of science and math education in the United States. Despite predicted shortfalls of over 700,000 scientists and engineers by the year 2000, increasing numbers of young Americans are turning away from education and careers in the sciences. Women and minorities, which will comprise 85 percent of the new work force entrants by the turn of the century, are severely underrepresented in the science and math fields. The Committee recognizes the profound effect this will have on our Nation's international competitiveness in general and the vitality of the Nation's preeminence in biomedical research and high quality health care in particular. Efforts to recruit young people into the areas of science and engineering must be initiated at the Federal level and must target the increasing work force population of women and minorities if we are to avert this crisis.

The Committee is pleased to learn of NIH collaboration with other science education and Federal mission agencies to develop and coordinate the Federal response. In addition, the NIH is developing a 5-year biomedical science education and literacy plan during fiscal year 1991. The plan will focus on the recruitment of underrepresented populations into biomedical science careers and stimulation of the interest of young students in math and science. The Committee concurs in the recognition by the NIH of its obligation in this area and encourages the agency to take advantage of opportunities to expand programs which stress science education.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1990	$61,042,000
Budget estimate, 1991	86,903,000
House allowance	239,903,000
Committee recommendation	68,803,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $68,803,000 for buildings and facilities [B&F]. This is $18,100,000 less than the amount recommended by the administration, $7,761,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and $171,100,000 less than the House allowance.

The buildings and facilities appropriation provides for the NIH construction programs including design, construction, and repair and improvement of the clinical and laboratory buildings, and supporting facilities necessary to carry out the mission of the NIH. This program maintains physical plants at Bethesda, Poolesville, Baltimore, and Frederick, MD; Research Triangle Park, NC; Hamilton, MT; Perrine, FL; and other NIH field stations.

Construction programs

The Committee believes that a critical project for which funding is provided is the modernization and improvement of the NIH infrastructure. This activity provides for the replacement and expansion of central plant equipment and utility distribution systems, the majority of which are nearing 40 years old. Funds have also been included for the continuation of the modernization/safety improvements for the NIH Clinical Center, renovation of our oldest laboratory buildings, upgrading of animal facilities to meet AAALAC standards and renovations and construction related to AIDS research. The NIH is supporting several ongoing projects, including the construction of the child health and neurosciences facilities program and the design of the consolidated office building and replacement facilities at the NIEHS in North Carolina.

Repairs and improvements

Additionally, the Committee has included funds for the continuing program of repairs and improvements to NIH buildings and facilities housing research and administrative functions. These activities are essential because of age, constant use, exposure to the elements, and changes in space utilization.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$2,633,297,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,824,152,000
House allowance	2,825,891,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,283,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,283,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health activities. This amount is $174,392,000 more than the House allowance, $176,131,000 more than the administration request, and $366,986,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The mission of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA] is to promote understanding and treatment of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental disorders. To support these efforts, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards project grants and contracts for research, research training, demonstration, and prevention programs. ADAMHA also provides grants to States and communities for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs.

The agency is comprised of three Institutes, the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], the National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA]; and the Offices of Substance Abuse Prevention [OSAP], and Office of Treatment Improvement [OTI].

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Research

The Committee recommends $491,143,000 for mental health research, including AIDS. This is $61,143,000 more than the House allowance, $77,652,000 more than the administration request, and $101,604,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

Rural and native American mental health.—The Committee set aside $10,000,000 in fiscal year 1990 for research and demonstration projects focused on the special problems unique to those living in rural areas, and among native Americans. In doing so, the Committee directed ADAMHA to begin to address the critical need for current research on these populations. The Committee also directed ADAMHA to establish an Office of Rural Mental Health to oversee the research.

The Committee is encouraged by ADAMHA's response, especially the efforts of the Associate Director for Special Populations. The Committee remains supportive of NIMH having specific offices designated for rural and native American mental health initiatives.

The Committee recognizes and supports the efforts of the National Advisory Mental Health Council and the National Mental Health Leadership Forum in conducting a series of national field hearings on mental health in America. The Committee looks forward to receiving reports on these proceedings and upcoming field hearings, and requests that the council submit it to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1992 hearings, in accordance with section 406(g) of the Public Health Service Act.

The Committee notes an American Nurses' Association report that the suicide rate among American Indians is 26 percent higher, and accidents 136 percent higher, than among the total U.S. population. Alcoholism is 284 percent higher and the prevalence of alcohol use and abuse can be attributed to 4 of the top 10 leading causes of death among native Americans.

The Committee has provided $15,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 for rural and Native American mental health research. Of this amount, $10,500,000 is for rural research, and $4,500,000 is for research on American Indian and Alaskan Native populations. The Committee intends these funds to be used for applied social work research targeted toward determining effective mental health service delivery models, particularly those with a family-centered focus. Particular attention should be paid to the role families play in reducing mental health problems or improving prevention and treatment activities.

The Committee further reiterates its support for having NIMH work directly with appropriate schools of social work and other nonphysician mental health disciplines to address actively the severe mental health manpower shortages among Indian nations.

Alzheimer's disease.—The Committee encourages NIMH to continue to accord high priority to research on Alzheimer's disease. NIMH's current research effort is directed toward studies of basic mechanisms that may potentially cause or contribute to the development of Alzheimer's or point the way toward intervening effectively in the course of the disease. The Committee bill includes an additional $10,000,000 for a total of $36,644,000, to support new and expanded research in areas which offer particular hope of making a major contribution to the current knowledge base. Areas that should be emphasized with these additional funds include: improved characterization and understanding of the pathogenesis and course of psychiatric and behavioral symptoms in Alzheimer's; use of advanced imaging techniques to study Alzheimer's and other disorders through brain imaging centers; mental health services and treatment modalities relevant to the mental, behavioral, and psychological problems associated with this disorder; methods to sustain family members who provide care for Alzheimer victims through interventions to reduce psychological, social, and physical problems induced by stress; and methods to combine formal support services provided by health care professionals with informal support services provided for Alzheimer victims by their families.

Behavioral research.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the treatment of behavioral science at NIMH. In past reports, the Committee has made this concern clear. The Committee remains deeply concerned that the broad legislative mandate of NIMH is being narrowed from within the Institute to deal mainly with biomedical research on mental illness, whereas social and behavioral basic research as well as social and behavioral aspects of prevention, divorce, rural mental health, unemployment, child abuse, the mental health concerns of special populations, and others are not being given serious attention. The Committee feels that such an administrative narrowing is inappropriate at best, and at worst, profoundly neglectful of the public NIMH is mandated to serve.

As one example of this concern, the last two Committee reports described the disturbing trend, as documented by ADAMHA, of the decline in young NIMH investigators in the behavioral sciences. Yet NIMH has no apparent plan to reverse this trend. The Committee, therefore, directs NIMH to set aside sufficient funds in 1991 for mechanisms such as FIRST Awards, small grants, and other appropriate methods, to significantly reverse this trend in the behavioral sciences. The Committee requests to see documentation of this reverse prior to next year's appropriations hearings.

The Committee is aware of the reorganization of NIMH's Basic Science Division into the Division of Basic, Brain, and Behavioral Sciences [DB^3]. This is an important first step in making behavioral science more visible, but must not be the final step. The Committee would like to learn what the Institute is doing about including behavioral scientists in the leadership and planning for the new division. In addition, there should be equitable distribution of funding across the branches of the new division. The Committee understands, for example, that certain behavioral branches supported grants down to only the 5th to 6th percentile in funding cycles, whereas biomedical branches supported grants to the 11th to 14th percentile. The discrepancy is even more striking given the greater expense of biomedical research. Such a discrepancy simply is not acceptable.

The Committee was pleased to learn of the NIMH Director's interest in behavioral science research centers, and would like to see how this interest is being pursued. We would be interested in seeing a timetable for a behavioral centers program, including schedules for distributing an announcement, for review, and for funding.

The Committee, therefore, strongly urges ADAMHA to increase support at its research institutes for social and behavioral science research. Noting that the National Academy of Sciences in its 1988 report, "The Behavioral and Social Sciences: Achievements and Opportunities," called for an annual increase in funding of social and behavioral research by $80,000,000, the Committee requests that ADAMHA report back to the Committee prior to next year's appropriations hearings with a detailed plan for substantially increasing such funding, and provide a timetable detailing the proposed increases.

The Committee understands that a summit meeting of over 65 behavioral and psychological scientific organizations, supported by NIMH met earlier this year. The meeting participants developed a human capital initiative document outlining general psychology research themes. These are now being refined into initiatives that fit the agendas of many of the research agencies under the auspices of this Committee. The Committee urges the research funding agencies of NIH, ADAMHA, the National Science Foundation, and the Departments of Education and Labor to examine the summit meeting documents with an eye toward behavioral science funding initiatives in 1991. The Committee would like hear the results of this examination in next year's appropriations hearings.

The Committee remains highly supportive of efforts to evaluate verbal psychotherapeutic treatment and was pleased to learn of NIMH's plans for supporting a center targeted toward this issue at the University of Pennsylvania. Given the uniqueness of the mission of this particular center the Committee strongly urges that sufficient funds be made available this fiscal year to ensure that its efforts are truly comprehensive in nature. The Committee feels that a high priority should be given by NIMH to this subject matter.

Prevention.—For a number of years, the Senate Appropriations Committee has urged that NIMH give a greater priority to research in the area of mental illness and problem behaviors. The Committee applauds the efforts of NIMH and other ADAMHA offices in funding research designed to shed light on the biological, psychological, environmental, and social factors that interact with and influence the causes of mental illness and problem behaviors, and in funding demonstration projects to gain additional data. Despite these gains, a 1989 report by the General Accounting Office [GAO/HRD-89-97) suggests that there has not been a sufficient dedication of resources at NIMH and at ADAMHA to the development of a strategic approach for conducting research, translating the results of that research into primary prevention intervention programs, and evaluating the effectiveness of those efforts. The Committee agrees that a strategic approach is warranted, and therefore directs NIMH to enter into an agreement with the Institute of Medicine so that IOM may prepare an integrated report of current research, with policy-oriented and detailed long-term recommendations for a prevention research agenda. The Committee further directs that this report be forwarded to Congress by February 1992, along with an NIMH plan for implementation of its recommendations. The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for this purpose.

The Committee was pleased to learn that NIMH is sponsoring a conference on prevention research. The Committee hopes that the first of these conferences will help establish a clear NIMH research agenda in primary and secondary prevention research and demonstration projects. Prevention, particularly primary prevention and mental health promotion, is an area that has been stressed by this Committee over the last few years, but one that has not been appropriately supported by NIMH.

The Committee was disappointed by the March 1990, ADAMHA report to Congress on prevention, which makes little or no distinction between NIMH prevention initiatives and the existing NIMH agenda in neuroscience research, schizophrenia, et cetera. Specifically, in response to the Committee interest in preventing suicide, NIMH proffers discussion of biological and genetic links to suicide. This, however, overlooks compelling evidence linking suicide to farm foreclosures, stress in adolescence, admission to a nursing home, unemployment, and other environmental factors.

Therefore, the Committee requests that NIMH report on its plans for developing an expanded research agenda in preventing mental disorders and in promoting mental health. Specifically, the Committee is interested in knowing plans for increasing the quantity of prevention research, particularly in primary prevention and promotion from a social and behavioral perspective. This should include basic prevention research in evaluation, assessment techniques, and statistics. The Committee expects that significant progress will be made increasing funding in this area before next year's appropriations hearings.

Children's mental health.—The Committee was pleased to receive the National Advisory Mental Health Council report, "National Plan for Research on Child and Adolescent Mental Disorders." The report notes that 7.5 million American children suffer from mental disorders, often for life, and outlines a national plan for research on these disorders calling for over $400,000,000 to be devoted to child and adolescent mental health research by fiscal year 1995.

Currently, only 20 percent of the NIMH budget, or about $70,000,000, is devoted to research on childhood and adolescent disorders. The Committee urges NIMH to increase its commitment to children's mental health research significantly. In particular, the Committee urges NIMH to give sufficient visibility to this initiative to attract the necessary corps of experienced researchers to this area. The Committee notes that the new plan calls for improving treatments for children with mental and emotional disorders, and on research to improve services and service systems to bring state-of-the-art care to these youngsters.

The Committee has added significant funding over the budget request to expand this research. The Committee recommends that at least three research centers in children's mental health services be established to study the quality and effectiveness of children's mental health services. This recommendation is consistent with the recent Institute of Medicine study assessing the status of research on child and adolescent mental disorders.

The Committee was pleased that NIMH allocated $250,000 for a pediatric-EMS initiative last year. The Committee urges that NIMH continue and expand this important effort in fiscal year 1991 by devoting $500,000 to it, while continuing to develop cooperative efforts with the relevant HRSA pediatric-EMS programmatic staff.

Schizophrenia.—In its fiscal year 1988 report, the Committee requested the NIMH Advisory Council to prepare a report on the opportunities during the next decade for advances in clinical and basic neuroscience. In reponse, the Advisory Council prepared the "Decade of the Brain" report.

The Committee is pleased that the National Institute of Mental Health has developed a national plan for schizophrenia and brain research to address major problems posed by mental illness, which were addressed in the "Decade of the Brain" report. The Committee recognizes that great opportunities exist to focus state-of-the-art clinical and basic research strategies on serious mental illnesses. The Committee supports increased efforts in the Decade of the Brain and the national plan for schizophrenia research initiatives, and expects NIMH to continue its progress on these initiatives. The Committee is aware of NIMH's plans to expand the number of PET imaging centers to conduct research. In order to use limited resources most effectively, the Committee strongly supports expansion of existing centers before creation of new centers.

The Committee commends the NIMH for its support of research programs in psychiatric rehabilitation for persons suffering from severe mental illness such as schizophrenia. The Committee agrees that if advances are to be made in identifying the causes and effective treatment of schizophrenia, it is critical to be able to differentiate accurately among its various subtypes and varied manifestations.

The Committee is aware of interest in both the public and private sectors in such research topics as first-episode schizophrenia.

Accordingly, the Committee has provided sufficient funds for the Institute to expand its support for programs in psychiatric rehabilitation of first-episode schizophrenia. The Committee encourages the Institute to give particular consideration to proposals which display multidisciplinary collaboration among the health professions such as psychiatry, psychology, nursing, and social work. Emphasis should be placed on the integration of pharmacology with cognitive rehabilitation, emotional support and family and community education to assess the interactiveness of those factors on outcome.

The Committee also understands that the National Advisory Mental Health Council is in the final stages of developing a national strategy to improve the care of individuals with long term severe mental illness. The Committee requests that this report be transmitted to the Congress in a manner consistent with section 406(g) of the Public Health Service Act prior to presentation of the 1992 budget request.

Provider education.—For the past several years, the Committee has urged NIMH to enhance the knowledge of psychologists and other nonphysician mental health providers in the use of various psychotropic medications. To date, NIMH has not followed this recommendation. The Committee continues to feel that this is an important initiative and accordingly strongly urges that NIMH initiate such a program this fiscal year. The Committee is aware of nursing and medical schools, as well as a State health department, that would be willing to provide such training if Federal resources were made available. The Committee recommends that NIMH develop a model training module in this area.

The Committee recognizes the work of NIMH's task force on social work research and urges NIMH to follow through with implementation of the task force's recommendations.

The Committee is supportive of efforts of the Institute in the area of consumer-led self-help services and urges that both research and demonstration projects be continued. In addition, the Committee encourages the Institute to support a consumer-run, national technical assistance center to facilitate the establishment of self-help groups in communities throughout the country and their use in recovery from mental illness.

Research training

The Committee recommends $27,607,000 for non-AIDS mental health research training, which is $1,806,000 more than the administration request, $27,607,000 more than the House allowance, and $3,358,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The Mental Health Research Training Program provides grants to institutions and individuals for pre- and postdoctoral training. In addition, this activity funds the Minority Fellowship Program and the Minority Access to Research Careers [MARC] Program, which aim to increase the numbers of minority research scientists.

Clinical training

The Committee recommends $14,481,000 for clinical training. This amount is $947,000 more than the House allowance, $9,481,000 more than the administration request, and $947,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

This program provides training to mental health personnel in five core disciplines, requiring a payback for the support of an equal number of years of service to underserved areas and populations. These include the seriously mentally ill, mentally disabled elderly and minorities, and children and adolescents.

The Committee directs that these funds be distributed on an equitable basis across the five core mental health professions, and directs that no funds be awarded under this program for which a payback obligation is not incurred.

The Committee urges NIMH to place highest priority under this program on institutional grants for student support, and wishes to express its support for prevention activities and interdisciplinary training programs.

The Committee recommends that NIMH give serious consideration to transferring $3,000,000 of its clinical training funds to HRSA to be used in conjunction with the Interdisciplinary Training Program. The Committee continues to believe that there is a truly pressing Federal responsibility to address the mental health manpower needs of rural America and expects that such a transfer would result in both establishing project review panels for HHS that are broad-based in their emphasis, as well as funding quality projects that are responsive to unique needs of rural America.

The Committee notes the Office of Technology Assessment's finding that the number of health professionals specifically trained to treat American Indian children and adolescents needs to be increased by tenfold. The Committee, therefore, directs NIMH to significantly increase its commitment to ensuring that native Hawaiians, American Samoans, American Indians, and other native American peoples are enrolled in, and graduate from, graduate programs in the core mental health disciplines. To accomplish this objective, the Committee directs NIMH to specifically set-aside clinical training funds targeted toward these populations and to issue a separate RFP in this area.

As ADAMHA has documented the comorbidity of mental disorders and substance abuse, the Committee urges coordination between the NIMH Institutional Clinical Training Grants Program and the OSAP Training Program.

Community support demonstrations

The Committee recommendation includes $31,133,000 for the Community Support Program. This amount is $2,830,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $31,133,000 more than the House allowance, and $4,271,000 more than the administration request.

The Community Support Program [CSP] and the related Child and Adolescent Service System Program [CASSP] support demonstrations to explore effective methods of care for chronically mentally ill patients for whom long-term, 24-hour care in a hospital or protective facility is unnecessary or inappropriate; and to promote service system improvements for severely mentally disturbed children and youth.

CSP continues to provide important information to the mental health field on service delivery to individuals with serious mental illnesses. With the increased funds provided, the Committee urges

NIMH to reinstate the elderly demonstration projects. The Committee also believes NIMH should provide increased technical assistance to consumer-run self-help projects, such as drop-in centers, peer support programs, and consumer-run businesses.

With respect to CASSP, the Committee finds that projects have fostered increased availability of community-based services for seriously disturbed adolescents and children, and provided necessary leadership and focus on these populations. The Committee is deeply concerned that NIMH is shifting its support from effective service demonstrations toward research demonstrations, which require inflexible service models to meed research methodology needs. This is inconsistent with the authorizing legislation, and expressly counter to the Committee's intent.

Prevention demonstrations

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for mental health prevention services demonstrations. This is $5,000,000 over the administration request, the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the House allowance.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 authorized mental health demonstration programs for providing preventive services to chronically mentally ill individuals and those at risk of developing a mental illness. Grants may be made to States and localities for prevention demonstration projects. Research has identified a number of factors that place people at risk for developing serious mental health problems and mental illness, such as exposure to known life stressors (loss of livelihood, abuse or neglect, bereavement, school failure, et cetera), genetic heritage, or physical vulnerability due to illness or disability.

The Committee is pleased to learn from a recent NIMH report that prevention is a major component of the NIMH mission. According to the report, "prevention is an ultimate goal of the Institute's mission—to be able to understand the mechanisms of action involved in healthy and aberrant mental and neurological processes, as well as the environmental factors most likely to result in mental illness, so that it may be possible to anticipate and intervene when normal, healthy functioning is about to go awry."

The Committee was distressed to learn, however, that the $4,000,000 appropriated last year has been used to fund only two discrete prevention initiatives: a youth suicide initiative and grants for prevention of conduct disorder in children. While these approaches are worthy of support, it is clear from the ADAMHA report that research in this field suggests other promising approaches for prevention. There have been several studies suggesting that broad scale interventions for young children at risk and their families can significantly reduce the potential for problems such as truancy, school dropout, and contact with the criminal justice and welfare systems. Prevention experts inform the Committee that these generic prevention initiatives are believed to be more effective than targeted programs designed to prevent a single outcome, such as suicide or conduct disorder.

Accordingly, the Committee has provided a separate line-item appropriation of an additional $5,000,000 for prevention demonstration research and directs the NIMH to use this amount for continued support of the current demonstration projects as well as for the development and funding of more generic prevention demonstration grant applications addressing the full scope of current preventive intervention research. Not less than $1,000,000 should be directed toward projects aimed at reducing the incidence of teenage suicide.

The Committee has provided this separate line item to enhance the visibility and priority given to primary prevention programs, and to ensure that funding for prevention programs is used specifically for that purpose, rather than for the needs of those who are covered by other demonstration projects, such as programs for severe mental-emotional disorders.

Further, the Committee recommends that NIMH work with the National Prevention Coalition [NPC] to develop and disseminate grant applications. NPC is a coalition of national, State and local government and membership agencies, government liaisons, and individual researchers and practitioners concerned with the primary prevention of mental-emotional disability.

The NIMH should submit a detailed report on these directives prior to next year's appropriations hearings. This report should focus on the Institute's initiatives related to primary and secondary prevention and should include a synopsis of the proceedings and conclusions drawn from the National Conference on Prevention Research.

Homeless services demonstrations

The Committee provides $6,006,000 for research demonstrations of mental health services to the homeless. This is $32,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance and the administration request.

These research demonstration grants provide coordinated systems of mental health, social support, and housing services for the homeless and to test targeted approaches for homeless children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances.

Protection and advocacy system for the mentally ill

The Committee has provided $16,000,000 for the program of protection and advocacy for the mentally ill. This amount is $8,000,000 more than the administration request and $1,999,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1990 level.

This program seeks to ensure that the rights of mentally ill individuals are protected while they are inpatients in treatment facilities and for 90 days following discharge from such facilities.

The Committee recognizes the rapidly increasing caseloads of the protection and advocacy programs especially in the area of nursing home and board and care settings and provides increases to ensure that people with mental illness in those facilities are protected. As this program is in its fifth full year of operation, the Committee also intends for NIMH to provide training and technical assistance through a stable consistent support center to ensure ongoing training in areas such as management and legal advocacy techniques.

Mental health direct operations

The Committee has provided $42,000,000 for mental health direct operations, which is $626,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance and $1,882,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Institute's Direct Operations Program provides staff support for the administration of the grant and contract programs within extramural research, research training, and clinical training. It also provides staff and operating expenses to support the Community Support Program and protection and advocacy activities.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse research

The Committee has provided $258,852,000 for drug abuse research, including AIDS. This is the same as the administration request, $7,000,000 less than the House allowance, and $38,258,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

NIDA funds intramural and extramural research on the causes and consequences of drug abuse, collects information on the incidence of drug abuse, and supports prevention and treatment research.

The Committee notes with concern the rapid increase of the use of crystal methamphetamine, known as ice. This drug of abuse appears to be overtaking crack cocaine as the drug of choice among America's youth.

The Committee has provided $200,000 for the drug abuse warning network [DAWN] in Hawaii to provide an accurate assessment of ice abuse.

The Committee places a high priority on development of methods to treat ice addiction, and recommends that NIDA allocate $500,000 under the Medications Development Program specifically for developing drugs to treat addiction to amphetamine, methamphetamine, crystal meth, and chemically related stimulants. NIDA should also focus on developing protocols to treat infants born with this addiction.

Drug abuse research training

The Committee has provided $6,950,000 for drug abuse research training, which is $3,024,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $2,000,000 more than the administration request, and $6,950,000 more than the House allowance.

NIDA's Research Training Program supports pre- and postdoctoral training in medical schools, universities, and other institutions in the areas of basic, clinical, behavioral, and epidemiological research.

Treatment demonstrations

The Committee recommends $46,588,000 for drug abuse treatment demonstrations, which is the same as the administration request, $1,912,000 less than the House allowance, and $9,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

NIDA demonstration projects provide grants and contracts for effective treatment and referrals for treatment to individuals who are abusing drugs. Funding will continue program demonstrations involving IV drug abusers; pregnant and post partum women and their infants; and drug treatment with vocational training.

AIDS demonstrations

The Committee recommends $75,000,000 for AIDS drug abuse demonstrations. The amount is $11,654,000 more than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $6,555,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The Committee has restored $11,654,000 for AIDS outreach demonstration projects to drug users, which the administration planned to let expire in fiscal year 1990. Preliminary data from the outreach projects indicate that IV drug users, who are the fastest growing group at risk for AIDS and a major conduit for spread of AIDS to the general population, especially children, are receptive to information on reducing risk, and can be educated successfully to change their high-risk behaviors.

The Committee has added funds to continue these demonstrations in order to complete their important research mission.

Drug abuse direct operations

The Committee has provided $33,338,000 for drug abuse program support. This amount is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $6,276,000 more than the 1990 appropriation.

These funds support staff responsible for the administrative management of NIDA's research and training programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Alcoholism research

The Committee has provided $143,451,000 for alcoholism and alcohol abuse research, including AIDS. This amount is $5,831,000 more than the administration request, $451,000 more than the House allowance, and $11,845,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The NIAAA research program focuses on improving the treatment and prevention of alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. Research is supported through project grants, the National Research Centers Program, contract studies in special areas of need, and an intramural program of biological and clinical research.

The Committee continues to support increased research on the behavioral determinants and factors associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

The Committee urges the NIAAA to support advisory services relating to alcohol, such as provide by the National Citizens Commission on Alcoholism.

Alcoholism research training

The Committee has provided $3,457,000 for alcoholism research training. This is $70,000 more than the administration request,

$3,457,000 more than the House allowance, and $285,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

NIAAA research training support is provided through individual fellowships and grants to training institutions. Emphasis is placed on postdoctoral research training.

Homeless substance abuse demonstrations

The Committee recommends $16,378,000 for homeless substance abuse research demonstrations. This amount is $7,335,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The research demonstration grants test innovative approaches to community-based services programs for substance-abusing homeless persons. Projects include outreach services, supportive living programs, case management, prevention interventions, and training for service providers.

Alcoholism direct operations

The Committee has provided $12,217,000 for alcoholism direct operations. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $1,103,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

These funds support staff responsible for the management of the extramural research and research training programs, as well as the grant and contract review process.

OFFICE OF TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT

The Office of Treatment Improvement was created in 1990 to administer substance abuse treatment programs within ADAMHA. OTI is responsible for the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health services block grant, treatment grants to crisis areas, treatment improvement grants, and grants to States for the homeless mentally ill. The Committee expects that this Office shall give special consideration to rural, minority, and native American, native Hawaiian, Alaskan Native, and American Samoan populations.

Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,305,000,000 for the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant. This is $12,225,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance and $112,149,000 more than the 1990 level. Of this amount, $62,250,000, or 5 percent, shall be set aside for data collection, health services research, and technical assistance, as required by law.

The block grant was established by Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, which combined several mental health and substance abuse service programs into a single, State-administered block grant.

The Committee commends OTI for its efforts to assist States to develop comprehensive statewide substance abuse prevention and treatment action plans, in cooperation with the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors.

The Committee intends that the set-aside funds shall provide sufficient funding for full implementation of OTI's State Systems Development Program [SSDP], which will ensure adequate Federal oversight and State accountability for use of block grant funds. It is estimated that OTI will require 14 professionals and 4 support staff to implement the SSDP.

The Committee requests that ADAMHA report to the Committee by January 14, 1991, on the adequacy of the 5-percent set-aside to strengthen significantly assessment of State drug and alcohol treatment programs; technical assistance to State and local addiction diagnosis programs; drug treatment needs assessment; and development of a reliable data base on the extent and nature of drug use on a State-by-State basis.

Grants to States for the homeless

The Committee recommends $26,799,000 for the block grant for services to the homeless mentally ill. This is the same as the administration request and $4,699,000 more than the House allowance. Another $6,904,000 in fiscal year 1991 funding was provided previously, bringing total funds to $33,703,000, which is $5,890,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

These formula grants to States provide assistance to chronically mentally ill persons who are or are likely to become homeless. Grants are used for outreach, outpatient community mental health, referral, training, case management, and similar services.

Waiting period reduction grants

The Committee has provided no funds for waiting period reduction grants, consistent with the administration request and the House allowance. In fiscal year 1990, $64,345,000 was provided. The authorization for this program expired in fiscal year 1990.

Treatment grants to crisis areas (target cities)

The Committee has provided $32,085,000 for drug treatment grants to (five to seven) target cities. This is $2,387,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropration, $2,915,000 less than the House allowance, and the same as the administration request.

This 3-year program, begun in fiscal year 1990, provides funds for comprehensive treatment improvement demonstrations through the States. The primary goal of the program is to implement overall systemic improvements in metropolitan areas.

Treatment improvement grants

The Committee recommends $85,569,000 for programs to improve the quality of treatment. This is $45,972,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount and the same as the House allowance and the administration request.

The Committee has provided funds to continue the OTI demonstration projects to enhance existing treatment programs for certain critical populations, including racial and ethnic minorities, adolescents, rural populations, and residents of public housing projects. Funding is also provided for a new program of grants for treatment in criminal justice settings

Program components may include enhanced outreach methods, onsite primary and acute medical care, staff training, health education, counseling, enhanced aftercare, and facility improvements.

The Committee recommendation also funds OTI's Disaster Grant Program, which assists States in restoring treatment capacity in communities affected by a presidentially declared disaster; and for the OTI-NIDA treatment improvement initiative in the District of Columbia.

Direct operations

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for OTI direct operations. This amount is $3,862,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount, $1,945,000 more than the administration request, and $1,225,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee has added funds above the President's request in order to permit OTI to conduct performance audits of States and territories.

OFFICE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

The Committee recommends $283,949,000 for the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention [OSAP], $21,859,000 more than the House allowance, $90,512,000 more than the 1990 level, and $22,057,000 more than the administration request.

OSAP was created in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 to consolidate, coordinate, and support ADAMHA's ongoing drug and alcohol abuse prevention program activities, as well as to administer demonstrations for prevention and treatment among high-risk youth.

Prevention programs

The Committee has provided $122,430,000 for OSAP prevention programs. This is $24,487,000 more than the administration request, $23,430,000 more than the House allowance, and $36,116,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

These competitive demonstration projects are targeted to high-risk youth, pregnant and post partum addicts and their infants. In addition, this activity funds conference grants, technical assistance and evaluation contracts, a communications program for community education and the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Information.

The Committee has provided this increase for two key prevention programs, $10,500,000 for programs serving high-risk youth, and $12,987,000 for programs for pregnant and post partum addicts and their infants. The Committee envisions a major expansion of these prevention programs, which are critical to addressing the problems of crack cocaine, ice, and other drugs. The Committee also encourages OSAP to address the needs of native American children of alcoholics and substance abusers in Indian communities.

The Committee is aware of studies indicating that the longer substance abuse treatment lasts, the better the chances of recovery. In addition, studies have found that mothers whose children reside with them during treatment for substance abuse consistently remain in treatment longer than those separated from their children. Given these data, the Committee encourages OSAP to use part of the increase in funds for the Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Infants Program for demonstration projects that allow low-income addicted mothers to reside with their children in treatment/prevention facilities. Such residential programs should provide a broad range of services, such as child care, parenting and job skills, nutrition, and other health and education services considered necessary to help prevent substance abuse in subsequent generations.

The Committee is aware that OSAP has been working with the National Crime Prevention Council to coordinate interagency prevention projects. The Committee supports this coordination and encourages OSAP to continue working with this and similar organizations to develop national school, community, and teen-based substance abuse prevention programs.

Community Youth Activity Program

The Committee recommends $20,660,000 for the Community Youth Activity Program. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $862,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

This activity is comprised of three components: projects of national significance designed to develop community-based activities for youth; block grants to States and territories that support community services and prevention activities; and competitive grants funded through State agencies, which fund new and innovative approaches to developing community services.

Community prevention grants

The Committee has provided $101,650,000 for community prevention grants. This amount is $52,154,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount and the same as the House allowance and the administration request.

The Community Prevention Program funds are awarded to community-based coalitions representing parents, schools, business, academia, and youth or other at-risk individuals. Communities convene prevention coalitions, coordinate public- and private-sector resources, and develop and implement model prevention action plans to provide support services, counseling, employment assistance, and other prevention activities. Emphasis is placed on substantial voluntary participation in the community and evaluation of programs to determine their effectiveness.

The Committee is pleased with OSAP's efforts to provide technical assistance to smaller communities, where substance abuse is growing but may not yet have reached crisis proportions. The Committee believes these communities stand the best chance of benefiting from prevention activities.

Training

The Committee recommends $26,894,000 for clinical training, the same as the administration request and $859,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The OSAP national training system provides continuing education in alcohol and other drug abuse education courses for substance abuse counselors, health professionals, social workers, and community organization staff. OSAP also provides support for an Alcohol-Drug Health Professions Education Program jointly sponsored by NIAAA and NIDA. This program focuses on the development and implementation of curriculum and effective models of training for health professions institutions.

Direct operations

The sum of $14,745,000 is provided for OSAP direct operations. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $2,951,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

This portion of the account supports a communications initiative, including the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information and media campaigns; a prevention implementation initiative, which provides technical assistance to parent and youth organizations, minority organizations, and the local chapters of national organizations; and evaluation of the high-risk youth demonstrations.

Treatment outcome evaluations

The Committee recommends $8,335,000 for treatment outcome evaluations, which is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $532,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 level. This research is designed to evaluate the most effective forms of alcohol and drug abuse treatment, such as inpatient versus outpatient, for specific patient groups, such as cocaine abusers.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends $8,126,000 for buildings and facilities. This is $5,000,000 more than the House and allowance and the administration request and $7,930,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

This activity provides funds for repair and improvement of all ADAMHA intramural facilities.

The Committee has appropriated to the Administrator $5,000,000 for extramural facilities necessary to support substance abuse research. The Committee believes that substance abuse research centers which combine clinical substance abuse programs physically located with inpatient and outpatient clinical research and basic science laboratories is needed.

The Committee is aware of the ongoing efforts in this area by the Medical University of South Carolina and encourages the Administrator to make one of these awards to the Medical University of South Carolina for the construction and equipping of a model substance abuse research center.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Program management

The Committee has provided $12,389,000 for ADAMHA program management. This is the same as the administration request, $720,000 more than the House allowance, and $2,115,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

The program management activity provides support for the Office of the Administrator, which is responsible for providing policy guidance, coordination, and general support services to the ADAMHA Institutes.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Appropriations, 1990	$18,600,000
Budget estimate, 1991	12,000,000
House allowance	12,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Committee has provided $12,000,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital. This is the same the administration request and the House allowance and $6,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The District of Columbia has assumed responsibility for the operation of St. Elizabeths Hospital pursuant to the transfer mandated in Public Law 98-621, the St. Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act. The Federal appropriation is a transitional payment to the District. The funds provided constitute the final transitional payment.

St. Elizabeths Hospital continues to be eligible to receive payments from three other Federal sources: Medicare, Medicaid, and reimbursements for the care of Federal beneficiaries.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1990	$53,222,000
Budget estimate, 1991	66,865,000
House allowance	61,270,000
Committee recommendation	67,192,000

The Committee recommends $67,192,000 for the Public Health Service management activity. This is $327,000 more than the administration request, $5,922,000 more than the House allowance, and $13,970,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Public Health Service management appropriation supports the two major responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health [OASH]. These are providing leadership and direction to Public Health Service [PHS] agencies, and operating OASH programs that have a variety of missions and responsibilities.

Adolescent family life

The Committee recommends $9,431,000 for the Adolescent Family Life Program. This is the same as the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. This program was not considered by the House, as the authorization for the program expired September 30, 1985.

The objective of the Adolescent Family Life Program is to develop effective family-centered demonstration models designed to prevent adolescent pregnancy.

HEALTH INITIATIVES

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. This is $539,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance, and $560,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Office facilitates collaboration between the Federal Government and other groups to develop strategies and implement programs to prevent disease and disability and promote good health.

The Committee fully supports the goals of the year 2000 national health objectives project being undertaken by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, and commends the Department for the work done so far. However, the Committee notes that the vital role of behavior change in determining health is at best minimized and at worst misrepresented. The commentary accompanying one draft objective suggests that merely understanding the value of health behaviors will result in people adopting appropriate health behaviors. The Committee wishes this were the case. However, while an increasing number of Americans are knowledgeable about health behaviors, long-term patterns of behavior still account for as much as 50 percent of mortality from the 10 leading causes of death in the United States, and 7 out of 10 leading causes of death in this country are, in large part, behaviorally determined and can be significantly reduced through changes in behavior.

Indications are that changing personal health behaviors is not a simple matter, as the draft objective suggests. In order to benefit fully from biomedical research and to reduce behaviorally linked mortality, the Committee urges the Department to make a greater investment in research on behavior change, particularly as it relates to health outcomes.

The Committee continues to support health and behavior research commensurate with the human and economic costs of behavior-related illness. The Committee urges HHS to correct the absence of attention to these issues in the draft year 2000 health objectives final report.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee recommends $1,499,000 for physical fitness and sports activities. This is the same as the budget request and the House allowance, and $969,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The Physical Fitness and Sports Program provides staff support and assistance for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Through continuing contact with national governing bodies, the Council seeks to enlist the active support and assistance of individuals, civic groups, professional associations, sports groups, and others to promote and improve the health of all Americans through regular participation in physical fitness and sports.

Minority health

The Committee recommends $14,000,000 for the Office of Minority Health. This is $10,054,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount and $962,000 less than the House allowance and the administration request.

The Office of Minority Health is the focal point for developing policies affecting minority health and implementing the recommendations of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health.

The Committee has provided the necessary increase in funds to allow the Office to continue its current services. In addition, the Committee has provided funds requested for the Secretary's minority health initiative. Of the total amount approved, no less than $1,000,000 is to be used to provide grants to support expansion and enhancement of tertiary perinatal facilities in rural States with infant mortality rates among disadvantaged minorities that are significantly above the national average for such rates.

National Vaccine Program

The Committee provides $6,914,000 for the National Vaccine Program. This is the same as the administration request, $3,086,000 below the House amount, and $1,019,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The highest priority of the national vaccine program remains the development, testing, and approval of a new acellular pertussis vaccine. Therefore, the Committee directs that $5,500,000 of the amount provided shall be used for pertussis clinical trials. The Committee is pleased with the progress that NIAID has made in selecting the candidate pertussis vaccines that should be tested in a comparative clinical trial. This appropriation will provide for NIAID to continue this work. The comparative clinical trial, comparing acellular vaccines to the whole cell vaccines, will provide important safety and efficacy data on the most promising pertussis vaccines, and should be a primary concern of the program.

The Committee understands that some of the candidate vaccines are ready for separate clinical trials and that sites have been chosen for trials. The Committee urges NIAID, with national vaccine program funds, to fund trials of these vaccines so an effective acellular vaccine is approved at the earliest possible date.

The Committee has provided $1,414,000 to coordinate the activities of the national vaccine program office.

Public Health Service management

The Committee recommends $21,825,000 for Public Health Service management activities. This is $750,000 over the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $2,449,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

This allowance provides funding for the offices that support the Assistant Secretary for Health in providing leadership and direction to the Public Health Service [PHS].

The Committee is aware that the Public Health Service has been providing modest funding support, through an interagency agreement with the Department of Defense, for the planning activities of the National Museum of Health and Medicine. The Committee has provided $750,000 to enable the Assistant Secretary for Health to continue and expand PHS support and participation in planning for the National Museum of Health and Medicine. Additional discussion of this project is found in the introductory section relating to the National Institutes of Health.

For the past several years, this Committee has stressed the importance of strengthening psychological, behavioral, and social science research, training, and service programs of PHS agencies. To date, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration has been extremely resistant to fulfilling its legislative mandate in this regard.

As the umbrella agency for the three national institutes that focus on mental health and substance abuse, ADAMHA is responsible for issues related to prevention, substance abuse treatment, schizophrenia, depression, mental health concerns of minority and other special populations, rural mental health, women's substance abuse and mental health, alcoholism, children's behavioral disorders, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, clinical training, divorce, unemployment, child abuse, crime and delinquency, and a range of other problems facing us in the 1990's and beyond.

Yet, while substance abuse and mental health disorders have commanded increased attention at ADAMHA, the increased attention has come mainly in the form of biomedical research on a narrow range of disorders. This is being done at the expense of behavioral and social science research as well as services, training, and demonstration projects.

The prominent role of behavioral and social factors in addressing the Nation's health problems was most clearly articulated before the Governmental Affairs Committee by Dr. James O. Mason, Assistant Secretary of HHS. The Assistant Secretary stated that "The areas of greatest difficulty had their roots in behavioral and social issues, not just biomedical ones."

The Committee appreciates the Assistant Secretary's acknowledgment of the influence of behavioral and social factors on health and well-being, and believes his statement is directly applicable to issues of mental health, alcohol abuse and drug abuse, such as those indicated above. Accordingly, the Committee is concerned that these views have not been put into operation at ADAMHA; rather, the intent of ADAMHA's authorizing legislation is being circumvented.

The Committee must, therefore, call upon the Assistant Secretary to closely monitor ADAMHA's portfolio and ensure that the agency maintains a balanced agenda that sustains a variety of approaches to questions of mental health and substance abuse.

The Committee is aware that PHS agencies frequently offer high school teachers paid summer fellowships in research facilities. The Committee supports this activity, and believes that high school teachers across the Nation would benefit from this experience. Therefore, the Committee urges the Asssistant Secretary to assure wide advertisement of such summer employment opportunities nationally, including printing notices in the Federal Register, so as to attract applicants from various states.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]

The Committee recommends $8,523,000 for activities of the National AIDS Program Office. This amount is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and $847,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The National AIDS Program coordination staff advises the Secretary of Health about, and provides coordination for, the Public Health Service AIDS activities.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The Committee estimates providing $118,116,000 for retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers, the same amount as the budget request and the House allowance, and $5,512,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount. This is an indefinite appropriation account, providing for mandatory payments to retired Public Health Service commissioned officers.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1990	$49,768,000
Budget estimate, 1991	39,126,000
House allowance	68,579,000
Committee recommendation	91,335,000

The Committee recommends $91,335,000 for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, an increase of $52,209,000 over the budget request, $22,756,000 over the House amount, and $41,567,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount. In addition, transfers of $6,037,000 from the Medicare trust fund and $40,776,000 from funds available under section 2611 of the Public Health Service Act are provided.

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research [AHCPR] was created to promote improvements in clinical practice and patient outcomes, promote improvements in the financing, organization, and delivery of health care services, and increase access to quality care. AHCPR serves as the focal point for general health services research within the Department and as the lead agency for medical treatment effectiveness research and practice guideline development.

General Health Services research and technology assessment

The Committee has provided $28,872,000 for general health services research and technology assessment, including $10,505,000 for AIDS activities. In addition, $34,323,000 is made available from the section 2611 evaluation funds. Funds are provided above the administration's request in order to continue and increase research on the congressional rural health research agenda.

These funds support the extramural research grant and contract program, the intramural research program (including the national medical expenditures survey and hospital studies data bases), dissemination activities (including the Office of State and Local User Liaison) and the Office of Health Care Technology Assessment.

The Committee is concerned that, because AHCPR's research will form the basis for health policies into the next century, studies conducted and data collected must be relevant to the entire population and not simply to certain sectors. The Committee expects that studies funded by AHCPR shall include women, minorities, and rural populations, unless a specific rationale is identified why this is inappropriate or unfeasible.

The Committee is pleased with AHCPR's efforts to increase rural health services research. The Committee is especially concerned that some of this research should be conducted by institutions and programs not previously funded by the Agency, especially minority institutions. The Committee directs AHCPR to submit periodic reports to the Committee on the first-time grantees funded for rural health research in fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991.

The Committee commends AHCPR for its response to the Committee's directive in the fiscal year 1990 report that AHCPR provide technical assistance to rural researchers. AHCPR has scheduled five technical assistance programs for fiscal year 1991. The Committee hopes AHCPR will assure that its grant application pool is strong by strengthening its efforts in this area.

The Committee also believes that the Agency must continue to expand the opportunities for newer, less experienced investigators, especially those at institutions without a well-developed research tradition or resources. Small grants (up to $50,000) provide an opportunity for new investigators to develop their research skills and provide the Agency greater flexibility for funding research that is more responsive to emerging policy concerns. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to expand use of its existing Small Grant Program to broaden its research portfolio.

The Committee believes the Small Grant Program would be a particularly appropriate funding mechanism in the areas of rural and minority health, but does not intend to limit the Agency's discretion to expand its use of the Small Grant Program in other high-priority areas. The Committee also believes that the more vigorous program of technical assistance outlined above would be an appropriate adjunct to the Small Grant Program.

The Committee continues to be pleased with the work of the Office of State and Local User Liaison, which offers State and local policymakers the opportunity to benefit from the latest developments in health services research. This is especially beneficial to officials in rural States who have fewer resources available to them. The Committee recommends that the current level of contract support remain in effect through fiscal year 1991.

The national medical expenditure survey [NMES] provides national and regional-level estimates on what medical care Americans use, what they spend for this care, and how it is financed. As constructed in the past, the NMES survey sample did not include a sufficient number of households to develop estimates for rural areas within nonmetropolitan counties, such as frontier areas. The Committee would like the next NMES, which is scheduled for the mid-1990's, to provide data on a broader rural-urban continuum. Therefore, the Committee requests AHCPR to submit a report before next year's hearings outlining the costs for a range of alternatives for developing a more complete rural data base as part of the next NMES.

The Committee concurs with the House Committee in encouraging AHCPR to conduct a study evaluating how comprehensive hospital information systems can affect cost control, nursing shortages, liability, and other quality of care issues.

Medical Treatment Effectiveness Program [MedTep]

For the Medical Treatment Effectiveness Program, the Committee has included an appropriation of $68,500,000, including a transfer of $5,000,000 from the Medicare trust fund. In addition, a transfer of $6,453,000 will be available from section 2611 funds. The

MedTep Program supports outcomes research, data development, clinical practice guidelines, and quality standards development and information/dissemination activities. The Committee has increased funding significantly to allow accelerated research and development of clinical practice guidelines for dissemination to practitioners.

The Committee is concerned that adequate emphasis be placed on dissemination activities, including the development of innovative methods for cost-effective and broad-based dissemination. The Committee also anticipates that the Agency will support demonstrations of dissemination programs to determine the best methods of educating the range of health care practitioners on the most effective and appropriate health care practices.

Noting the importance of information dissemination, the Committee recommends that AHCPR allocate 5 percent of its funds to dissemination research, evaluation, and demonstration, with the consent of the AHCPR Information Dissemination and User Liaison Committee. Special consideration should be given to grant applications that would impact directly rural and minority providers and populations.

The Committee is encouraged that AHCPR is examining the feasibility of linking private and public data bases for outcomes research. The Committee believes that AHCPR could benefit from collecting a range of data from health care providers, particularly those serving rural or minority populations, or other areas of special importance to health policymakers.

AHCPR, working closely with HRSA, supports prompt and wide dissemination of patient outcomes research results, clinical practice guidelines, and quality of care standards. The Committee is sympathetic to the concerns of health care practitioners and insurers over appropriate coverage for new or experimental medical procedures. The Committee believes it would be of great benefit to heatlh insurers, managed care entities, medical researchers, and health care providers to have guidelines on which medical procedures and technologies should be considered experimental or investigational. Therefore, the Committee requests that AHCPR submit a report outlining steps the Agency can take to address the issue of introducing new procedures and technologies and providing appropriate insurance coverage.

The Committee is concerned about severe strains on the system of private, employer-based health insurance. Costs continue to increase at a double-digit rate despite cost-containment efforts. Many employers, aware of the high variability in health care use, doubt the value of their increased spending. In addition, some efforts to control costs through competition among health plans have fragmented the risk pool, thereby threatening employer-based insurance as a vehicle for sharing risk among the sick and the well.

The Committee has provided $500,000 to enable AHCPR to contract with the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences to design and conduct a study that will analyze problems and evaluate recommendations for reform.

The Committee believes that sufficient clinical information exists for the Agency to consider the development of clinical guidelines in the area of AIDS. As part of next year's budget submission, the

Committee requests a report on the progress the Agency has made in this direction and future prospects.

The Committee recognizes the importance of assessing the effectiveness of mental health treatment, especially for children. There is a great need to improve the quality and cost effectiveness of these services. In particular, research needs to be conducted that helps better define the quality and appropriateness of treatment and how these relate to outcomes, including functioning and symptomology. The Committee encourages AHCPR to support such research.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

Appropriations, 1990	$40,229,502,000
Budget estimate, 1991	44,901,509,000
House allowance	45,014,966,000
Committee recommendation	47,281,301,000

The Committee recommends $47,281,301,000 for grants to States for Medicaid. This amount is $7,051,799,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $2,266,335,000 more than the House allowance, and $2,379,792,000 more than the administration's request. This amount includes $10,400,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1990 as an advance for fiscal year 1991, and reflects the latest current law estimates. The higher estimates reflect the administration's midsession review, due primarily to more participation than previously estimated, as well as higher average outlays per participant.

The Medicaid program provides medical care for eligible low-income individuals and families. It is administered by each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories. Federal funds for medical assistance are made available to the States according to a formula which determines the appropriate Federal matching rate for State program costs. This matching rate, which may range from 50 to 83 percent, is based upon the State's average per capita income relative to the national average.

Each State Medicaid program must provide a basic package of medical services, including inpatient and outpatient hospital care, health screening services for children under 21 years of age, skilled nursing facility care for persons 21 years of age or older, and physician services.

The Committee has provided an advance appropriation of $13,500,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1992. This recommendation reflects the latest available current law estimates.

The Committee recommendation includes $28,364,000 for Medicaid State certification activities. The administration requested no appropriation for these activities, and instead proposed to finance all costs of the State certification program through the collection of user fees.

The Committee has included the administration's user fee proposal, but has retained sufficient Federal funding through January 1, 1990, 3 months beyond the administration's request, in recognition of the fact that startup funding must be provided in the initial stages of the program. The Committee takes this action due to severe budget restraints. Together with funds in the "Program management" account, a total of $308,011,000 in direct outlays would have to be added to the President's request, in order to reject the user fee proposal. The Committee has included $76,255,000 to delay the impact of this proposal for the first 3 months of fiscal year 1991.

Reports have reached the Committee that State Medicaid programs are refusing to reimburse providers for early intervention and related services under the Education of the Handicapped Act to Medicaid-eligible low income children. Section 1903(c) of the Social Security Act, as amended by Public Law 100-360, states that nothing in title XIX—Medicaid shall be construed as prohibiting or authorizing the Secretary to prohibit education programs under part B or in an individualized family service program under part H of the Education of the Handicapped Act. Moreover, restrictions in Medicaid law prohibiting the use of Medicaid funds to cover the cost of services provided to the public free of charge do not conflict with the policies set forth in section 1903(c). So long as public and private service providers comply with established Medicaid procedures, Medicaid cannot prohibit payment for covered services furnished to a handicapped child, infant, or toddler. The Committee directs the Departments of HHS and Education to develop a joint policy statement containing consistent information and uniform procedures to enable Medicaid, part B and part H agencies and health care providers to work together in helping children, infants, and toddlers with disabilities obtain the full benefits of Federal programs. The agencies are to inform the Committee of the actions they take to implement the law.

PAYMENTS TO THE HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 1990	$36,338,500,000
Budget estimate, 1991	37,056,000,000
House allowance	37,056,000,000
Committee recommendation	35,335,000,000

The Committee recommends $35,335,000,000 for payments to the health care trust funds. This amount is $1,003,500,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $1,721,000,000 less than the House allowance and the administration's original request.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the latest current law estimates for the three mandatory activities which comprise these payments: supplementary medical insurance, hospital insurance for the uninsured, and the Federal uninsured payment.

The Committee has provided $34,730,000,000 for payment to the supplementary medical insurance trust fund. This amount provides matching funds for premiums paid by Medicare part B enrollees. The reduction reflects midsession review technical reestimates of such factors as physician and outpatient services and lower rates of growth in SMI enrollment.

The recommendation includes $559,000,000 for hospital insurance for the uninsured. This amount is the same as the administration's request, and $181,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for Medicare benefits to individuals who have not met the necessary requirements for insured status.

The recommendation also includes $46,000,000 for the Federal uninsured benefit payment. This amount is the same as the administration's request, and $11,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for the cost of benefits provided to Federal annuitants now eligible for Medicare.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1990	$100,552,000
Budget estimate, 1991	90,079,000
House allowance	104,966,000
Committee recommendation	91,053,000

The Committee recommends a Federal funds appropriation of $91,053,000 for Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] program management. This amount is $974,000 more than the administration's request, $13,913,000 less than the House allowance, and $9,499,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

This recommendation is in addition to $1,901,888,000 in trust funds. This trust fund amount is $87,917,000 more than the administration's request, $124,750,000 less than the House allowance, and $57,026,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The Committee has provided $72,000,000 for HCFA research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. This amount is $36,000,000 more than the administration's request, $3,000,000 more than the House allowance, and $22,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

HCFA research and demonstration activities facilitate informed, rational Medicare and Medicaid policy analysis and decisionmaking. These studies and evaluations include projects to measure the impact of Medicare and Medicaid on health care costs, and to develop alternative strategies for reimbursement, coverage, and program management.

The recommended funding level will provide for both the continuation of current activities and the startup of new projects. Priority areas for HCFA research include quality of care, physician payment systems, and preventive care. A large percentage of HCFA research, demonstration, and evaluation activities is mandated by the Congress.

The Committee has included $25,000,000 to continue the Rural Health Care Transition Grant Program. This is $7,239,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and $2,000,000 more than the House allowance. The administration did not request fiscal year 1991 funding for this program. Designed to help small rural hospitals adjust to the changing health care environment, this program was initiated in fiscal year 1989 and is authorized through fiscal year 1992. The Committee expects a portion of these funds to be used for third-year continuation grants.

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 to initiate the recently authorized Essential Access Community Hospitals/Rural Primary Care Hospitals [EACH/RPCH] Program. The House also recommended $10,000,000 for which there was no budget request. The program provides grants to States to plan and implement a rural health care plan and rural health network. It also provides grants to hospitals and facilities up to $200,000 for the costs of converting to essential access or rural primary care hospitals.

The Committee has provided $500,000 for bridge funding for the New Jersey respite care demonstration project. This project was defined in section 9414 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 as a 4-year demonstration project. Because of delay in implementation, the program has only been operational for 2 years on its expiration date of October 1, 1990. It currently provides valuable respite care services to 2,000 families in the State of New Jersey. The evaluation phase of the program will not be completed until after the fourth year of funding expires. The sum provided is intended to continue the program until technical changes in the authorizing legislation can be enacted so that funding can be arranged to complete the full 4-year demonstration.

The Committee is concerned with increasing numbers of complaints from Medicare beneficiaries and providers in rural and other medically underserved areas about the adverse effect of Medicare regulations on access to and quality of health care services. The Secretary should, therefore, undertake a review of Medicare rules and regulations imposed on providers and beneficiaries in these areas to determine which are unnecessary or could be made less administratively burdensome while maintaining or improving the quality of care provided.

The Committee is also concerned that Medicare's process for developing rules and regulations does not adequately take into account local and regional differences. The Committee is aware of complaints regarding the adequacy of beneficiary and provider input into the rulemaking process. The Secretary should, therefore, consider conducting a demonstration project to test the feasibility of applying a regionalized approach to developing guidelines and carrier instructions with respect to one or more Medicare reimbursable services. The demonstration project should assess the impact of a regionalized approach on the accessibility, cost, and quality of the service or services in question.

Alzheimer's disease

While considerable data exists on the long-term care experiences of the elderly and disabled, there is a shortage of information on victims of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. As Congress develops proposals to address the long-term care crisis, it is critical that information on the most frail and dependent elderly—those suffering from cognitive impairments such as Alzheimer's disease—be readily available. Information is needed on the duration of Alzheimer's disease, from onset to death or, more specifically, on the duration of caregiving in the home and in community-based settings, and the length of stay in nursing homes. The costs of care for dementia patients, such as outlays for incontinence supplies, in-home and community services, lost work hours and wages for caregivers, and nursing home costs also are vital but absent pieces of information on a national level. The Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 to conduct analyses of existing State and national data, and to collect original data where needed, to provide information on a national basis on the duration of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, the duration of the caregiving experience, and the costs of care.

Medicare contractors

The Committee recommends $1,598,000,000 for Medicare contractors. This amount is $15,000,000 more than the House allowance and the administration's request, and $143,986,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 appropriation. This recommendation provides for a $136,500,000 contingency fund, the same as the House, to meet unanticipated operating costs.

The Medicare contractors, usually insurance companies, are responsible for reimbursing Medicare beneficiaries and providers in a timely and fiscally responsible manner. These contractors also provide information, guidance, and technical support to both providers and beneficiaries.

The Committee has provided operating funds of $15,000,000 more than the administration's request in order to meet workloads underestimated in the administration's fiscal year 1991 projections, as well as to enhance payment safeguard activities.

The Committee requests that the Health Care Financing Administration report to the Committee by February 1, 1991, on the actual increase in claims volume for the first quarter of fiscal year 1991 and provide a revised projection of Medicare workload for the remainder of the fiscal year. The Committee also requests that the report contain a description of the difference between the administration's original budget request for fiscal year 1991 and any revised funding requirements based on the new workload estimates. It is further requested that the report provide a projection of any fiscal year 1991 backlogs of unpaid claims and the estimated cost of mandatory interest payments to be made on the late claims. Finally, the report should provide a statement of the actions taken to release any contingency funds needed to maintain current services levels of performance in the administration of the Medicare Program.

The Committee has heard reports from all over the country concerning discrepancies in coverage decisions among Medicare carriers, particularly with respect to payment for so-called unlabeled indications of drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Both FDA and the Health Care Financing Administration recognize that medically appropriate uses of these drugs beyond the FDA-approved label should be reimbursed, yet individual carriers continue to deny payment in many cases. The result is both inefficient and inequitable. In particular, cancer patients are disadvantaged by this policy because their treatment relies heavily on the use of unlabeled indications. The Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration should take steps without delay to render coverage decisions by Medicare contractors that correct this inconsistency. At least with respect to decisions on drug coverage, the contractors should be guided by the major medical compendia, which are periodically updated to recognize appropriate new indications.

State survey and certification

The Committee recommends $40,111,000 for HCFA State survey and certification activities, an amount which will support these activities for one fiscal quarter in fiscal year 1991. This recommendation is $57,572,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration requested no fiscal year 1991 appropriation for these activities, and instead proposed to finance all costs of the State certification program through the collection of user fees. The Committee believes that sufficient startup funding must be provided to cover the costs of State certification activities during the initial stages of the user fee program. As indicated in the Medicaid section of this report, the Committee action was taken primarily due to budgetary restraints.

This recommendation includes a $1,336,000 direct appropriation for State certification program support, $5,133,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, due to the transition to user fees.

Federal administration

The Committee recommends $75,717,000 in Federal funds and $207,113,000 in trust funds for a total of $282,830,000 for Federal administration. This recommendation assumes the collection of $248,000 in Health Maintenance Organization user fees. The recommendation is $2,220,000 less than the administration's request, and $60,887,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 in administrative costs below the budget request. This reduction is intended to make HCFA operate more efficiently with a smaller administrative staff than the 4,127 requested positions.

The Committee believes that HCFA should take action to streamline unnecessarily burdensome paperwork requirements imposed on both providers and beneficiaries. Reducing paperwork should not only save administrative costs, but should increase the quality and level of services by allowing a greater proportion of health care professionals time to be spent on direct patient care. The Committee believes proper regulations are essential to assuring high quality service to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries, but expects them to be carried out in a more effective manner, taking fuller account of the views and needs of beneficiaries and providers.

The Committee has provided $7,780,000 for Federal administration associated with Medicare and Medicaid State certification activities, of which $6,143,000 is trust funds. The administration requested no fiscal year 1991 appropriation for these activities, and proposed instead to fund all survey and certification activities and associated administrative costs through the collection of user fees. The House rejected the user fee proposal, providing $31,118,000 for Federal administrative costs related to State certification activities, of which $24,567,000 is trust funds. The Committee recommendation has provided the necessary funding to cover costs during the initial stages of the user fee program.

Through fiscal year 1991, HCFA will have spent more than $100,000,000 on development and operation of the common working file [CWF] project, an ADP system initiative designed to improve Medicare claims processing. A July 1990 GAO report indicated that HCFA has not supported this project's benefits to the Medicare Program, primarily because it did not pay attention to well-established Federal guidelines that describe the steps and documentation required to initiate and develop an ADP project. Among the critical steps that CHFA did not follow was the consideration of alternative solutions to its information problem and preparation of thoroughly documented support for CWF's estimated benefits. In addition, the cost of this project continues to increase as HCFA has scheduled about $11,000,000 in system enhancements, many basic to CWF's operation, for fiscal year 1991. Because of this project's uncertain benefits and its increasing cost to develop, the Committee is concerned about implementation of this project. As a result, the Committee is requesting that HCFA provide evidence of CWF's benefits. This support, which should be submitted to the Committee by February 1, 1991, should include a description of the resulting benefits from actual CWF operations. In addition, the Committee would like further details from HCFA by December 1, 1990, on the planned $11,000,000 in expenditures it has requested for fiscal year 1991. The expenditure information should identify how the money will be spent and what benefits are to be achieved from these expenditures.

Clinical Laboratory Improvements Act [CLIA]

The Committee is concerned that the Department of Health and Human Service's implementation of the Clinical Laboratory Improvements Act of 1988 may unnecessarily jeopardize access to essential lab services, especially in rural areas. The Committee believes that significant action by HCFA is necessary to assure that the design and intent of CLIA are fully carried out.

First, the Committee is concerned that the Department has not completed any of the five studies required by CLIA. One of the studies of particular concern was to examine the relationship between personnel standards and accuracy of test results. The Secretary, acting through the Public Health Service, was directed to study the correlation between established standards for personnel employed in clinical laboratories and the accuracy and reliability of the results of the tests performed by the laboratories which are subject to such standards. The results of this study, along with four others, were to be reported to Congress no later than May 1, 1990. The Committee directs the Secretary to immediately provide the Congress with a summary of actions taken to date to complete these studies and calls upon him to complete the studies without further delay.

Second, the Committee is concerned with a number of provisions of the regulations proposed by the Health Care Financing Administration to implement CLIA. The Committee believes that the proposed regulations relating to personnel requirements may have a significant adverse impact on access to laboratory services available to patients, especially those residing in rural and underserved areas. We are, therefore, concerned that the regulations be made reasonable, fair, and reflective of the most current data and analysis available. In providing the Secretary discretion to set strengthened personnel standards, Congress did not intend to limit patient access to care or place an undue burden on providers. The Committee believes that in developing personnel standards, the Secretary, utilizing the most current data and analysis available, shall take into consideration the costs associated with such standards including the impact on the timely delivery of test results to patients and the impact on the ability of health care facilities to continue to provide other health care services. The Committee believes that HCFA should be guided by these principles in finalizing regulations not only in this area, but all others as well.

Among the steps that might be taken to address the shortage of properly credentialed laboratory personnel, the Committee urges the Secretary to consider using his authority to reinstate the HHS proficiency exam for this purpose only. If done appropriately, this would help to expand the pool of qualified laboratory technologists in shortage areas while assuring improved quality protections. It may, of course, be necessary, with the cooperation of the appropriate professional associations, to update or refine the exam to assure maximum quality.

The Committee has also received numerous complaints regarding the proposed regulations' classification of basic tests. The Committee urges that final regulations in this area be constructed to assure that prompt access to accurate test results is not diminished and take into consideration the comments of concerned providers and others.

In order to provide sufficient opportunity for review and consideration of revised regulations, the Committee directs HCFA to provide a public review and comment period of not less than 60 days subsequent to publication of the revised regulations. During that public comment period, it is expected that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources will hold oversight hearings on the regulations which shall include not only HCFA but also the Public Health Service. These actions will provide Congress an opportunity to consider further action as may be necessary.

Finally, the Committee believes that the long overdue CLIA regulations must be appropriately revised and implemented. CLIA was approved in Congress with bipartisan support because of evidence that the performance of many laboratories is not what it should be to assure quality testing for all patients.

The Committee intends that funds from the "Program management" account be available to cover the costs of promulgation of the final regulations of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988. The Committee does assume that user fees for certification of clinical laboratories shall be collected under section 353 of the Public Health Service Act. Such user fees shall then be available within the "Program management" account until expended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 1990	$191,968,000
Budget estimate, 1991	46,958,000
House allowance	46,958,000
Committee recommendation	46,958,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $46,958,000 for payments to Social Security trust funds, the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is $145,010,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $191,968,000.

These funds reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds for special payments to certain uninsured persons, costs incurred administering pension reform activities, and the value of the interest for benefit checks issued but not negotiated. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the same financial position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

The fiscal year 1991 appropriation decrease reflects the implementation of Public Law 100-86 which credits the value of unnegotiated checks directly to the trust funds from Treasury's general fund rather than through this appropriation. This appropriation continues to fund interest lost to the trust funds on unnegotiated checks. The fiscal year 1991 appropriation also decreases because special payments for certain uninsured persons declines due to a declining beneficiary population.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

Appropriations, 1990	$659,253,000
Budget estimate, 1991	626,081,000
House allowance	626,081,000
Committee recommendation	626,081,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $626,081,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners, which is in addition to the $215,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1990. The recommendation is $33,172,000 less than the comparable fiscal year 1990 amount of $659,253,000 and the same as the House allowance.

These funds are used to provide monthly benefits to coal miners disabled by black lung disease and to their widows and certain other dependents, as well as to pay related administrative costs.

Social Security's major responsibility is for claims filed before June 1973, with the Department of Labor having responsibility for claims filed after that date. By law, increases in black lung benefit levels are tied directly to Federal pay increases. The year-to-year decrease in this account reflects a declining beneficiary population partially offset by a projected 3.5 percent benefit increase in January 1991.

The Committee recommends an advance of $203,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1992, the same as the administration request and the House allowance.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Appropriations, 1990	$9,358,758,000
Budget estimate, 1991	11,998,594,000
House allowance	12,001,594,000
Committee recommendation	13,954,618,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,954,618,000 for supplemental security income [SSI], which is in addition to the $3,157,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1991. The recommendation, reflecting the administration's midsession review entitlement estimates, is $4,595,860,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 amount of $9,358,758,000, $1,956,024,000 over the original administration request, and $1,953,024,000 more than the House allowance.

These funds are used to pay benefits under the SSI Program, which was established to ensure a Federal minimum monthly benefit for aged, blind, and disabled individuals, enabling them to meet basic needs. In many cases, SSI benefits supplement income from other sources, including Social Security benefits. The funds are also used to reimburse the trust funds for the administrative costs of the program with a final settlement by the end of the subsequent fiscal year required by law, support the referral and monitoring of certain disabled SSI recipients who are drug addicts or alcoholics and to reimburse State vocational rehabilitation services for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients. The Committee understands that there have been delays in reimbursing the States; the Committee expects the Social Security Administration to reimburse the States for any legitimate entitlement costs which they are owed for successful rehabilitations under law.

The appropriation increases in 1991 because there were 11 monthly benefit payments in 1990 as compared to 12 in 1991. It also increases by $2,000,000,000 to incorporate midsession review updates, primarily reflecting the impact of the Supreme Court decision in the *Zebley* case. This case, discussed further in the "Limitation on administrative expenses" account, requires that disabled children under SSI be evaluated on the basis of functional ability, as adults are, and applies retroactively. Additionally, there is a one-time increase in budget authority related to a change in the procedure for accounting for overpayments. The $1,134,826,000 recommended for State administrative cost reimbursements to the trust fund represents a 4-percent inflationary increase over the fiscal 1990 enacted level.

The Committee recommends an advance of $3,550,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1992, the same as the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,134,826,000 for State administration, an increase of $44,695,000 over fiscal year 1990, but $77,776,000 less than the budget request, representing an inflationary increase of about 4 percent.

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 to maintain the Social Security Administration's outreach demonstration project, for which there was no budget request. The House included $3,000,000 for these outreach activities. The Commissioner should continue to make grants and cooperative agreements with public or private, nonprofit organizations, and should replicate successful demonstration projects funded in fiscal year 1990. The Committee expects these additional funds to be targeted to poor populations with high levels of nonparticipation in the Supplemental Security Income Program, and in areas of limited accessibility due to rural location or language barriers.

The Committee understands that the Social Security Administration received more than 350 applications for funding for outreach projects and will be able to fund only a limited number of those applications in fiscal year 1990. The Committee urges SSA to use fiscal year 1991 funds to award grants to worthy applicants from the original group rather than conducting a new application process. This will guarantee that outreach projects to potential SSI beneficiaries are begun with the least possible delay.

The Committee notes that the GAO has urged that the outreach demonstration projects have a strong evaluation component designed in from the beginning. The Committee directs the Commissioner use no less than 5 percent of the appropriation for grants or contracts for an independent evaluation to determine the outreach approaches most effective in addressing systemic barriers to participation by potential SSI eligibles.

The Committee has included $1,000,000 for a grant to be awarded to a nonprofit aging organization for the purpose of developing educational and public outreach materials on the Medicare program and Medigap insurance or Medicare supplemental policies. Written educational materials and pamphlets and taped public service radio announcements will be developed on the Medicare program including issues of coverage, benefits, appeal procedures, recent changes in law, carriers, and linkage to Medicaid. The educational outreach materials must also contain information to aid senior citizens in purchasing Medigap insurance, including coverage under specific policies and protection against fraud and abuse. Final materials developed by the grantee will be distributed by the grantee and the Department of Health and Human Services to the interested public including media, senior organizations, community service groups, and nonprofit local Medigap and Medicare counseling services.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	($3,837,389,000)
Budget estimate, 1991	(4,166,974,000)
House allowance	(4,166,974,000)
Committee recommendation	(4,316,974,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of $4,316,974,000, an increase of $150,000,000 over the administration request and the House allowance. This is an increase of $479,585,000 from the comparable fiscal year 1990 limitation amount of $3,837,389,000.

This account provides resources from the Social Security trust funds to administer the Social Security retirement and survivors and disability insurance programs, and certain Social Security health insurance functions. As authorized by law, it also provides resources from the trust funds for certain nontrust fund administrative costs, which are reimbursed from the general funds. These include administration of the Supplemental Security Income Program for the aged, blind, and disabled; work associated with the Pension Reform Act of 1974; and the portion of the annual wage reporting work done by the Social Security Administration for the benefit of the Internal Revenue Service. The dollars provided also support automated data processing activities and fund the State disability determination services which make disability determinations on behalf on the Social Security Administration.

The year-to-year increase is primarily to fund the built-in costs of maintaining Social Security staffing, disability State agency staffing, computers, telephones, facilities and related support services at current levels. These increases are driven by pay raises, within-grades, promotions, and increases for retirement benefits, health benefits, rent, postage, medical costs, printing, and supplies. Increases are also budgeted to improve service to the public through investments in technology, improvements in working conditions and training for SSA employees, and replacement of wornout equipment.

The Committee is aware that the February 1990 Supreme Court ruling in *Sullivan* v. *Zebley* will require a review of hundreds of thousands of previously denied cases to determine whether low-income children with disabilities were sufficiently impaired to be eligible for SSI benefits. The administration is urged to promptly submit a supplemental request of additional resources that are deemed necessary to expeditiously process these cases, conducting individual functional assessments required by the Court, without adversely affecting other Social Security operations. To avoid delay in reopening these cases, the Committee has increased the contingency reserve fund from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000 so that work may begin immediately pending determination of the full impact of this litigation on administrative costs.

The Committee recommendation includes $25,000,000 more than the amount in the President's request to increase staffing levels by 1,500, to approximately 64,375 positions by the end of fiscal year 1991. The Committee expects this increase, which represents less than 10 percent of the additional amount provided over last year's level, to be accommodated within the overall limitation of $4,316,974,000 recommended for fiscal year 1991.

Over the last 6 years, staffing levels at the Social Security Administration have declined by 17,000 full-time equivalent positions; overtime and temporary employment have declined by 4,600 work-years in this same time period. The Committee has sought to moderate this decline, citing the deterioration of the quality of services provided to an especially vulnerable clientele, including many poor, disabled, and elderly individuals, as well as plummeting staff morale that has resulted from the stress of overwork.

Now, it is necessary to begin restoring vital staff resources, to reduce client waiting times, improve telephone service, and minimize errors that are resulting in unnecessary outlays from social security trust funds.

To maximize resources available for staffing increases, the Committee expects agency management to vigorously pursue recommendations from GAO and the Inspector General's Office to achieve greater savings, in such areas as competitive contracting for consultative medical exams under disability programs, and data processing and telecommunications.

The Committee expects SSA to continue its semiannual report, due in February and August, on the "Levels of Service Provided to Social Security Beneficiaries and the Public in General." As in previous years, the report should contain data regarding staffing, accuracy, workload, and processing times, as well as specifically addressing telephone accuracy and busy signal rates.

The Committee reiterates its position that no action be taken to close field, district, branch, or hearings and appeals offices.

The Committee recommends deferring $5,000,000 requested by the Social Security Administration for data processing and telecommunications because the Committee is concerned that the budget request is not consistent with its office automation program funding needs identified for fiscal year 1991 and subsequent years by the Office Automation Program Office. Budget documentation supporting the budget request shows that the agency anticipates $25,000,000 will be needed to support the office automation project through 1995. However, GAO found that the supporting documents understated by $122,000,000 the amount of funds that will be needed to support the office automation project through fiscal year 1995. To help the Committee evaluate office automation funding needs for fiscal year 1991 and subsequent years, the Committee requests the Social Security Administration to provide a detailed analysis of plans and cost estimates for acquiring additional office automation equipment and services. The Committee recommends that funding for this project be deferred until the Social Security Administration provides this analysis.

In view of the absence of adequate support for the systems integration services project, the Committee recommends a reduction of $6,000,000 from the budget request for data processing and telecommunications. In reviewing the budget request, GAO found that the Social Security Administration has not justified a systems integration services project involving current systems modernization and future agency strategic initiatives. The administration estimates it will cost $6,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 and $30,000,000 between fiscal years 1991 and 1995. The Committee is concerned that the Social Security Administration cannot guarantee the project will improve the management and planning of its modernization initiatives or that its actual cost will not be substantially higher or lower than the estimate.

The Committee concludes that the quality of the budget documentation provided by the Social Security Administration limits its usefulness in evaluating current and future automated data processing needs. The lack of credible documentation points out inadequacies in the Social Security Administration's approach to long-term planning for computer systems and information technology systems enhancements.

In October 1989, the SSA implemented a national toll-free 800 number in an attempt to increase the amount of service the agency provides to the public by telephone.

The Committee continues to receive complaints regarding the persistent busy signals, especially during peak times, that have plagued the 800 number service since the inception of the program.

These persistent busy signals are having a particularly negative impact on the elderly and handicapped who rely so heavily on these services.

In the Committee report accompanying H.R. 4404, the dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1990, the Committee urged the SSA to make available local office telephone numbers as an alternative to the 800 number service by listing local office numbers in telephone directories and providing these numbers to all callers of the 800 number service. The Committee was disturbed to learn that to date no action has been taken with regard to this recommendation. The Committee strongly reiterates its position that SSA make local office numbers available to all callers of the 800 number service and list these numbers in local telephone directories. The Committee feels that these steps are necessary in order to alleviate the persistent busy signal rates and to ensure that all callers have prompt, accurate, and courteous telephone service.

The Committee is very concerned that persons afflicted with chronic fatigue syndrome [CFS], who are qualified for Social Security disability benefits, continue to encounter a variety of difficulties in obtaining them. The Committee notes that SSA has not taken action called for in the past by the Committee to correct this situation. The Social Security Administration is directed to: (1) update its guidelines on CFS by including a wide range of current medical information on this illness such as the research definition developed by the Centers for Disease Control, (2) increase awareness of this illness by all staff involved in disability claims processing, and (3) provide a report to the Committee from the Commissioner, during the first quarter of the fiscal year, on Social Security Administration activities related to this illness.

The Committee urges the Health Care Financing Administration and the Social Security Administration to act cooperatively to establish a more comprehensive training program on Medicare for Social Security Administration service, claims, field, and teleservice representatives. The initial training program for new employees should be expanded to provide more detailed coverage of issues such as Medicare entitlement, benefit gaps, claims and appeal procedures, working with carriers and intermediaries, linkage to Medicaid and integration with Medigap insurance policies. Experienced employees should receive periodic update training focused on problem areas and changes in the law.

The frustrations faced by deaf persons in their attempts to handle Social Security matters by telephone have been expressed to the Committee. Many Social Security questions and communications cannot be handled by the general operator who staffs the Social Security 800-telephone devices for the deaf [TDD] line. These communications, which may involve specific questions regarding appointments, followups on documentation, or inquiries about additional information necessary for an application or other proceeding, can only be handled by the local caseworker responsible for a client's file. Currently, there is no way for the deaf client to gain direct access by telephone to this person. Additionally, written communications from local Social Security offices often require telephone followup by Social Security beneficiaries. Many letters from Social Security include the local caseworker's voice telephone number, and instruct the recipient to telephone that number within a limited number of days.

In an effort to provide equal access to all citizens—including the deaf—the Committee has included startup costs of $300,000, within the funds available, for the installation of TDD's in local Social Security offices for fiscal year 1991.

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES

Appropriations, 1990	$8,992,552,000
Budget estimate, 1991	9,657,246,000
House allowance	9,657,246,000
Committee recommendation	10,172,346,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,172,346,000 for family support payments to States, which is in addition to $3,000,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1990 as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1991. This appropriation is $515,100,000 more than the administration's request and House allowance, and $1,179,794,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation of $8,992,552,000.

Funding under this program supports grants to States for the Federal share of public assistance for the needy and for child support enforcement activities. The "Aid to families with dependent children" [AFDC] account is the largest of the assistance programs in this account. These dollars support children in need who have been deprived of parental support by the death, disability, or continued absence of a parent from the home, or the unemployment of the principal wage earner. Funds are also provided to cover the costs of child care both for welfare recipients who need this service to participate in State job opportunities and basic skills [JOBS] training programs and to provide transitional child care for welfare recipients who leave the rolls as a result of increased earnings. Unless child care is provided as necessary, States cannot require welfare recipients to participate in JOBS.

Other types of benefits provided under this appropriation include emergency assistance, assistance to destitute or ill Americans who have been repatriated, and assistance to adults in Puerto Rico and the territories. The Child Support Enforcement Program assists families by locating absent parents, establishing paternity, and enforcing support obligations to insure that children are financially supported by both parents. Grants made under this account also include funds for the Federal share of the costs States incur in administering these programs. The Committee recommendation, with one exception, is the same as the President's estimates of the amounts needed for these entitlement programs; assumed savings of $35,000,000 from proposed regulatory changes are not included. The Committee recommendation includes $10,521,000,000 for benefit payments under the aid to families with dependent children program and $16,346,000 for payments to the territories.

For emergency assistance, the Committee has provided the administration's midsession review estimate of $204,700,000. The

Committee recommendation also includes $1,000,000 for repatriation and $1,496,300,000 for State and local welfare administrative costs. Finally, as a result of the passage of the Family Support Act of 1988, the Committee recommendation also includes the midsession review estimate of $412,000,000 to meet the costs of JOBS child care, transitional child care, and child care licensing grants.

For child support enforcement, $1,197,000,000 is included for State and local administration, these costs are offset by the Federal share of collections, estimated at $1,008,000,000. In addition, Federal incentive payments of $332,000,000, an increase of $56,000,000 over fiscal year 1990, are provided.

The Committee has also included $3,300,000,000 as a first-quarter advance for fiscal 1992, the same as the budget request.

PAYMENTS FOR AFDC WORK PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1990	$443,038,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,000,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,006,500,000

The Committee recommends $1,006,500,000 for payments to States for AFDC work programs. This amount is $6,500,000 more the level of the budget request and the House allowance.

This appropriation will support job opportunities and basic skills [JOBS] training programs in all States. Created by the Family Support Act of 1988, JOBS programs are intended to assure that needy families with children obtain the education, training, and employment they need to avoid long-term welfare dependence. States began to make the transition from existing AFDC and work incentives [WIN] programs to JOBS at the end of fiscal year 1989, and fiscal year 1991 is the first year in which JOBS programs must be operational in all States. As of the last quarter of fiscal year 1990, 35 States and territories have implemented this program.

The Committee has also included $6,500,000 in its recommendation for additional job creation demonstrations authorized under section 505 of the Family Support Act of 1988. No funds were included in the budget request for these projects, although $3,500,000 in funding is being awarded in fiscal year 1990 for 3-year grants to nonprofit organizations such as community development corporations. The House considered funding for this activity under the "Program administration" account, along with other demonstration projects, without identifying specific amounts for each. Funding the CDC demonstration under the JOBS authority would further formalize the link between the demonstration and the training program. It will also provide, potentially an avenue for the States to improve their placement of trainees. These grants provide technical and financial assistance to businesses that agree to target new job and enterprise opportunities to welfare recipients and welfare individuals at or below 100 percent of the poverty threshold. The Committee expects the job creation demonstration program to be administered by the Office of Community Services within the Family Support Administration.

The Committee recognizes the important Family Development and Self-Sufficiency Demonstration Grant [FaDSS] Program initiated in Iowa. This program represents the kind of approach that should be replicated across the United States to help troubled families achieve stability and self-sufficiency. The FaDSS Program is a coordinated effort of the FaDSS Council, the Iowa Department of Human Services, the Iowa Department of Human Rights/Division of Community Action Agencies, local community action agencies and other local providers. These partners work to provide services to troubled families under a framework which is flexible enough to respond to the unique needs of each family. The family development principles and funding of the State of Iowa are combined with the Federal Government's welfare reform principles and funding under the Jobs Opportunities and Basic Skills [JOBS] Program. The Committee encourages all States to look to the principles embodied in the FaDSS Program in fashioning programs which will stabilize family life and improve economic prospects.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1990	$1,443,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,050,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,450,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,450,000,000 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] in fiscal year 1991, a $400,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 1991 President's budget and a $7,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The House deferred consideration due to lack of renewed authorizing legislation.

LIHEAP grants are awarded to the States, territories, and Indian tribes to assist low-income households in meeting the costs of home energy. Like all block grants, States are given great flexibility in the ways in which they provide assistance, including direct payments to individuals and vendors and direct provision of fuel. LIHEAP grants are distributed by a statutorily defined formula based in part on each State's share of home energy expenditures by low-income households nationwide.

The fiscal 1990 amount consisted of $1,393,000,000 enacted in the regular Labor-HHS appropriation bill, and a $50,000,000 supplemental for one-time emergency grants. Of the $1,393,000,000 regular appropriation, $60,000,000 was set aside through delayed obligations for use in starting up activities for this winter's program. Likewise, $74,610,000 of the fiscal 1991 appropriation is reserved through delayed obligation for startup costs of next winter's LIHEAP program.

The program reports that States continue to transfer LIHEAP funds to other block grants. In fiscal year 1990, 29 States transferred an estimated $53,000,000 to other programs. The Committee also notes that States have benefited from an infusion of oil overcharge funds over the past few years. Between 1986 and 1990, States received $2,100,000,000 in Exxon overcharge funds, and $1,300,000,000 in stripper well settlement funds. The Committee understands that States have designated $591,000,000 of these funds for LIHEAP, and $292,000,000 remains in undesignated funds which could be used for meeting low-income home energy assistance needs.

ENERGY EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 1990	
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(1)

[1] Bill language providing $200,000 contingency fund.

The Committee recommends bill language to establish an energy emergency contingency fund of $200,000,000. The House did not consider this matter, for which there was no budget request.

Extraordinary circumstances in world oil markets pose a serious risk that low-income households will face skyrocketing home energy prices in the 1990–91 heating season. Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] benefits in normal times cover less than one-quarter of recipients' home energy bills and are available to less than one-third of eligible households. Nearly 4 million low-income families heat with oil, kerosene, or liquid propane gas. In order to mitigate the effect of oil price increases in the 1990–91 heating season, the Committee action would create a contingency fund of $200,000,000 in the U.S. Treasury to be available for grants under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program after January 15, 1991, if the national average retail price of home heating oil exceeds by 20 percent or more the average of the national average retail price for home heating oil for the previous 4 years. According to the Congressional Budget Office, this bill language would not increase budget authority or outlays subject to the Committee's 302(b) allocation ceiling.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1990	$374,862,000
Budget estimate, 1991	368,822,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	398,000,000

The Committee recommends $398,000,000 for refugee and entrant assistance to assist an estimated 110,000 refugees expected to arrive in the United States in 1991. This represents an increase of $29,178,000 over the President's budget. The House deferred consideration due to lack of renewed authorizing legislation.

The Refugee Assistance Program is designed to assist States in their efforts to assimilate refugees into American society as quickly and effectively as possible. The program reimburses States for State-administered cash and medical assistance, employment services, targeted assistance, preventive health, and the voluntary agency matching grant program.

The Committee believes that domestic refugee resettlement is critical in assimilating refugees into our society as soon as possible. To help meet this goal, the Committee allowance provides $210,000,000 for cash and medical assistance, the same as the 1990 appropriation; $85,000,000 for employment services, an increase of $10,000,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation; $50,000,000 for targeted assistance, $5,948,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation; $8,000,000 for preventive health; and $45,000,000 for the voluntary agency program, an increase of $5,000,000.

Within the amount for targeted assistance, the Committee expects that Dade County schools and Jackson Memorial Hospital will receive $14,000,000 in special assistance, the same as fiscal year 1990.

The Committee recognizes the necessity of establishing funding priorities within the Cash and Medical Assistance Program. The Committee continues to believe that priority should be given to maintaining the 12-month reimbursement period for the RCA/RMA program. Because this is a partnership between the Federal Government, States and localities, the Committee expects the Department to consult regularly with State refugee coordinators in crafting or altering program funding priorities for fiscal year 1991.

The Committee is encouraged by the positive results of Fish-Wilson demonstration projects and urges the Secretary to maintain full support for these projects providing innovative alternatives to the traditional State administered resettlement programs. The Committee has been pleased by reports that the Department is exploring with certain States and localities options for additional Fish-Wilson projects. The Committee, however, is concerned over the recent withdrawal of support for the refugee early employment project administered by the State of Oregon. Not only does this threaten the viability of a successful demonstration project, it dampens the enthusiasm of other States for participation in alternative programs which provide comprehensive resettlement services. This is contrary to both the stated goals of the Department and the desire of the Committee.

The Committee is disturbed that the Department has ignored its direction, included in the Senate report accompanying H.R. 2990, to submit a report reviewing the findings of the Department's evaluation of the demonstration projects, the approval process, and recommendations for facilitating greater participation in alternative projects. The Committee again directs that such a report be provided no later than January 1, 1991.

The Committee continues to be concerned over the historic delays in funding announcements and the distribution of grant awards. Such delays make it extremely difficult for States and localities to properly plan and operate effective resettlement programs. The Committee directs the Department to implement appropriate measures to speed up the awarding of funds in fiscal year 1991 and apprise the Committee of the steps taken to implement this directive.

The Committee directs that not more than 5 percent of funding appropriated for social services be used for discretionary grants.

STATE LEGALIZATION IMPACT ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 1990	$302,576,000
Budget estimate, 1991	302,597,000
House allowance	840,000,000
Committee recommendation	[1] 852,180,000

[1] Includes $579,034,000 in fiscal year 1992 funding, which can be used for expenses incurred from fiscal year 1990 through 1994.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $852,180,000 for the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants Program [SLIAG]. This is a net increase of $12,180,000 from current appropriations, composed of a reduction of $566,854,000 in the fiscal year 1991 amount, offset by an increase of $579,034,000 in the fiscal year 1992 amount. The House did not alter funding for this program. The Committee action shifts funding to more closely reflect drawdown needs for this reimbursement program.

The administration's request for a rescission assumes that the original estimates for reimbursing States by the end of fiscal 1991 for the financial impact of legalization may be excessive. State expenditures are primarily for English language and history training, public health, and public assistance. Of the $2,172,576,000 obligated to the States for fiscal years 1988, 1989, and 1990, States have drawn down $862,400,000 as of August 1990. Through 1990, the Federal share has amounted to $420,000,000. The Committee action provides an additional $273,146,000 in fiscal 1991, and together with funds previously appropriated, raises fiscal 1992 funding to $1,134,278,000. The Committee is committed to providing whatever Federal amount is necessary up to the $4,000,000,000 previously appropriated, to reimburse States for costs approved under the law until the SLIAG Program expires in 1994. States and local service providers should, therefore, not diminish in any way activities to fully meet the needs of persons eligible for SLIAG services.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Appropriations, 1990	$396,821,000
Budget estimate, 1991	33,959,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	448,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $448,300,000 for the community services block grant, $51,479,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 funding level.

The Community Services Block Grant [CSBG] Program makes formula grants to States and Indian tribes to provide a wide range of services and activities to ameliorate causes of poverty in communities and to assist low-income individuals become self-sufficient. The majority of CSBG funds go to community action agencies who administer these activities. A funding level of $368,000,000 is recommended for the Community Services Block Grant Program.

The Committee believes that the community services programs have proved successful and vital in providing a wide array of services to the poor. Community action agencies, the mechanism by which most of these services are provided, largely depend on community services funds to maintain operations. These agencies provide valuable services to the poor in areas such as: employment, education, housing, nutrition, emergency services, and health. Thus, the Committee strongly urges the continuation of this program.

The Office of Community Services, which administers CSBG, also administers several discretionary programs, as well as the Demonstration Partnership Program, and the Community Food and Nutrition Program for which the following funding levels are recommended in fiscal year 1991: National youth sports, $11,100,000; community economic development, $21,000,000; rural housing and community facilities, $4,200,000; farmworker assistance, $3,100,000; technical assistance, $250,000; demonstration partnership, $3,650,000; and community food and nutrition, $2,500,000. Of the $4,150,000 provided for the Demonstration Partnership Program, the Committee intends that approximately $1,000,000 shall be for programs directed to special populations as specified in title VI of Conference Report 101-816. The Committee recognizes the need to find innovative solutions for solving the problems confronting disadvantaged youth, particularly among minority populations. The Committee is aware that a number of community action agencies in cities such as, Milwaukee, Boston, Fresno, Philadelphia, and Des Moines, are developing programs which respond to this critical need and encourages the Department to give careful consideration to their proposals when awarding grants.

Funds provided to community facilities technical assistance help rural communities gain clean drinking water and adequate waste disposal facilities. Small towns in many rural States have a great need for this assistance. For example, in Iowa 832 communities have populations of less than 2,500 people. Of these communities, nearly 30 percent do not have central sewer facilities. Increasing rural housing community facilities ensure that low-income rural communities receive the assistance they need to improve their drinking water and waste disposal facilities.

The Community Economic Development [CED] Program provides investment capital to nonprofit community development corporations [CDC's]. These funds are used, in conjunction with other public and private funds, to promote job creation and business opportunities in low-income urban and rural communities. The CED Program is important for rural America. Unemployment in rural areas is one-third higher than in urban areas and one-third more rural residents live in poverty than urban residents. Competition for CED funds is keen. For fiscal year 1990, the Office of Community Services received over 300 applications, four times the number that could be funded.

The Committee also recommends $34,000,000, for the Community Services Homeless Program to total an appropriation of $42,000,000, the same as the administration request ($8,000,000 was forward funded for fiscal year 1991 in the fiscal year 1990 appropriations act). This is $12,145,000 more than the 1990 funding level. These funds will allow for a comprehensive and coordinated effort to provide shelter to the homeless within each State.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$85,453,000
Budget estimate, 1991	77,200,000
House allowance	80,200,000
Committee recommendation	83,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $83,200,000 for program administration, which is $6,000,000 over the level of the budget request and $3,000,000 over the amount allowed by the House.

The "Program administration" account funds Federal administration costs for all Family Support Administration programs. These include: aid to families with dependent children, child support enforcement, JOBS, low-income home energy assistance, refugee and entrant assistance, and community services programs.

The recommendation for Federal administration includes $500,000 over the request for an additional 10 FTE's, bringing total agency staffing to 1,039 FTE's. The increase is intended to strengthen monitoring of the JOBS Program, child support enforcement, and oversight of community service block grant and discretionary activities.

The Committee concurs with House bill language permitting currently authorized Federal parent locator service user fees to be retained in the FSA "Program administration" account, allowing the appropriation to be offset by $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee also agrees with House bill language extending the availability of fiscal year 1990 appropriations for the Commission on Child Support Enforcement through fiscal year 1991.

The FPLS assists States in locating absent parents who owe child support.

The Committee recommendation for research and evaluation is $8,750,000, which is $4,500,000 over the budget request, $3,500,000 over the House allowance, but $1,753,000 below the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The Senate recommendation includes $3,000,000 for child support visitation demonstrations, and $1,500,000 for teen pregnancy demonstrations. Another $6,500,000 for job creation demonstration activities is included under the "Payment to AFDC work programs" account. The House allowed $2,000,000 for studies and demonstrations authorized in the Family Support Act.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for child support visitation demonstrations, as authorized by the Family Support Act of 1988. Under the provisions of the act, each project must be designed to improve the financial well-being of families with children.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for child access demonstration projects, as authorized in section 504 of the Family Support Act of 1988. Recognizing that the issue of access and visitation is of great concern to children and their noncustodial parents, the Committee urges the Family Support Administration to closely monitor the fiscal year 1990 grantees to reflect the intent of Congress to develop systematic procedures to enforce access provisions of court orders.

The Committee further directs the Family Support Administration to administer the fiscal year 1991 grants in such a manner so as to include a variety of agencies and organizations with a demonstrated history of expertise and performance in access enforcement, such as Fathers for Equal Rights, Des Moines, IA.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 for teen care demonstration projects to provide counseling and services to high-risk teenagers, as authorized by the Family Support Act of 1988. These demonstration projects are intended to provide nonacademic programs and counseling to high-risk teenagers to reduce their rates of pregnancy, substance abuse, suicide, and school dropout.

Finally, the Committee recommendation includes bill language extending availability of prior year appropriations for the Commission on Interstate Child Support. The House has also included this language. The Commission, established under the authority of section 126 of the Family Support Act of 1988, is to make recommendations to the Congress on ways to improve the interstate establishment and enforcement of child support awards and on revisions to the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act [URESA].

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Appropriations, 1990	$2,762,200,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,800,000,000
House allowance	2,800,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,800,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of the full authorization level of $2,800,000,000 for the social services block grant, the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $37,800,000 above the fiscal year 1990 postsequester level.

Social services block grant funds are used by States to fund a wide variety of social services for the purpose of preventing or reducing dependency, and assisting individuals achieve self-sufficiency. Activities include child and adult day care, child and adult abuse and neglect prevention, home-based services, and independent living services. States are entitled to their full share of the appropriated funds, and may use these funds to best suit the needs of the individuals residing within the State.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Appropriations, 1990	$2,935,997,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,327,502,000
House allowance	1,423,217,000
Committee recommendation	4,701,278,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,701,278,000 for Human Development Services, $1,373,776,000 more than the administration request and $3,278,061,000 more than the House allowance.

The Human Development Services appropriation consists of programs for children, youth and families, the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and Native Americans, as well as Federal administrative costs.

The Committee expects the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services to direct increased funds toward the implementation of a University of Hawaii education demonstration project which strengthens rural families with children from birth to 5 years of age and enhances the families' competence to nurture their children's health and development. The Committee further expects any activities funded to be coordinated with any University of Hawaii Center on the Family project which may be funded from increased funds made available to the Expanded Foods and Nutrition Education Program.

Head Start

Head Start provides comprehensive development services for low-income children and their families, emphasizing cognitive and language development, socioemotional development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to enable each child to develop and function at his or her highest potential. At least 10 percent of enrollment opportunities in each State are made available to handicapped children.

The Committee recommends $2,000,000,000 for the Head Start Program, $113,685,000 more than the administration request and an increase of $448,000,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level. The fiscal year 1991 increase will allow Head Start to serve up to an additional 160,000 children from low-income families over fiscal year 1990, for an estimated 668,420 low-income children in the program.

The administration request indicated that $300,000 of Head Start funds would be used for travel for monitoring and technical assistance activities, especially those associated with implementing the program expansion in 1991. The Committee agrees with the need for making funds available specifically for Head Start monitoring and technical assistance, but believes the HDS Program Administration activity is the appropriate source for these Federal travel funds. Therefore, the Committee has added $300,000 to HDS Program Administration specifically for Head Start monitoring and technical assistance activities.

The Committee is concerned about efforts by the Department to limit particpation in the Head Start Program to 4-year-olds by giving priority to this group in awarding expansion funds. The Committee reiterates its position, stated in the past, that the ability of Head Start programs to offer more than 1 year of service to children and families is a key to its ability to adequately address the needs of an increasingly disadvantaged population. The Head Start Act explicitly states that local programs must have the option of providing more than 1 year of services, and the Committee believes this option must be preserved and adhered to by the Department. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department not to instruct grantees, or require them as a condition of receiving expansion funds, to in any way limit particpation to 4-year-olds. Any attempt to limit Head Start moneys to 4-year-olds only is contrary to the act.

The Committee has included $2,500,000 in the Head Start research, demonstration, and evaluation function to initiate a 3-year project to demonstrate the effectiveness of training Head Start teachers via interactive, education via satellite technology. The project shall be managed by a public television station with substantial experience in early childhood education teacher training and staff development programming in partnership with other public television stations, and the early childhood educational professional community. To the greatest extent possible, equipment and facilities provided previously by Federal funds shall be utilized.

The Committee notes that the Louis Meyer Children's Rehabilitation Institute of the University of Nebraska has developed a cooperative program with Head Start and other local educational and social service agencies for an early childhood development program. The Committee recommends $100,000 for this project.

The Committee also included $1,431,000 for child development associate scholarships, the same level as the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. These funds are used to assist low-income persons obtain certification as a child development associate in preparation for employment in a variety of child care and development agencies, including Head Start programs, day care, and other child care settings.

Comprehensive child development centers

This program is designed to encourage intensive, comprehensive, integrated, and continuous supportive services for low-income children from birth until they reach public school age. These services are intended to enhance the physical, emotional, and intellectual development of these children, and to provide support to their parents and other family members. The program targets infants and children from low-income families, who because of health, environmental, or other factors, need intensive and comprehensive support to enhance their growth and development.

The Committee recommends $24,668,000, the same level as the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. With these funds, the Secretary will make operating and planning grants to eligible public and nonprofit agencies, including Head Start agencies, community-based organizations, institutions of higher education, public hospitals, community development organizations, institutions of higher education, public hospitals, community development organizations, and organizations specializing in the delivery of services to infants or young children.

Child abuse and neglect/family violence

The Committee recommends $51,500,000 for programs to improve and increase activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement.

Included in this recommendation is $20,000,000 for the child abuse State grants, $15,000,000 child abuse discretionary activities, $5,500,000 for the child abuse challenge grants, and $11,000,000 for the Family Violence Prevention and Treatment Act.

Child abuse State grants have served as a catalyst to assist States to initiate 24-hour capability to respond to reports of child abuse and neglect; to support pilot projects for responding to child sexual abuse cases; and to establish parent aide and self-help programs. Grants will provide assistance to the States to improve and increase activities for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

The Child Abuse Discretionary Program supports demonstration and service projects, and technical assistance projects to improve and increase national, State, community, and family activities for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect through research, demonstration, service improvement, information dissemination, and technical assistance.

The Child Abuse Challenge Grants Program is designed to encourage States to create and maintain children's trust funds or other funding mechanisms using funds generated by State appropriations or other sources of State and local funding to support child abuse and neglect prevention activities.

The Family Violence Prevention and Treatment Act provides for formula grants to States and Indian tribes to assist in supporting programs and projects to prevent incidents of family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents.

Runaway and homeless youth activities

For runaway and homeless youth programs, the Committee recommends $46,500,000, an increase of $7,848,000 over the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 funding level. These programs address the crisis needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families through support to local and State governments and private agencies.

This includes $36,000,000 for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. In fiscal year 1990, an estimated 65,000 residential clients were served under this program. Testimony received in budget oversight hearings states that these shelters are often full, and youths seeking shelter are being turned away. Increased funding will help to expand needed facilities for this Nation's increasing population of runaway and homeless youth. This act requires that 90 percent of the funds go to community-based centers allocated to the State jurisdictions on the basis of the State youth population under 18 years of age in proportion to the national total. The remaining 10 percent networking and research and demonstration activities including the National Toll-Free Communications Center.

The Committee urges that the national communication system grant to assist runaway and homeless youth be awarded to an organization with a proven track record. This should include a successful and demonstrated outreach effort for both current and potential runaway and homeless youth. It should have nationwide recognition and should be easily recognizable by runaway and homeless youth, their parents, and families. Also, it should include a substantial volunteer base and significant private-donor base.

Also included is $10,500,000 for the Runaway Youth Transitional Living Program. The Transitional Living Program was funded for the first time in fiscal year 1990. This program was created to fill a void and complement the services already provided in the temporary shelters under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. There is a growing population of homeless adolescents between the ages of 16 and 21 who are too old for foster care and too young for adult shelters, and consequently, have no place to go but the streets. Transitional living services will provide up to 540 days of shelter; promote self-sufficiency by helping adolescents access existing services, such as job training and education opportunities; and provide the support structure and other services needed to prepare homeless youth for productive independent lives.

Youth drug abuse prevention and education

The Committee recommends $31,000,000 for activities related to youth drug abuse prevention and education, an increase of $1,398,000 over the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 funding level.

This includes $15,500,000 for drug education and prevention for runaway and homeless youth authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. This program makes grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to support family and group counseling, community education, outreach, and drug abuse prevention training to individuals working with runaway and homeless youth. Also included is $15,500,000 for the Drug Education and Prevention Program for youth gangs, also authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The purpose of this program is to reduce and prevent the participation of youth gang's in illicit drug activities.

Child care

The Committee recommends $1,200,000,000 to carry out provisions under title I of S. 5, the Senate-passed act for better child care. This includes $1,140,000,000 for State grants and $60,000,000 for liability risk retention grants. The House did not consider this funding and there is no budget request.

The Senate-passed substantive legislation authorized up to $1,750,000,000 for child care State grants, and up to $100,000,000 for liability risk retention grants. The Committee allowance is for startup costs, to be made available for obligation on September 15, 1991. This should provide adequate lead time for planning and promulgation of any necessary regulations, and for States to gear up for effective implementation. The administration is expected to submit a budget request to cover program direction expenses.

The funds recommended for liability risk retention grants are intended to increase the availability of child care by alleviating the serious difficulty faced by child care providers in obtaining affordable liability insurance, and to provide States with a sufficient capital base for liability insurance purposes that may be increased or maintained through mechanisms developed by the State.

Of the funds recommended for State grants, at least 70 percent is for direct child care expenses with the remainder available for such activities as resource and referral services, activities aimed at increasing availability of child care services, training, and technical assistance.

Dependent care planning and development

The Dependent Care Program provides grants to States for activities related to dependent care resource and referral systems and school-age child care services. These funds are to be used to assist in the planning, development, establishment, and expansion or improvement of child care services, but are not to be used for operating costs associated with specific referral or child care services.

The Committee recommends $13,500,000 for dependent care programs, an increase of $322,000 over fiscal year 1990 funding levels and the budget request.

Child welfare services

The Committee recommends total funding of $300,000,000 for child welfare services, $47,352,000 of which is to be transferred from the Foster Care Program. This represents an increase of $47,352,000 over the fiscal year 1990 funding level.

This program helps State public welfare agencies improve their child welfare services with the goal of keeping families together. State services include: preventive intervention, so that, if possible, children will not have to be removed from their homes; development of alternative placements like foster care or adoption if children cannot remain at home; and reunification so that children can return home if at all possible. All States are eligible to receive a share of the first $141,000,000 appropriated for child welfare services, and as an incentive to States. Only those States implementing the specific protections for children outlined in title IV of the Social Security Act, are eligible to receive a share of the appropriation in excess of $141,000,000.

Child welfare training

The Committee recommends $3,647,000 for child welfare training, the same level as the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 enacted level.

This program provides grants to public and private institutions of higher learning to develop and improve education/training programs for child welfare service providers.

Child welfare research and demonstrations

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,000,000, an increase of $483,000 over the fiscal year 1990 funding level. The child welfare research and demonstration funds support research and demonstration activities in four basic areas: child welfare, child care, youth development, and family and child development, with the basic goal of strengthening the family as the primary agent responsible for the developmental needs of children and youth.

Congress examined, last year, a series of incidents involving child abuse and sexual molestation of approximately 144 children by a BIA teacher on the Hopi Indian Reservation. In response to the tragedy, the Hopi Tribe established a counseling and treatment program to provide assistance to the victims and their families. The Committee directs that within the amount provided, $150,000 be allocated to the Hopi child sexual abuse project to support child abuse education and prevention efforts.

The Committee does not concur with the administration's request for an additional $6,000,000 for another crack babies demonstration initiative, but rather has increased by $6,000,000 the two existing programs (abandoned infants assistance and temporary child care and crisis nurseries) already administered by HDS that address the immediate, nonmedical needs of infants born to crack- and cocaine-using mothers and HIV-infected children.

The Committee is concerned over recent reports regarding the increase in the use of illegal drugs by pregnant women. Some estimates indicate that 375,000 infants are born drug exposed or HIV infected each year. These infants are more likely to be born premature, resulting in low-birth weight, suffer withdrawal symptoms, and for the drug-exposed children, experience developmental and behavioral problems.

Temporary child care and crisis nurseries

The Committee recommends $11,328,000 for the Temporary Child Care and Crisis Nurseries Program, an increase of $3,000,000 over the administration request and the 1990 funding level. Grants are made to States which apply to support demonstration projects by local governments and private nonprofit agencies. This program is intended to demonstrate the effectiveness of assisting States to provide temporary, nonmedical care for children with special needs and children that are abused and neglected or at risk of abuse and neglect.

Abandoned infants

The Committee recommends $12,867,000 for the Abandoned Infants Assistance Program, an increase of $3,000,000 over fiscal year 1990 funding level and the administration request. This program was funded for the first time in fiscal year 1990 and provides support for discretionary grants to develop and demonstrate prevention and intervention strategies to prevent the abandonment of infants—especially those infected with HIV—and to provide necessary and appropriate care for those infants that are abandoned. This program also supports special studies and technical assistance to assure the availability of effective service models and intervention strategies.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 for adoption opportunities, $6,264,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

This program eliminates barriers to adoption and helps find permanent homes for children who would benefit by adoption, particularly children with special needs. This funding level includes $4,000,000 for postlegal adoption services (an increase of $3,000,000 over fiscal year 1990) and $4,000,000 for minority children placement (an increase of $3,200,000 over fiscal year 1990). This program also funds the National Adoption Clearinghouse, a national adoption information exchange system.

Aging

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $787,000,000 for aging programs, an increase of $64,836,000 over the budget request and $64,837,000 above the fiscal year 1990 appropriations.

Supportive services and senior centers

This State Formula Grant Program funds a wide range of social services for the elderly, including multipurpose senior centers and ombudsman activities. State agencies on aging make awards to area agencies on aging on the basis of State-approved area plans and intrastate funding formulas.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $298,000,000 for supportive services and senior centers, an increase of $26,013,000 over fiscal year 1990 and $25,039,000 over the budget request.

Congregate and home-delivered nutrition services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $460,000,000 for total nutrition services, including $370,000,000 for congregate meals, and $90,000,000 for home-delivered meals.

This program provides funds for operating and establishing nutrition services projects for the elderly. Projects funded must make home-delivered and congregate meals available at least once a day, 5 days a week, and each meal must meet one-third of the minimum daily dietary requirements.

Grants to Indian tribes

The Committee recommends a total of $16,000,000 for title VI grants to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiians, the same level as the fiscal year 1990 funding level. In accordance with the distribution of funds mandated by the Older Americans Act, of the amount provided, $14,495,000 will fund part A, grants to Indian tribes, and $1,505,000 will fund part B, grants to Native Hawaiians.

This program promotes the delivery of supportive services, including nutrition services to American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians. Part A grants are made to Indian tribes with at least 50 older Indians who are 60 years of age or older, and part B grants are made to public or nonprofit private organizations serving at least 50 older Native Hawaiians who are 60 years of age or older.

The number of eligible grantees applying for title VI–A grants has risen dramatically in recent years, from approximately 130 in fiscal year 1988 to over 190 expected in 1990. Because the Commissioner on Aging is required to fund all eligible tribes that apply for funds under title VI, the Committee provided significantly increased funding levels in 1989 and 1990. It is expected that the number of eligible grantees applying for funds in fiscal year 1991 could reach as high as 210.

Ombudsman/elder abuse

The Committee recommends a total of $6,000,000 for the ombudsman and elder abuse programs.

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 to continue and expand support for the long-term care ombudsman activities, an increase of $2,027,000 over the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 funding level. The authority and responsibilties of the long-term care ombudsman program, which provides critical assistance to nursing home and board and care residents, were significantly expanded by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987. The additional funding provided should enable these programs to extend their presence in long-term care facilities by increasing the number of full- and part-time State and trained volunteers. The Committee is concerned with the level of staffing support within the Administration on Aging for this program, and urges the Administration to enhance its ability to provide technical support and assistance to the many State and local long-term care ombudsman programs.

The Committee is aware of the alarming increases in the incidence of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older Americans. A recent congressional study found that the number of elderly victims of abuse has increased from 1 to 1.5 million over the last decade. Therefore, the Committee has provided $3,000,000 in initial funding for the Elder Abuse Prevention Program authorized by section 371 of the Older Americans Act. It is expected that these funds will allow States to initiate or expand efforts to improve public awareness of the problem of elder abuse, neglect and exploitation, its causes, and sources of assistance for victims.

In-home services for frail elderly

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for in-home services for the frail elderly, an increase of $1,244,000 over the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. In-home services include homemaker and home health aides, visiting and telephone reassurance, chore maintenance, in-home respite care for families, and minor home modifications.

Aging research and training

The Committee recommends $27,332,000 for aging research, training, and discretionary programs, $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Committee intends $1,000,000 of the increase be used to fund the 1991 White House Conference on Aging as authorized by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987. The Committee believes that this conference holds great promise in developing mechanisms and plans to meet the needs of our increasing older population in the years to come by bringing together national and local leaders, experts, and activists in older persons' programs. The Committee also urges that the 1991 conference discuss and make recommendations on ways to further enhance intergenerational activities and programs. The number of intergenerational programs has increased in recent years and most have been highly successful and beneficial to both the younger and older participants.

The Aging Research, Training, and Demonstrations Program supports activities in gerontological career preparation, in-service training, and knowledge transfer and utilization. The program also supports 11 national aging resource centers and an Executive Leadership Institute on Aging. The national resource centers provide assistance to State and area agencies on aging in such areas as long-term care, minority aging, health promotion, ombudsman, and elder abuse. Other projects supported are legal services activities and research projects in the areas of improving community systems for responding to the needs of the elderly and the nature and causes of alcoholism among the elderly.

The Committee has also included $1,000,000 for projects to demonstrate innovative ways of providing support to victims of Alzheimer's disease and their families. The Committee recognizes the tremendous physical, financial, and emotional straining experienced by families caring for a spouse or parent suffering from Alzheimer's, and realizes these burdens can be alleviated to a certain extent when appropriate support services are available in the community. Specifically, the Committee expects AOA to fund demonstration projects that will improve the availability and affordability of quality respite care, and other supportive services, for Alzheimer's victims and their families, thereby making it easier for families to care for members with Alzheimer's at home.

Increases in funding will enable the Administration on Aging to implement its eight articulated goals for 1990, including the provision of adequately trained personnel in the field of aging, improving knowledge on the problems and needs of older Americans, and demonstrating new methods of improving the quality of life of elderly persons.

The Committee directs the administration to increase funding for education, training, and research activities under title IV. Priority activities should include career preparation training, as well as student stipends and faculty development grants.

The Committee encourages the AOA to increase funding for education and training activities to emphasize the need for qualified personnel trained and educated in the field of aging. The Committee is impressed with the high percentage of individuals assisted by title IV career preparation training who have remained in the field of aging. The Committee recommends that the Administration on Aging use a portion of the funding for education and training activities to recruit more minorities into the field of aging.

The Committee directs AOA to continue its ongoing assessment of short-term and long-range personnel needs in the field of aging. The AOA should fund specific projects to implement this objective.

The Committee believes that AOA-sponsored research and training should emphasize a focus on the behavioral and social aspects of aging, since the NIA, the NIMH, and the Bureau of Health Professions are all authorized to fund health-related programs.

The Committee directs AOA to increase funding for national minority organizations with a proven track record in providing representation and services to aged minorities. The Committee commends the AOA for its recent efforts to promote minority participation in the Older Americans Act programs.

The Committee reaffirms its support of the long-term care gerontology centers and urges that they be continued and fully funded.

The Committee also directs AOA to continue to fund legal services support and demonstration projects at a minimum of $1,500,000. National legal services support and demonstration projects mean those which are (1) conducted by national nonprofit legal assistance organizations which provide support and demonstrations on a national basis to local legal assistance providers; and (2) provide national assistance support and demonstrations to local legal assistance providers or State and area agencies on aging for the purpose of providing, developing, or supporting legal assistance for older individuals, including case consultations; training; and provision of substantive legal advice and assistance in the design, implementation, and administration of free legal assistance delivery systems.

Developmental disabilities

The Committee recommends $104,100,000 for developmental disabilities programs, an increase of $5,623,000 over the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Administration on Developmental Disabilities supports community-based delivery of services which promote the rights of persons of all ages with developmental disabilities. Developmental disability is defined as a severe, chronic disability attributed to mental or physical impairments manifested before age 22, which causes substantial limitations in major life activities.

The Committee is aware of the need to increase education, training, and technical assistance to aid potential employers in accommodating the workplace needs of persons with disabilities. The Committee urges the Administration on Developmental Disabilities to explore innovative strategies to provide such assistance.

Basic State grants

For State grants, the Committee recommends $66,000,000, an increase of $4,061,000 over the budget request and fiscal year 1990 funding level. This program provides grants to States to plan and conduct activities that increase the capacities and resources of agencies to develop, coordinate, or stimulate permanent improvement in systems of services for persons with developmental disabilities, with priority given to those persons whose needs are not otherwise met under other health, education, and human service programs.

Protection and advocacy grants

For protection and advocacy grants, the Committee recommends $21,500,000, an increase of $1,016,000 over the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

This formula grant program provides funds to States to establish protection and advocacy systems to protect the legal and human rights of persons with developmental disabilities who are receiving treatment, services, or rehabilitation within the State.

Projects of national significance

The Committee recommends $3,100,000, an increase of $238,000 over the fiscal year 1990 funding level and the administration request.

This program funds grants and contracts providing nationwide impact by developing new technologies and applying and demonstrating innovative methods to support the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of persons with developmental disabilities.

In 1990, over 14,000 persons with developmental disabilties were surveyed on their level of satisfaction with th~~e heal~~th, educational, vocational, and residential services they receive at the State and local level. Data emanating from those interviews will be a valuable source of information for future Federal and State policymaking. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Secretary to consider the continuation of work on the national consumer survey, which is administered through projects of national significance.

University-affiliated programs

This program provides operational and administrative support for a national network of university-affiliated programs and satellite centers. Grants are made annually to university-affiliated programs and satellite centers for interdisciplinary training, exemplary services, technical assistance, and information dissemination activities.

The Committee recommends $14,250,000 for this program, an increase of $1,058,000 over the fiscal year 1990 funding level and the fiscal year 1991 budget request. The Committee expects that $750,000 will be used for training grants and the remaining $308,000 of the increase in funding will be used to provide cost-of-living adjustments to existing UAP's.

Native American programs

The Administration on Native Americans administers direct financial assistance grants, contracts, and interagency agreements to federally recognized and nonfederally recognized tribes and Native American organizations to promote social and economic self-sufficiency.

The Committee recommends $34,200,000 for this program, an increase of $2,489,000 over the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The Committee has included $1,000,000 to implement the planning process for the establishment of a national center for Native American studies and policy development at George Washington University, as authorized under Public Law 101-301.

Social services research

The Committee recommends $3,975,000, an increase of $500,000 over the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 funding level. This program supports activities authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act, and are used to support cross-cutting research, demonstration evaluation, and dissemination activities with the goal of reducing dependency and increasing self-sufficiency among the most vulnerable populations. Projects supported include collaboration between health and social service delivery systems for children with pediatric aids, and training family caregivers, and planning for the life-long services needs of individuals with disabilities and the elderly.

The Committee has provided $500,000 to carry out demonstration projects to determine whether the use of volunteer senior aids to provide medical assistance and support to families with disabled or chronically ill children contributes to reducing the costs of care for such children as authorized under section 10404 of the 1989 Reconciliation Act.

Program direction

This activity supports Federal staff that administer all of the programs in the Office of Human Development Services. The Committee recommends $73,000,000 for this activity, $1,851,000 above the budget request and $4,687,000 over the fiscal year 1990 funding level. The Committee expects that $300,000 of the increase will be used to fund monitoring and technical assistance activities for the Head Start Program, especially those activities associated with implementing the program expansion in 1991. The Committee has also included $1,200,000 to establish a national center to disseminate information about family resource programs, provide training and technical assistance, and to evaluate family resource programs.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1990	$1,374,916,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,471,283,000
House allowance	2,632,192,000
Committee recommendation	2,611,281,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,611,281,000 for payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance. The recommended amount reflects the mid-year estimate by the Department of Health and Human Services on funding required for the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Program. Of the total recommended appropriation, $1,793,186,000 would be for fiscal year 1991 foster care claims, $47,352,000 is for child welfare services, $520,911,000 would fund foster care shortfalls in full for fiscal years 1989 and 1990, $172,704,000 would be for adoption assistance, $17,218,000 would be for prior-year claims under the Adoption Assistance Program, and $60,000,000 would fund the Independent Living Program.

The Foster Care Program provides Federal reimbursement to States for: maintenance payments to families and institutions caring for eligible foster children, matched at the Medicaid medical assistance rate for each State; and administration and training costs to pay for the efficient administration of the foster care program, and for the training of foster care workers and parents.

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to States to assist in paying maintenance costs, and the nonrecurring costs of adoption, for children with special needs, with the goal of facilitating the placement of hard to place children in permanent adoptive homes, and thus prevent long, inappropriate stays in foster care. As in the Foster Care Program, State administrative and training costs are reimbursed under this program.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1990	$79,416,000
Budget estimate, 1991	81,350,000
House allowance	82,250,000
Committee recommendation	75,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,500,000 for general departmental management. This is $5,850,000 less than the administration request, $6,750,000 below the House allowance, and $3,916,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 level.

The Committee also recommends the transfer of $28,950,000 from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, $2,150,000 below the administration's request and the fiscal year 1990 amount, and $3,000,000 less than the House amount.

The general departmental management appropriation supports activities associated with the Secretary's roles as policy officer and general departmental manager, including the areas of public affairs, executive secretariat, legislative services, planning and evaluation, procurement assistance, facilities management, legal services, and policy planning and functional guidance for all departmental operations.

In fiscal year 1990, it was brought to the Committee's attention that HHS spends up to $1,000,000,000 on transportation services for the elderly, those with disabilities, children, and the poor; yet organizations operating transportation systems in rural areas are often unable to receive technical assistance from Federal transportation agencies or coordinate effectively with other transportation programs. Through an interagency agreement between HHS and the Department of Transportation Urban Mass Transportation Administration [UMTA], grant funds are being made available to provide needed information, technical assistance and training to HHS recipients to improve the efficient use of existing transit resources, equipment, and facilities. In addition, a report to the Secretary is being prepared which will list the needed improvements in law, regulation, and procedure to improve efficiency.

While the report is not yet complete, several techniques for reducing costs and improving the efficiency of human service transportation have been identified:

In Dade County, FL, over $250,000 was saved in the medical assistance program in 1 year by utilizing a coordinated provider of transit services to Medicaid recipients.

In Pennsylvania, the average cost per medical trip was reduced by more than 50 percent following the introduction of a coordinated system of human service transportation, which provides over 4 million medical assistance trips annually.

In Nassau County, FL, the average per-trip cost of nonemergency medical transportation was reduced from $100 to $25 as a result of establishing a coordinated system of human service transportation and promoting competitive bidding among available providers.

The Committee concurs with the House Committee in directing the continuation of the technical assistance program in fiscal year 1990 with an additional $250,000 from the "Departmental management" account.

The Committee looks forward to the completion of the report so that improvements may be made in human services transportation systems.

In addition, the Committee notes that the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] will significantly increase the demand for paratransit services to persons with disabilities. Titles II and III of the act may place significant new requirements on rural and human service agencies providing transit services and also opportunities to participate in local planning aimed at establishing supplemental paratransit services in each community.

The Committee has, therefore, included an additional $250,000 in grant funds to carry out a program of targeted assistance to State human service agencies and rural and local HHS recipients providing transportation to individuals with disabilities. The purpose of this ADA initiative is to increase awareness among HHS recipients of their obligations under the ADA and to ensure that existing HHS-funded transportation efforts directed toward the special needs of disabled persons are maintained at current levels and operated in a coordinated manner with other public transit services available in the community.

The targeted assistance will include conducting a series of regional training programs for rural and human service transportation providers and State officials covering all aspects of Federal accessibility requirement, including legal and other obligations under the ADA for the provision of accessible transportation and paratransit services.

Such a program of assistance is to be carried out by a qualified national organization with a record of assisting rural and special transportation needs.

The Committee is impressed with recent National Research Council conclusions that surveys continue to be one of the most important techniques to obtain information relevant to HIV and AIDS, and that the vast majority of the American public will cooperate with surveys of sexual and drug use behavior. The Committee is dismayed that the survey of health and AIDS risk prevalence [SHARP] continues to be delayed, and urges the Department to approve the feasibility phase of SHARP promptly. Upon completion of the pilot study by the NICHD, the Committee requests that the Institute recommend whether to launch the full-scale phase of the study and, if appropriate, to make a specific request for this.

It has come to the Committee's attention that the Department has undertaken efforts to consolidate the functions performed by the Division of Cost Allocation. The Committee believes region-based negotiators have saved the Federal Government millions of dollars in indirect cost expenses annually, and notes earlier departmental analysis that any increase in the DCA yields a high return in real dollar savings to the Federal Government. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department to continue operation of the DCA with its present regional office structure and with the Federal staff necessary to perform its functions.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990	$50,488,000
Budget estimate, 1991	51,500,000
House allowance	53,500,000
Committee recommendation	53,500,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of $53,500,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG], plus a $43,723,000 transfer from the Social Security trust funds for total obligational authority of $97,223,000. This amount is $2,000,000 above the administration's request, the same as the House amount, and $3,012,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, and inspections and evaluations of the six operating divisions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The OIG functions with the goal of reducing the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, and promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness throughout the Department.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriations, 1990	$17,294,000
Budget estimate, 1991	17,585,000
House allowance	17,585,000
Committee recommendation	17,585,000

The Committee recommends $17,585,000 in Federal funds for the Office for Civil Rights [OCR], which is an increase of $291,000 from the fiscal year 1990 amount and the same as the House allowance and the administration's request. Also included is authority to spend $4,000,000 from the Social Security trust funds, the same as the fiscal year 1990 amount.

OCR is responsible for enforcing civil rights-related statutes in health care and human services programs. To enforce these antidiscrimination statutes, the Office investigates complaints of discrimination, conducts comprehensive reviews of programs to correct discriminatory practices, conducts outreach initiatives, and provides technical assistance to encourage voluntary compliance among health and human services providers and constituency groups.

POLICY RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1990	$5,001,000
Budget estimate, 1991	5,017,000
House allowance	9,167,000
Committee recommendation	8,167,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,167,000 for policy research. This is $3,150,000 above the administration request, $1,000,000 below the House allowance, and $3,166,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The policy research program, authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act, constitutes one of the Department's principal sources of policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population; on the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs; and, on specific issues that impact upon programs affecting more than one agency within the Department. Policy research is used to analyze issues that cannot be covered in other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity.

The Committee has provided funding to continue the ongoing, highest priority research and further development of simulation models used for analysis of policy alternatives. In addition, the Committee has added $3,150,000 for poverty research initiatives.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RESPONSE TO THE NATION'S EDUCATION GOALS

The Committee has long regarded education to be the key to the enhancement of individual opportunities, as well as our economic security and international competitiveness. No other endeavor has contributed more to the enlargement of this country's strength and opportunities than its education system. For the individual, education leads to the richest treasures of a free society. For the country as a whole, education has proved to be vital to both our national security and our domestic well-being. In recent years, however, it has become evident that failures in our educational system—burgeoning school dropout rates, illiteracy, and poorly trained workers—in turn breed failures in our social and economic system.

The Committee is encouraged by the adoption of the Nation's education goals, and the following are the actions taken by the Committee to help support the goals for year 2000.

All children will begin school ready to learn.—To support this goal the Committee has provided $2,000,000,000 for the Head Start Program,[1] up $448,000,000, or 29 percent, from last year. An estimated $500,000,000 of the funds provided for chapter 1 will be used to support the educational needs of nearly 500,000 disadvantaged preschool children. In addition, the Committee bill includes $48,000,000 for the Even Start Program which would combine early childhood and adult education programs for disadvantaged parents and their children; $530,000,000 for the early education of mentally and physically disabled children; and over the $3,000,000 for bilingual preschool education programs.

High school graduation rates will increase to at least 90 percent.—To meet this goal and to aid in lowering school dropout rates, an estimated $6,000,000,000 is provided for chapter 1 grants to local education agencies and migrant education to provide services to approximately 6,400,000 children. The Committee bill also provides $40,000,000 for local dropout prevention demonstration activities, and part of the $52,800,000 talent search programs will be used to encourage seventh- and eighth-graders to begin to think about pursing a college education.

American students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency in English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and every school in America will ensure that all students leave school prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment.—To help determine what works in education, the Committee has included over $139,000,000, including almost $19,000,000 for the national assessment of education progress to provide information on students educational performance and achievement in various subjects and skills at different grade levels. And to help promote responsible citizenship, the Committee has provided $6,000,000 for the Law Related Education Program to teach children and adults the fundamental principles of our legal system.

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[1] Head Start is funded through the Department of Health and Human Services.

U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.—To meet the goal to improve the quality of science and math teaching and increase access to all students to quality instruction, the Committee has included $237,000,000 for the Eisenhower Math and Science Program. The Committee bill also includes various other programs to promote math and science achievement including: part of the $133,000,000 Upward Bound Program will be used for regional math and science programs for disadvantaged high school students.

Every American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.—To meet the literacy goals, over $200,000,000 has been provided for adult education State grants to teach basic skills to over 2,800,000 illiterate adults and help another 1,200,000 adults attain high school equivalency. Vocational and adult education programs which are designed to train a skilled and literate work force has been funded at $982,000,000. In addition, over $780,000,000 has been provided for higher education programs which focus primarily on disadvantaged and minority students to help them pursue postsecondary education. Support has also been provided for a number of literacy programs including: $10,000,000 for literacy training for homeless adults; $20,000,000 for workplace literacy partnerships; $5,500,000 for the student literacy corps; and $8,300,000 for adult literacy training in public libraries.

Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.—To help meet the goal of providing a disciplined environment conducive to learning, over $642,000,000 has been provided for the Drug Free Schools and Communities Program, including $25,000,000 for emergency grants to school districts in communities most affected by drug use. In addition, funds are provided through various programs to improve drug prevention activities, and dissemination of drug abuse information to schools and parents.

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

Appropriations, 1990	$5,368,361,000
Budget estimate, 1991	5,838,939,000
House allowance	6,225,250,000
Committee recommendation	6,376,674,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,376,674,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged. This is $537,735,000 more than the administration's request and $1,008,313,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation. The House allowed $6,225,250,000.

Programs financed under this account are authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement

Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100–297), and section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Chapter 1 programs provide financial assistance to State and local educational agencies to meet the special educational needs of educationally disadvantaged children, migrant children, handicapped children in State-operated programs, neglected and delinquent children in State institutions, and juveniles in adult correctional institutions. Funds for each of these programs are allocated on a formula based on the number of eligible children and each State's average per-pupil expenditure. The chapter 1 appropriation also supports State administration expenses, evaluation and technical assistance activities, rural educational opportunities, and State program improvement grants.

The High School Equivalency Program [HEP] and College Assistance Migrant Program [CAMP] provide grants to institutions of higher education to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers past the age of compulsory school attendance to complete the courses necessary to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent, and to assist migrant students enrolled in their first undergraduate year at a college or university.

Chapter 1 evaluation and technical assistance and the HEP and CAMP Programs are currently funded with funds available for obligation from October 1 to September 30. All other programs in this account are forward funded, with funds appropriated for fiscal year 1991 becoming available for obligation on July 1, 1991, and remaining available through September 30, 1992. These funds will generally support projects in the 1991–92 school year.

Grants to local educational agencies

For this program, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,700,000,000, which is $931,742,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 level and $741,000,000 more than the administration request. The House allowed $5,690,000,000.

Grants made under this activity provide financial assistance to local school districts to support supplementary compensatory education services designed to increase the educational attainment of educationally disadvantaged children to a level appropriate for children of their age.

Approximately 90 percent of the Nation's school districts participate in the chapter 1 program. Financial assistance flows to school districts by formula, based on a State's average per-pupil expenditure for education and the number of school age children from low-income families. The chapter 1 authorizing statute permits school districts to use up to 5 percent of their chapter 1 funds for innovative projects; evaluation of program effectiveness in improving student academic performance; and/or strengthening parental involvement.

Within the amount provided, $570,000,000 shall be distributed as concentration grants. This is $174,888,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and $174,100,000 more than the President's request. Concentration grants are awarded to school districts located in counties with at least 6,500 children from low-income families or a poverty rate of at least 15 percent. Approximately 58 percent of counties nationally receive concentration grants. Because concentration grant funds are used for exactly the same purposes as basic grant funds, local education areas are not required to account for these funds separately from their basic grant funds. The Committee has included bill language to continue the current practice of ensuring that no State receive less than $340,000 in concentration grant funds. This funding floor was included in the appropriations act for fiscal year 1990. Without this special language, the minumum received would be $250,000 for concentration grant funding.

The Committee has included language which would permit the county in each State with the largest number of eligible students to qualify for a concentration grant. Several situations exist across the country where the counties with the largest number of eligible children do not qualify. For example, Polk County, IA, has 6,213 eligible children, more than twice the number of eligible children in Woodbury County, IA, but Polk County does not qualify while Woodbury County does. There are 31 eligible counties in Iowa that receive concentration grants, all of which have fewer than one-half the eligible number of children that reside in Polk County.

Capital expenses for private school children

The Committee recommends a total of $40,000,000 for the Capital Expenses Program. This amount is $14,318,000 more than the administration request and the 1990 appropriation. The House provided $26,000,000.

The 1990 appropriation was the second appropriation for the Capital Expenses Program. Funds assist local school districts to pay the additional capital costs associated with the Supreme Court's *Felton* decision controlling the provision of equitable chapter 1 services to private school students. Funds are allocated to States based on their proportion of nonpublic school students served under the Chapter 1 Basic Grants Program in school year 1984–85. States, in turn, distribute these funds to applicant local education areas based on their needs.

Capital expenses funding may be used by the districts to rent classroom space in neutral sites, rent or purchase mobile vans or mobile expandable vehicles for chapter 1 instruction, and/or transport private school children to the place of chapter 1 instruction.

Even start

For the Even Start Program, the Committee recommends $48,000,000, $23,799,000 more than the the 1990 appropriation. The House provided $60,000,000.

The Even Start Program provides grants to eligible school districts to operate unified educational programs of early childhood education and adult education, for those parents of children under 7 years of age who live in chapter 1-eligible school attendance areas.

Of the funds appropriated, 3 percent must support migrant even start programs; a small additional amount is set aside for program evaluation activities. The remainder is rewarded directly to local education agencies. The authorizing statute requires an equitable distribution of funds between rural and urban areas. The level of Federal support of each project decreases by 10 percent each year, from 90 percent of a project's total cost, to 60 percent in its fourth and any subsequent year. Thus, under the amount provided, approximately $25,300,000 will be available for a new competition for awards in fiscal year 1991.

State agency programs

For the State Agency Migrant Program, the Committee provides $293,742,000, which is $11,298,000 more than the comparable 1990 level. The amount provided is the same as the administration request. The House allowed $310,000,000. The Chapter 1 Migrant Program authorizes grants to State education agencies for programs to meet the special educational needs of the children of migrant agricultural workers and fishermen. Funds are allocated to the States through a statutory formula based on the number of full-time equivalent migrant students age 3 through 21 residing in each State and the State's per-pupil expenditures.

Eligible student population counts for this program are determined by the migrant student record transfer system [MSRTS], which also provides centralized storage of migrant students' school and health records. Funds provided for this program also support the administrative costs of MSRTS as well as inter- and intra-State coordination activities.

For the State Agency Handicapped Program, the Committee provides $152,537,000, which is $6,148,000 more than the comparable 1990 level and the administration request, and $152,537,000 more the House allowance. The program provides formula grants to States to support special educational services for handicapped children in State-operated or State-supported programs. Funds may be passed through to local educational agencies for the purpose of providing services to students who have been transferred from State to local schools. Funds are allocated based on each State's per-pupil expenditure and the number of handicapped children who are either in State-operated or State-supported programs or in local district programs.

The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for the Neglected and Delinquent Program. This amount is $7,209,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level, $5,897,000 more than the administration request, and $6,000,000 more than the House allowance. This program provides financial assistance to State educational agencies for special educational services to neglected and delinquent children in State-run institutions and community day school programs as well as juveniles in adult correctional institutions.

States are authorized to set aside up to 10 percent of their neglected and delinquent funds to help students in institutions make the transition into locally operated schools. Designed to address the high failure and dropout rate of institutionalized students, these activities could support alternative classes, counseling and supervisory services, and/or State-supported group homes.

State administration

The Committee provides $60,600,000 for State administration, $10,424,000 more than the comparable 1990 level and $6,600,000 more than the administration request. The House allowance is $60,600,000. These funds enable State educational agencies to meet their administrative responsibilities under the Chapter 1 Local

Educational Agency Program and the State agency programs. These responsibilities include the provision of technical assistance to improve program quality at the local level and to work with LEA's to refine and develop standards for program effectiveness. The Committee has included language to ensure that no State receive less than $375,000 for State administration or $50,000 in the case of the outlying areas.

State program improvement grants

For State program improvement grants, the Committee recommends $15,150,000, $8,850,000 less than the administration's request and $2,606,000 more than the comparable 1990 appropriation. The House provided $15,150,000.

Funds for this activity support the State educational agencies in their statutorily mandated efforts to help local school districts improve the quality of chapter 1 projects that have been ineffective over a period of time in improving the academic performance of students served by chapter 1 programs. In such instances, States are required to develop joint improvement plans with local educational agencies. Funds provided for program improvement grants are used for direct educational services to implement the program improvement plans. The statute provides for a State minimum funding level of $90,000, or $15,000 for outlying areas.

Evaluation and technical assistance

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for evaluation and technical assistance activities. This amount is $147,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation and $3,000,000 less than the administration's request and the House allowance.

Authorized activities under this program include Federal evaluations, technical assistance, research, and data analysis. In addition to these activities, this funding will support the third year of the mandated 10-year longitudinal study of chapter 1 students, and program evaluations useful to the reauthorization process.

Rural educational opportunities

The Committee recommends $4,645,000 for the rural educational opportunities program, $200,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation and $200,000 more than the administration request. The House allowed $4,500,000. Funds support 10 rural assistance centers in providing technical assistance toward improving educational services for chapter 1 children in attendance at small or rural schools. The rural assistance centers coordinate with regular chapter 1 technical assistance centers in order to avoid duplication of efforts, and focus on those particular needs of rural chapter 1 programs.

Proposed Merit Schools Program

The President's budget requests a 1991 appropriation of $225,000,000 for a new Merit Schools Program. The merit schools proposal would provide cash awards to public and private elementary and secondary schools that have made substantial progress in raising student educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the dropout rate. Grants would be awarded on a competitive basis for periods of 2 years. While no funds are recommended for this program at this time, the Committee intends to address the issue in conference if the program is authorized by that time.

High School Equivalency Program and College Assistance Migrant Program

For the High School Equivalency Program [HEP], the Committee provides $8,000,000, $142,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 comparable level.

The High School Equivalency Program supports 3-year grants to provide the outreach, teaching, counseling, and placement services necessary to recruit and serve eligible migrant dropouts who wish to obtain a high school equivalency certificate and, subsequently, seek admittance to a postsecondary institution or a job-training program, seek employment, or join the military.

For the College Assistance Migrant Program [CAMP], the Committee provides $2,000,000, $280,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level and the administration request.

The College Assistance Migrant Program helps migrant and seasonal farmworkers enrolled as first-year undergraduates to make the transition from secondary to postsecondary education and to complete their first year of college. Participants receive tuition scholarships as well as tutoring and counseling services.

IMPACT AID

Appropriations, 1990	$732,352,000
Budget estimate, 1991	660,854,000
House allowance	800,000,000
Committee recommendation	800,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $800,000,000 for impact aid, which is $67,648,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $139,146,000 more than the administration's request, and the same as the House allowance.

Impact aid helps to compensate school districts for the costs of educating children when enrollments and the availability of revenues from local sources have been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities. Included in this program are: Payments for "a" children; payments for "b" children; payments for Federal property (section 2); disaster assistance; construction; and payments to school districts who are experiencing the closing of military bases.

All programs in this account, with the exception of disaster assistance and construction, are current funded, with funds available for obligation from October 1 to September 30. Disaster assistance and construction funding remain available until expended.

Category "a" payments

Category "a" payments are those who reside on and whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services. Also in category "a" are children residing on Indian lands or in federally subsidized low-rent housing.

The Committee recommends $610,000,000 for payments made on behalf of "a" children. This amount is $31,500,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 level and the fiscal year 1991 budget request. The House provided $600,000,000.

The authorizing statute, as amended in 1988, maintains a three-tiered formula for section 3(a) payments, the same system that has been utilized since 1987, in which higher rates of payment are provided to districts with higher proportions of federally connected children. "Super a" school districts are those in which "a" children represent 20 percent or more of average daily attendance. In "sub-super a" districts, "a" children represent at least 15 percent but less than 20 percent of the average daily attendance; and in "regular a" school districts, "a" children represent less than 15 percent of the average daily attendance. The authorizing statute also provides for a hold-harmless payment for section 3(a) districts and stipulates that payments made on behalf of "a" children residing in federally subsidized low-rent housing be made at the same rate as other "a" children.

Section 3(d)(2)(B) payments

Section 3(d)(2)(B) payments compensate several of the Nation's most heavily impacted school districts for reduced revenues as a result of Federal activity. The supplemental payments are authorized to the extent necessary to enable eligible districts to provide educational services at a level equivalent to that provided by comparable districts in their States.

Category "b" payments

Category "b" children are those who reside on or whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services.

A total of $130,000,000 is provided for category "b" payments, $6,500,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $105,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1991 administration request. The House provided $140,000,000.

The authorizing statute mandates a two-tiered formula for section 3(b) payments. The formula sets different payment rate for school districts in which "b" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance ("super b" districts) and districts in which "b" children represent less than 20 percent of total average daily attendance ("regular b" districts). The statute also provides for a hold-harmless payment at the 1987 level for districts in which "b" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance.

The Committee does not concur with the administration's proposal to make "b" payments for only those students who reside in federally subsidized, low-rent housing.

Section 2 payments for Federal property

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,000,000 for section 2 payments, which is $1,646,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration's budget request, and the same as the House allowance.

Section 2 payments are made to local school districts that have a partial loss of tax base (10 percent or more of assessed value at the time of acquisition) as a result of the Federal Government's acquisition of property. Payments are not tied to the presence of federally connected children in the district.

The Committee has included bill language making a school district which received section 2 assistance in fiscal year 1986, eligible to continue to receive payments. The Department of Education determined that the school district was ineligible for section 2 assistance after reviewing a 1943 property assessment used by the school district when it originally applied for section 2 funds.

Disaster assistance

The Committee has provided $14,000,000 for disaster assistance in fiscal year 1991, $1,000,000 less than the administration's budget request, and the same as the House allowance. No new funds were appropriated in 1990 as funds carried over from previous years were deemed sufficient to meet new 1990 applications and projects continuing from prior years.

These funds are necessary due to several natural disasters which occurred late in fiscal year 1989 and early in fiscal year 1990. Remaining balances from prior years have been obligated, as well as funds allocated to the Department from funds appropriated to the President in fiscal year 1990, in order to fund applications from local educational agencies who are experiencing losses as a result of, among other disasters, Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake.

Funds under the disaster assistance program provide funds to local educational agencies affected by Presidentially declared disasters to enable them to make repairs, provide temporary facilities, replace instructional materials and equipment, and pay increased operating expenses.

Section 3(e)

The Committee has included $2,000,000, the same as the House allowance, for section 3(e) of Public Law 81-874, which authorizes phaseout funding under specified conditions, such as military base closures, to school districts that lose a substantial number of children due to a decrease or cessation of Federal activities in the State in which the school district is located.

Under the terms of the Base Closure and Realignment Act, Public Law 100-526, the Department of Defense is scheduled to begin closing military bases during fiscal year 1991. The Committee is aware that the closure of Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire will begin in August 1990 and as a result, the Portsmouth School District enrollment is expected to decline by more than 1,000 students, resulting in an abrupt withdrawal of regular impact aid payments. The Committee is concerned that a significant reduction in impact funding in school districts which have been serving large numbers of federally connected students will result in a serious disruption in the ongoing educational activities of such districts and has included transitional assistance under section 3(e) for eligible districts.

Construction

The Committee has included $27,000,000 for construction, the same amount requested by the administration, $12,002,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance.

Construction activities provide grants to school districts or support direct Federal activities to repair and construct urgently needed minimum school facilities in school districts where the enrollment and the availability of local revenues have been adversely affected by Federal activities. Funds provided by the Committee for 1990 will support awards under sections 5, 10, and 14 of Public Law 81-815. Section 5 supports awards to districts experiencing an increase in Federal activity; section 10 supports awards to districts where State or local funds are prohibited from being expended on federally connected children; and section 14 grants go to districts comprised mainly of Indian lands or which provide educational services to children residing on Indian lands, and to districts composed mainly of Federal lands with inadequately housed pupils. Approximately 90 continuations and four to six new awards will be supported with the funds provided.

The Committee has been informed that the closing of the Phoenix Indian School by the Department of the Interior will have a substsantial impact upon public schools, especially in Arizona, that may require construction assistance through Public Law 81-815. Given that this impact is the result of an action by the Federal Government, the Committee urges the Department of Education to give special consideration to such public schools in determining the allocation of construction funds in the coming fiscal year.

The Committee urges the Department to exhibit reasonable latitude in determining school construction awards to account for special circumstances relative to Indian reservation construction such as accessibility and Indian labor considerations.

Impact aid application deadline

The Committee finds that, in the last 15 years, no local school district has ever received its full allocation before the end of its fiscal year, typically June 30. In addition, the Impact Aid Program has seldom made all final payments to districts before the end of the fiscal year in which funds were appropriated. It is not unusual for districts to receive final payments 18 to 24 months after the close of their fiscal year.

The Committee notes that school districts have often found it difficult to budget and plan properly for the school year because they do not know the amount of their total impact aid allocation until long after classes begin in the fall. While early partial payments ease this problem somewhat, the Committee believes that further steps could be taken.

For example, current regulations do not require school districts to file fiscal year 1991 applications for the 1990-91 school year until January 31, 1991. The Committee directs the Department of Education to study the feasibility of such changes as advancing the annual application deadline by 60 days to November 30 and to make other recommendations which would give districts a better knowledge of their total allocation well before the school year ends. The Department should report its recommendations to the Committee by January 31, 1991, in order to be considered in the fiscal year 1992 appropations cycle.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1990	$1,417,686,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,704,916,000
House allowance	1,529,045,000
Committee recommendation	1,677,034,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,677,034,000 for school improvement programs. This amount is $27,882,000 less than the administration request and $266,519,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation. The House provided $1,529,045,000.

This account includes the chapter 2 State block grant program to assist States and localities in supporting educational improvement, the drug-free schools and communities programs, the Eisenhower mathematics and science programs, and a variety of other categorical programs that address national concerns or special educational needs.

State block grants

The Committee recommends $475,401,000 for the State block grant program. This amount is $18,943,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation and $18,745,000 more than the House allowance. The President requested $475,405,000. This includes $1,000,000 for an evaluation of the program.

The chapter 2 State block grant program provides grants to State educational agencies [SEA's] to improve elementary and secondary education for students in public and private schools. Of the funds provided to the SEA's, 80 percent of each State's total allocation must be passed through to local educational agencies. Chapter 2 funds may be used for the acquisition of educational materials, including classroom and library books; the training and professional development of teachers, counselors, administrators, and school board members; the financing of programs to meet the educational needs of students at risk of failure or for whom providing an education entails higher than average costs; and financing innovative programs designed to carry out schoolwide improvements or enhance the educational program and climate of the school. Local education agencies have complete discretion in distributing funds among the variety of permissible activities.

National programs

For the national diffusion network [NDN], the Committee provides $15,000,000, $2,368,000 more than the administration request and $1,000,000 more than the House allowance. The amount provided is $2,163,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 level. NDN facilitates school improvement by identifying and disseminating information about programs that work, bringing alternatives to the attention of educators throughout the Nation who are interested in improving their education programs, and providing training and followup technical assistance for those who decide to adopt a particular program. A program effectiveness panel reviews programs seeking inclusion in the NDN. The review focuses solely on the efficacy and transferability of the program. The Committee expects that $800,000 of the additional funds provided above the fiscal year 1990 level will be used to disseminate exemplary mathematics and science education programs and that $300,000 shall be used to disseminate exemplary special education programs.

For the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program, the Committee provides $9,500,000, the same as the House allowance and $586,000 more than the administration request. This level is $924,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level. This program distributes books to children from low-income families to help motivate them to read. Through this program, more than 6 million books are distributed to more than 2 million children annually. This program has been successful in motivating children to read, increasing the use of libraries, increasing parental involvement in schools, and contributing to improved reading achievement.

For the Arts in Education Program, the Committee provides $4,500,000, $528,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. This level is $649,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level. This will support two awards of national significance. An award of $1,125,000 will be made to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to support the Alliance for Arts Education, whose focus is on the advancement, quality, and integration of the arts into basic education programs. This grant also provides partial support for the center's Theater for Young People, which provides opportunities for children and youth to participate in the arts as performers or as audiences at live performances. The Committee provides $3,375,000 for an award to the Very Special Arts organization. Very Special Arts supports the development of quality programs to integrate the arts into the general education of disabled students and the lives of disabled adults. This grant also supports the Very Special Arts Festival Program in every State, as well as research projects, curriculum development, and teacher training.

The law-related education program promotes efforts to educate individuals about law, the legal process, the legal system, and the principles and values on which these are based. For this purpose, $6,000,000 is provided, $1,176,000 more than the administration request and $1,062,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation. The House provided $5,000,000.

The Committee believes that quality civic education must be emphasized in grades K through 12 throughout the country. In order to assure quality citizenship programs are developed, the Department should give greater emphasis to curriculum development at the State level. The Secretary, therefore, is directed to give priority to existing State centers for law-related education which provide curriculum training and demonstration to teachers in elementary, middle, and secondary schools.

For blue ribbon schools, the Committee provides $914,000, $41,000 more than the administration request and $44,000 more than the House allowance. This amount is $420,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level. This program provides the Secretary with the authority to conduct competitions to recognize schools and school programs for their high quality. Schools or programs are to be selected solely on merit. The Secretary's elementary and secondary school recognition programs are conducted in alternate years. In 1991, exemplary secondary schools will be recognized.

Foreign language assistance

The Committee has included $6,000,000 for foreign languages assistance authorized under the Foreign Language Assistance Act of 1988. Despite the growing interest in foreign language study, this country is still not producing enough individuals capable of functioning in an increasingly global society. In most parts of the country, students do not have the opportunity to begin language study early enough or continue study long enough to acquire useful levels of proficiency. This problem is particularly acute with regard to Pacific rim languages. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department to use these funds for language studies in the elementary grades with a focus primarily on programs in the less commonly taught languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean.

Drug-free schools and communities

The Committee provides $646,079,000 for programs authorized under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. This amount is $52,779,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance, and $106,841,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation. The aim of the drug-free schools and communities programs is to bring the Nation closer to the goal of a drug-free generation and a drug-free society.

State grants.—Within the total provided, $532,380,000 is recommended for State grants, $94,499,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 level and $44,761,000 more than the President's request and the House allowance.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants Program distributes funds to the States on the basis of population aged 5 to 17. State and local education agencies receive approximately 70 percent of each State's grant. The State education agency may retain up to 10 percent for statewide programs and administrative costs; the remaining 90 percent is passed through to local education agencies. Nearly 30 percent of each State's grant is under the control of the Governor's office. At least 50 percent of the Governors' set-aside is reserved for awards to local governments and nonprofit entities for innovative, community-based programs for high-risk youth. Every 2 years, each State must report to the Secretary of Education describing the drug and alcohol problem in the schools of the State, the types of services provided, and the populations served with assistance from this program.

The Committee acknowledges the important role played by the DARE (drug abuse resistance education) program to antidrug education strategies being taught in our Nation's schools. DARE brings together parents, students, teachers, and law enforcement officers, develops a positive, trusting relationship between students and the police, and places police officers in our schools to teach children how to say "No" to drugs and alcohol. The Committee encourages State agencies receiving drug free schools and communities funds to consider favorably applicants from DARE programs in their communities.

School personnel training.—The Committee provides $14,699,000 for school personnel training grants, $145,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level and the administration request and the House allowance. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities School Personnel Training Program awards competitive grants to establish, expand, or enhance programs and activities for the training of teachers, administrators, and other educational personnel concerning drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention. All projects must be coordinated through the State agency for higher education or the State education agency and must be coordinated with the activities of the regional centers for drug-free schools.

National programs.—For drug-free schools national programs, the Committee has provided $74,000,000, $12,873,000 more than the 1990 level and $7,873,000 more than the President's request and the House. This program authorizes discretionary grants and contracts for a wide variety of programs designed to combat drug use in schools and communities, primarily through education and prevention activities. These funds are to be used for programs for students in institutions of higher education, programs for Indian youth, programs for Hawaiian natives, and Federal activities. Funds also support five regional centers for drug-free schools. The regional centers are charged with assisting State and local educational agencies, and colleges and universities in developing and evaluating drug prevention program.

The Committee is impressed with the Smoother Sailing Program in Des Moines, IA, which has funded additional counselors in schools with high proportions of at-risk children. The experience of this program has demonstrated that not only do the children make better grades but they do stay off drugs as a result of the additional counseling services. The Committee expects that $4,000,000 of the increase provided for Federal activities be used for a grant competition to support projects in local educational agencies that demonstrate the use of counseling and outreach services in deterring high-risk youth from using drugs.

The Committee continues to be concerned about substance abuse and, in particular, abuse of drugs by young children. Some children begin their experimentation with drugs as young as 9 years old and by the age of 13 drug use is a common occurrence. Since the introduction of crack, for instance, juvenile arrests in cities such as New York, Miami, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Des Moines, have rapidly increased.

Children must acquire the skills to combat drug abuse before they become frequent users. Some of the major tools in combating this trend are through education, prevention, and counseling of children at the elementary level. Programs centered at school locations which emphasize prevention and intervention through student assistance programs, professional counseling, and community outreach services have proven to be effective. Outreach centers that are strategically located for easy accessibility should be publicized to the community to optimize participation. Children of substance-abusing parents are particularly at high risk. Programs which give these children an opportunity to receive counseling services are important to breaking the vicious cycle of substance abuse.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Education to allocate $3,800,000 of the increase proposed for national program demonstration grants, which incorporate the above-mentioned criteria, and address the needs of urban neighborhoods plagued with a high concentration of drug abuse and trafficking such as those in the cities mentioned above. High priority should be assigned to programs that focus on prevention and counseling services at the elementary school level and are best suited to share and coordinate successful techniques among project locations.

The Committee has provided not less than $500,000 within the amount available for national programs for innovative alcohol abuse education programs. Funds will be allocated by the Secretary for the development and dissemination of curriculum materials that focus on preventing the negative effects of the disease of alcoholism on children of alcoholics and technical assistance to LEA's, SEA's, and intermediate education agencies in implementation of such materials. It is estimated that there are 7 million children of alcoholics under the age of 18 across the United States. These children are three to four times more likely to become alcoholics than other children and are more likely to abuse drugs.

The Committee has provided funding for the development of a model, community-based curricula for disseminating comprehensive information on methamphetamine, crystal meth, and chemically related stimulants. The Department shall develop this curricula in cooperation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse and various State departments of education. The curricula should be suitable for distribution to primary and secondary schools nationwide. The Committee notes the interest and competence of the Hawaii Department of Education to participate in such an effort.

Emergency grants.—The Committee provides $25,000,000 for emergency grants, the same as the House allowance and administration request. In fiscal year 1990, $24,688,000 of the set-aside for use by the Governors was reserved for emergency grants. Beginning in fiscal year 1991, the emergency grant program will be a federally administered program of competitive grants to school systems that demonstrate significant need for additional assistance in combating drug and alcohol abuse to develop and implement comprehensive approaches to achieving solutions to their drug problems. To be eligible for emergency grants, a school district must have a significant number or concentration of chapter 1 children and serve an area having: (1) a large number or high percentage of drug- or alcohol-related crimes; (2) a large number of referrals to drug and alcohol treatment centers; and (3) a significant alcohol and drug abuse problem. School officials will have maximum freedom to develop programs that provide a wide range of services appropriate to the needs of their districts.

Eisenhower mathematics and science education

The Committee provides $237,000,000 for the Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Program, $101,382,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level, $7,000,000 more than the administration request, and $37,000,000 more than the House allowance.

These funds provide financial assistance to State and local education agencies [LEA's] and institutions of higher education to strengthen the economic competitiveness and national security of the United States by improving the skills of teachers and the quality of instruction in mathematics and science.

For State grants, $222,000,000 is provided. Under the State grant program, 50 percent of the funding is distributed to the States according to the relative number of children aged 5 to 17, and 50 percent is distributed based on each State's share of the previous year's chapter 1 LEA grant allocation. Each State must spend 75 percent of its grant for elementary and secondary programs and 25 percent for higher education programs. Of the State's funds for elementary and secondary programs, at least 90 percent must be distributed to local education agencies. Of this amount, 50 percent is allocated to LEA's based on relative school enrollments and 50 percent is allocated based on chapter 1 poverty criteria. Each State must use a minimum of 5 percent of its funds for demonstration and exemplary programs for teacher training, instructional equipment and materials, programs for historically underrepresented and underserved persons, and/or programs serving gifted and talented students. Additionally, each State may use up to 5 percent of its funds for technical assistance, administration, and evaluation.

Each State must use a minimum of 95 percent of its higher education funding for competitive grants to postsecondary institutions, and may use no more than 5 percent for assessment, administration, and evaluation activities.

The Committee believes that the funds appropriated for the Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Program should be used to their greatest advantage. To that end, the Committee directs the Secretary of Education to encourage strongly those local educational agencies receiving relatively small grants to form consortia as is authorized by law. At present, the U.S. Department of Education reports that the average size of an Eisenhower grant to a local educational agency is $5,000. Grants of this size or smaller may be better used if pooled among several local educational agencies. This would enable the resulting consortia of school districts to provide high quality, intensive training in mathematics and science to their teachers.

The Committee provides $15,000,000 for national programs for math and science education. National programs provide grants and cooperative agreements for projects of national significance in math and science instruction. Projects may be designed to improve instruction, provide teacher training, increase the access of underserved and underrepresented students to such programs, or disseminate information about exemplary programs of math and science instruction.

The Committee has included $5,000,000 to establish a regional network of 10 consortiums for the purpose of providing technical assistance to schools undergoing reform of their mathematics and science education programs. These regional entities will bring the latest math and science curriculum and educational materials to the attention of the Nation's classroom teachers and assist them with implementation.

The Committee has also included $2,000,000 to establish a National Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Technology Education Materials. This central repository of materials will employ computer on-line communication with the 10 regional consortiums, as well as publications and other modern media.

The Committee directs the Department to strengthen cooperation with the National Science Foundation and other Federal mission agencies involved in improving achievement in mathematics and science, and to report to the Committee on progress being made regarding these coordination efforts prior to the 1992 hearings.

The Committee is concerned about the potential work force deficit confronting this Nation as a result of severe deficiencies in math and science. Therefore, the Committee encourages every Federal agency to evaluate their efforts to replenish the work force pool and to increase interagency cooperation and coordination of education outreach efforts.

The Nation's future economic prosperity depends upon the mathematical and scientific expertise of its people. The President and the Governors recognized that fact when they made attainment of premiere status worldwide in mathematics and science achievement one of our national educational goals. The Committee believes that the effectiveness of the Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Program can be important in reaching that goal. Further, final results from a U.S. Department of Education evaluation of the program will be available this fall. As a result, the Secretary of Education is directed to submit a report to the Committee delineating the adequacy of the program's performance and making recommendations for any needed changes. This report should be submitted prior to the Committee's hearings next year.

Fund for the improvement and reform of schools and teaching

The Committee has provided $8,701,000 for the fund for the improvement and reform of schools and teaching [FIRST]. This is $343,000 more than the administration request, $343,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation, and $299,000 less than the House allowance. Within the amount provided, $4,830,000 shall be for the grants for Schools and Teachers Program and $3,871,000 shall be for the Family-School Partnerships Program.

The grants for Schools and Teachers Program awards discretionary grants and contracts to a variety of institutions, including individual schools, to improve educational opportunities for and performance of elementary and secondary school teachers and students. Priority is given to projects that benefit schools or students with below-average academic performance, projects that will lead to increased access for all students to a high-quality education, and projects that develop or implement systems for providing incentives for improved performance. At least 25 percent of the total FIRST appropriation must be used for school-level projects involving an individual school or a consortium of schools.

The Committee is concerned about the state of humanities instruction in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools. Recent national assessment of education progress report cards on achievement in civics and U.S. history have shown our elementary and secondary school students to be tragically unaware of their government and political institutions and their history. Additional reports have shown inadequacies in other areas of the humanities. The Committee recognizes the vital link between learning about our democracy and participating in it and believes action must be taken to prevent further deterioration in humanities education.

The Committee believes that the crucial step in improving students' knowledge of the humanities is improving the quality of humanities instruction in all classrooms, and this depends on giving teachers an opportunity to deepen their knowledge of the humanities.

The Committee provides up to $3,000,000 to the fund for the improvement and reform of schools and teaching to establish a program of summer seminars in the humanities. These seminars would be planned and conducted by colleges and universities or consortia of these institutions, in consultation with teachers, and would be open to all elementary and secondary school teachers. The Secretary would make competitive grants to institutions to conduct the seminars, but funding would be adequate to provide stipends, including travel expenses, to all teacher participants. The Secretary is urged to guarantee geographic distribution of the seminars, with a long-term goal of at least one seminar in each State.

The Family-School Partnership Program awards demonstration grants to local education agencies that are eligible for chapter 1 funding for the development of innovative family-school educational partnership activities. Activities for which funds may be used include training programs for families and teachers, hiring and training personnel to coordinate family involvement activities, and the development or purchase of educational materials for home use by parents to reinforce classroom instruction.

Proposed alternative teacher/principal certification

The bill includes no funds for a new alternative certification program proposed in the budget since authorizing language has not yet been enacted. The budget request is for $25,000,000 to help States develop alternative routes to certification for teachers and principals. Should this program be authorized, the Committee will consider its funding in subsequent appropriation bills for the Department of Education.

Proposed Presidential awards for excellent teachers

The bill does not include funds for a new program of Presidential teacher awards. Authorizing language has not yet been enacted. The budget request is for $7,600,000 to provide awards to outstanding elementary and secondary school teachers. Should this program be authorized, the Committee will consider its funding in subsequent appropriation bills for the Department of Education.

Territorial teacher training

For territorial teacher training, the Committee has provided $1,836,000. This is $36,000 more than the House allowance and $74,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year

1990 comparable appropriation. Funds are awarded to the departments of education in American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the Virgin Islands to train elementary and secondary school teachers. Funds also may be used to provide technical assistance to, and coordination among, the teacher training programs in the territories. These training efforts have been important in assisting the outlying areas to upgrade the qualifications of their uncertified instructional staff and to assist teachers to obtain higher educational degrees.

Leadership in educational administration

The Committee has included $4,006,000 for the Leadership in Educational Administration [LEAD] Program. This amount is $209,000 less than the President's request and $161,000 more than the House allowance. LEAD supports one institute per State through which State or local education agencies, higher education institutions, private nonprofit organizations or consortia of such entities can train school administrators in the management and problem-solving skills they need to meet the challenges of educational reform and improve the quality of education at the school and program level.

By statute, upon completion of an initial 3-year contract, a single 3-year contract extension was awarded to each State at one-half the annual level for the initial contract. Funds provided for fiscal year 1991 will support the third and final year of the States' extensions. Funds also will be used for the expected second year of the 3-year extension to the present grantees in the six territories. The administration's request included $370,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993, to cover the third and final year of funding to grants to the territories.

Christa McAuliffe fellowships

The Committee recommends $2,013,000 for the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program, $13,000 over the House allowance and the same as the administration request. The amount provided is $81,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level. This program is designed to reward excellence in teaching by providing fellowships to help talented public and private school teachers upgrade their teaching skills. Christa McAuliffe Fellows in each State are selected by a panel that establishes the operating procedures for the State's program, disseminates information and application materials and evaluates the proposals from applicants. Program funds are distributed in proportion to the number of public school teachers in each State and territory, provided that each State and territory receives at least the national average salary for public school teachers in the previous year, which is the maximum amount authorized for each fellowship. The fellowships provide funds for study or research sabbaticals, development of innovative programs, staff development, model teacher programs, or consultation with other schools or institutions.

Midcareer teacher training

The Committee provided $1,028,000 for midcareer teacher training grants, $41,000 more than the administration request, $28,000 more than the House allowance, and $41,000 more than the 1990 comparable level. This program provides grants to institutions of higher education with schools of education to establish and maintain programs to provide teacher training to individuals who have college degrees and job experience in fields related to education and wish to become teachers.

Magnet schools assistance

For magnet schools in desegregating districts, the Committee has provided $113,000,000, which is $189,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance. This program supports grants to local education agencies for use in magnet schools that are part of an approved desegregation plan and are designed to attract substantial numbers of students of different social, economic, ethnic, and racial backgrounds. Funds may be used for teacher salaries; purchase of books, materials, and equipment; and planning and promotional activities in order to improve academic instruction and vocational skills. Programs must be geared to the improvement of students' knowledge of mathematics, science, history, English, foreign languages, art, music, or vocational skills. The maximum amount an eligible local education agency may receive is $4,000,000 annually. Funds provided for fiscal year 1991 will support first-year awards to successful applicants under a new grant competition to be held in 1991.

Proposed magnet schools of excellence

The bill does not include funds for a new magnet schools of excellence program pending action in the authorizing committees. The President's budget requested $100,000,000 for the program. No legislation has been reported in the House to create such a program.

Fund for innovation in education

For the fund for innovation in education [FIE] the Committee provides $28,500,000, $9,561,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

FIE provides funding for five separate activities in the area of educational improvement.

For discretionary activities within the Innovation in Education Program, the Committee provides $5,250,000. This program provides funding for projects that show promise of identifying and disseminating innovative educational approaches at the preschool, elementary, and secondary levels. Funds are provided through grants to or contracts with State education agencies, local education agencies institutions of higher education, or other private or public organizations.

The Committee is impressed with the reading and writing project, a concept developed by Children's Television Workshop that would be targeted to 6- to 9-year-olds with the goal of motivating them to read, read with comprehension, and to write effectively. The Committee feels that up to $2,000,000 could be devoted to such a program to help meet the Nation's education goals with regard to math and science.

The Committee directs the Secretary to provide $2,500,000 in discretionary funds for an innovative approach to teacher training in the lower Mississippi delta region. The delta region, one of the poorest in the Nation and with lagging student academic achievement, would benefit from a comprehensive and innovative education project that improves the teaching skills of current classroom teachers. The Secretary is directed to provide $2,500,000 to the National Faculty of Humanities, Arts and Sciences for a delta education initiative. The national faculty will conduct teacher training projects utilizing the skills of distinguished university and college professors and drawing on more than 20 years of experience in the teacher training field, in at least 25 school districts in the lower Mississippi delta.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to develop and disseminate educational materials regarding the American flag and the Bill of Rights, their history, significance, traditions, and importance as enduring symbols of American democracy.

The Committee recognizes that because collegiate athletic competition has grown in significance throughout American culture, it has become increasingly important to monitor and record its impact. The consequences, outcomes, and human costs of participation, sponsorships, and media attention have caused staggering changes. While there are several agencies with specialized interest in the field, there is no comprehensive national center where sports and its impact can be studied.

The Committee notes that the National Academy for Sports Research Center at Grambling State University could well evaluate the academic preparation of college athletes before, during, and after their collegiate experience. The program could also study the long-term impact of athletic competition on life-long earning power and the socioeconomic stability of former athletes.

The Committee urges the Secretary to positively consider and fund research on the impact of athletic competition on academic progress and further recommends Grambling State University for such a project.

For technology education, the Committee provides $6,500,000. This program authorizes the development and broadcast of educational radio and television programming for use by elementary and secondary schools, together with programs that use telecommunications and video resources for the instruction of students and teachers.

For programs for computer-based instruction, the Committee provides $5,250,000. This program provides funds for grants and contracts for projects that expand and strengthen computer education resources available in elementary and secondary schools. Funds may be used for the purchase of computer hardware and software for instructional purposes and for teacher training to expand the use of computers in curricula. Grantees may use no more than 25 percent of their awards for the purchase of computer hardware.

The Committee directs the Department of Education to make a diligent effort to inform disadvantaged school districts of the availability of these funds and to provide technical assistance to school districts seeking aid in preparing applications for funding. Districts with large numbers of disadvantaged students stand to gain significantly from expanded computer education resources.

The Committee is concerned that despite the authorizations, appropriations, and previous urging by the Committee, the Department still has not established the Office of Comprehensive School Health Education within the Office of the Secretary. The Committee directs that the Department proceed with the establishment of this Office and report to the Committee by January 15, 1991, on the progress in this regard.

For programs for the improvement of comprehensive school health education, the Committee provides $9,000,000. This program provides funds for assistance to State and local education agencies for a broad variety of activities related to improving health education for elementary and secondary students. Activities may include programs providing information on nutrition, personal health and fitness, disease prevention, accident prevention, and community and environmental health. The Committee still believes that school health issues addressed in the FIE Program should be managed in a comprehensive manner and looks forward to hearing from the Department about its plans for accomplishing this goal.

For innovative alcohol abuse education programs the Committee provides $2,500,000. This program provides funds for the development of materials and programs of alcohol abuse education. Emphasis is placed on projects that benefit children in grades 5 to 8 who are children of alcoholics. Grants also are provided for innovative programs to inform educators about the special needs of such children.

The Committee recognizes that efforts to improve and expand the instruction of foreign languages at all levels of education, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary, are seriously in need of assistance in the United States. In order to address this problem, the Committee has included $1,000,000 for critical languages and area studies programs. The Committee acknowledges that the Critical Languages and Area Studies Consortium has a proven record of success in this field and urges the Secretary to make these funds available for a grant for the continued development and operation of the consortium's programs, consistent with pending House and Senate authorizations for this purpose.

Gifted and talented education

The Committee has included $9,252,000 for the Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Program. This amount is $636,000 less than the comparable 1990 appropriation, $748,000 less than the House allowance, and $364,000 more than the administration request. This program authorizes awards to State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and public and private agencies for a variety of demonstration and training activities designed to identify and meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented students. Priority is given to projects that identify and serve gifted and talented students who are economically disadvantaged, limited English proficient, or handicapped, and to statewide or regional projects. A portion of the funds are set aside for a National Center for Research and Development in the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and Youth which researches methods and techniques for identifying and teaching gifted and talented students.

Education for homeless children and youth

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,500,000 to carry out education activities authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The amount provided is $96,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level, and the same as the House allowance and the administration request. The Committee has included $5,000,000 for the State grant program. These funds are used by State educational agencies to support an office of the coordinator of education for homeless children and youth, to develop and implement State plans for educating homeless children, and to carry out other activities to ensure that all homeless children and youth in the State have access to a free, appropriate public education. Additionally, States must collect data on homeless children and submit interim and final reports on these data to the Department of Education. Funds for this program are allocated in proportion to each State's chapter 1 allocation, except that no State may receive less than $50,000. State educational agencies have used funds from this program to collect data on homeless children, document their educational problems, mediate solutions to these problems, and implement comprehensive State plans. Funds from this program provide a needed service to a highly disadvantaged population.

Within the total provided, the Committee has also included $2,500,000 for grants for exemplary programs, the same as the President's request and the House allowance. This program provides competitive grants to State and local education agencies for exemplary programs that successfully address the needs of homeless students in elementary and secondary schools.

The Committee wishes to commend the States for the work they have done in advancing the goals of the McKinney Act. Several States have begun to introduce changes to school attendance laws when existing legislation presents barriers to the education of homeless children. States are also providing technical assistance to help school districts find appropriate ways to overcome these barriers. These efforts include supplementary weekend programs, transportation assistance, records transfer, after-school tutoring, and identification of other resources within the school and community to assist homeless families. State agencies have published booklets and audiovisual materials on educating homeless children and have sponsored conferences and workshops to inform administrators, educators, and the general public of the problems of educating homeless children.

Women's educational equity

The Committee has provided $2,098,000 for the Women's Educational Equity Act [WEEA]. This amount is $98,000,000 more than the House allowance, $1,098,000 more than the administration request, and the same as the 1990 comparable appropriation. The WEEA Program provides grants and contracts to public and private nonprofit organizations and individuals to develop educational materials and projects to promote educational equity for women and girls. A national publishing center, under contract to the Department, publishes and markets products developed by the grantees.

The Committee notes that in 1988, women were 54 percent of college enrollment, and through the year 2000, women are expected to maintain their majority. Over the past 14 years, the number of degrees awarded to women increased at all levels. In 1988–89, women earned the majority of associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees, and more than one-third of doctor's and first-professional degrees. The Committee is aware that because of these facts the continued need for the program has been questioned and some have argued that State and local educational agencies can address remaining educational equity needs with funds from chapter 2, Training and Advisory Services, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, and other sources.

Training and advisory services

For training and advisory services authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Committee has provided $22,330,000. This is $830,000 more than the House allowance, $879,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation. This program provides grants to 10 regional desegregation assistance centers and to 53 civil rights units in State education agencies to enable them to assist school districts to address problems associated with desegregation on the basis of race, sex, and national origin.

Dropout prevention demonstrations

The Committee has provided $40,000,000 for the Dropout Prevention Demonstration Program. The amount provided is $10,000,000 more than the House allowance and $5,000,000 less than the administration request. Of this amount, $3,000,000 will be used by the Secretary for an evaluation of the program. In fiscal year 1990, $19,945,000 was provided to fund third-year awards for grantees that received funds in fiscal years 1988 and 1989.

Last year, the Committee provided $4,938,000 for the Secondary School Basic Skills Demonstration Program. Continued appropriations for the program as a separate line item are no longer needed because the types of projects funded by this program can now be carried out under the Dropout Prevention Demonstration Program. Since basic skills acquisition is important in keeping students in school, the Committee directs that $5,000,000 of the $40,000,000 for the dropout prevention program be used to carry out the types of projects previously authorized by the Secondary School Basic Skills Program.

Education partnerships

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for the Education Partnerships Program as authorized by section 6041 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. This is $1,300,000 more than the House allowance and $1,297,000 more than the administration request and the 1990 comparable appropriation. This program supports competitive grants to support the creation of alliances between the private sector and public elementary and secondary schools or institutions of higher education. Such alliances will be designed to encourage excellence in education and enrich the career awareness of secondary or postsecondary school students. Grants may cover up to 90 percent of the cost of such projects in the first award year and decline to not more than 33⅓ percent in the fourth and final award year. The Secretary must conduct an annual evaluation of grants awarded under this program.

Major technological and economic forces are driving rapid change in the workplace, and the baby bust has limited the number of qualified youth entering the labor force. Public schools are hard pressed to keep up to date on the preparation their students need to have successful and productive careers. In a few isolated places in Iowa, local businesses and the schools have entered into partnerships to ensure that the schools, their staff, and students understand the changes occurring in the workplace and adequately teach students to deal with them.

The Committee has included $500,000 for a demonstration project that will combine the educational resources of a State department of education and a State department of economic development in providing incentives and technical assistance to communities that form additional partnerships. These partnerships should take approaches that include experience with technology which would not otherwise be accessible to teachers and students, focus on the significance of quality and productivity in today's economy, and will focus on cross-disciplinary the workplace literacy skills. Local projects will be evaluated and information concerning effective approaches will be widely disseminated. The Committee notes that the State of Iowa is interested and well prepared to conduct such a demonstration that would be designed to reach at least 50 communities.

General assistance to the Virgin Islands

The Committee has provided $4,571,000 for general assistance to the Virgin Islands, which is $171,000 more than the House allowance and $180,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation and the administration request. Under this program, funds are provided to the Virgin Islands to improve elementary and secondary education, and have been used primarily to renovate and construct additions to existing school buildings. Funds may also be used to correct asbestos and other school building deficiencies.

Ellender fellowships

For Ellender fellowships, the Committee has provided $4,703,000, $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 level, $1,003,000 more than the House allowance, and $3,703,000 more than the administration request. Through this program, funds are awarded to the Close Up Foundation of Washington, DC, to make fellowships available to low-income students and their teachers to enable them to participate in the Close Up Foundation's Program. The students spend 1 week in Washington, DC, attending seminars on current events and meeting with representatives from the three branches of Government. The Close Up Foundation also sponsors a similar fellowship program for older Americans and recent immigrants. The Committee expects that within the amount provided, $3,904,000 will be allocated to the fellowship program for students and teachers and $799,000 will be allocated to fellowships for older Americans and recent immigrants.

Follow through

The Committee provides $7,465,000 for Follow Through. This amount is $7,465,000 more than the House allowance and $294,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation. The administration did not request funds for Follow Through. There is no authorization for this program after September 30, 1990. Legislation which will amend and reauthorize the program is pending.

Star schools

For the Star Schools Program, the Committee has provided $15,420,000. This is $607,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation and $15,420,000 more than the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this activity.

This program is designed to improve instruction in math, science, foreign languages, and other subjects such as vocational education, primarily by means of telecommunications technologies between centrally located instructors and students at schools in different locations, especially schools eligible for chapter 1 services or those in areas with scarce resources and limited access to such courses. The program supports eligible telecommunications partnerships organized on a statewide or multistate basis to develop, construct, and acquire telecommunications equipment; to develop and acquire instructional programming; and to obtain technical assistance in such areas. At least 50 percent of the funds must be for services in chapter 1 eligible schools, and at least 25 percent of the funds must be for instructional programming. Generally, grantees must provide a 25-percent match in funds.

The funding provided by the Committee will permit a second year of funding for those consortiums which received awards in 1990 as authorized by law.

Education for native Hawaiians

For programs for the education of native Hawaiians, the Committee provides $6,682,000, $263,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable level and $282,000 more than the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for these programs. The programs include a model curriculum implementation project, family-based education centers, a higher education demonstration program, a gifted and talented demonstration program, and a demonstration program to provide special education services to native Hawaiian children.

For the model curriculum implementation project, the Committee provides $535,000. Funds are used to implement, in public schools, a curriculum developed by the Kamehameha Elementary Demonstration School. To date, all funds have gone to the Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate.

For the family-based education centers, the Committee provides $2,860,000. Funds are used for direct grants to native Hawaiian organizations to develop and operate at least 11 family-based education centers throughout the Hawaiian Islands. These centers include parent-infant and preschool programs, as well as research, development, and assessment activities. To date, grants have been made to the Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate and the Aha Punamo Leo, Inc.

The Kamehameha Schools model is currently serving about 1,400 native Hawaiian children. Because of these programs apparent success, the Committee directs the U.S. Department of Education to provide for an independent study of both the Kamehameha and Punana Leo programs to determine how they could best serve as a model for the development of other family-based education centers nationwide, serving targeted communities and minority populations.

For the higher education demonstration program, the Committee provides $1,700,000. This program provides funds to the Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate. Activities supported by this program may include undergraduate and graduate fellowships, guidance and counseling services, and research and evaluation activities.

For the Gifted and Talented Demonstration Program, the Committee has provided $887,000. Funds are allotted to the University of Hawaii at Hilo for the establishment of a Native Hawaiian Gifted and Talented Center. The university may also use these funds for demonstration projects for gifted and talented elementary and secondary school students.

For the special education program, the Committee provides $700,000. Funds have been provided to State educational agency to address the special education needs of native Hawaiian students. Authorized projects include the identification of children in need of special education services, the conduct of educational services, and research and evaluation activities.

National writing project

The Committee has included $2,000,000 for the national writing project, for which authorization is pending in the Senate in S. 1976 and passed by the House in H.R. 5115. National writing project sites, located in 44 States, offer intensive summer workshops and school year in-service training programs to teachers of all disciplines, kindergarten through college to improve student's writing and teaching of writing. The national writing project is a teachers-teaching-teachers program that identifies and promotes what is working in the classrooms of the Nation's best teachers.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

Appropriations, 1990	$188,674,000
Budget estimate, 1991	205,537,000
House allowance	205,000,000
Committee recommendation	196,779,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $196,779,000 for bilingual and immigrant education. The recommendation is $8,758,000 less than the administration's request and $8,105,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation. The

House provided $205,000,000. Federal bilingual education programs are designed to meet the educational needs of students of limited English proficiency to enable them to achieve full competence in English and to meet promotion and graduation requirements.

Bilingual education

The Committee recommends $124,028,000 for bilingual education, $4,028,000 more than the House allowance, $8,614,000 less than the administration request, and $8,249,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

Discretionary grants are made primarily to local school districts to help them build their capacity to provide appropriate educational services to limited English proficient students. Programs are designed to teach English and to help these students enter all-English educational programs as quickly as possible.

The Committee has included $4,000,000 for the special competition proposed by the administration for areas impacted by a major recent influx of immigrants.

The Committee concurs with the House in including $800,000 for a special competition for two demonstration middle school projects. These multiyear projects are for developmental bilingual education or special alternative instructional projects that feature developmental bilingual approaches for fostering academic achievement and retention by emphasizing the arts and humanities. The Committee believes site-based decisionmaking, magnet schools, community involvement, and collaboration with local colleges, should be key elements of projects under this competition.

The Committee expects that funds available for part A will be used first to provide continuation awards to eligible grantees first funded in earlier years, and then to use all remaining funds to support projects designed exclusively to teach English to limited English proficient students and to assist them in meeting grade promotion and graduation standards.

Support services

The Committee recommends $10,838,000 for support services, $2,162,000 less than the House allowance, and the same as the administration's request and the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

Activities include grants to State education agencies for data collection and improvement of educational services within the State; contracts for evaluation assistance centers to provide technical assistance to local school districts in evaluating local projects and in identifying the educational needs and competencies of limited English proficient students; contracts for research and evaluation studies to assess the effectiveness of program activities and the different instructional methods used; and a national clearinghouse to collect, analyze, and disseminate information about programs for limited English proficient students.

Training grants

The Committee recommends $31,913,000 for training grants, $10,087,000 less than the House allowance, and the same as the administration's request and the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

Training and technical assistance activities are designed to improve training programs for educational personnel and to strengthen the skills of personnel in programs serving limited English proficient students. Activities include grants to institutions of higher education, State and local educational agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations to train teachers, other educational personnel, and parents; and grants to institutions of higher education to encourage reform, innovation, and improvement, such as the development of new teacher training curriculum. Contracts are awarded for multifunctional resource centers to provide in-service training and technical assistance to educational personnel and parents participating in instructional programs for limited English proficient students. The amount includes $3,000,000 for the support of not to exceed 300 fellowships.

Immigrant education

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for immigrant education, which is the same as the House allowance and $144,000 less than the administration request and the comparable fiscal year 1990 appropriation. This program provides grants to States with school districts enrolling substantial numbers of recent immigrant children. Awards are used to help cover the cost of providing supplementary educational services to these students. The State grant funds are allocated to school districts enrolling a minimum of 500 such students or where immigrant children represent at least 3 percent of the enrollment.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Appropriations, 1990	$2,055,255,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,137,421,000
House allowance	2,747,730,000
Committee recommendation	2,253,503,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,253,503,000 for programs authorized by the Education of the Handicapped Act. This is $116,082,000 more than the administration's request, and $198,248,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is $494,227,000 less than the House allowance.

Programs authorized under the Education of the Handicapped Act provide assistance to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to a free, appropriate public education, and that all infants and toddlers with disabilities have access to early intervention services. This assistance is provided through State grants which offset a portion of the costs incurred by State and local educational agencies in educating children with disabilities and developing and implementing statewide systems of early intervention services, and through a variety of discretionary programs that provide funds to meet designated Federal priorities.

Grants to States

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,625,125,000 for grants to States, which is $82,515,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $10,000,000 more than the administration's request, and $774,875,000 less than the House allowance.

This program supports formula grants to States to finance a portion of the cost of providing special education and related services for children with disabilities. State grants are based on the number of children with disabilities served. The fiscal year 1991 appropriation will become available for obligation on July 1, 1991, for use during the 1991-92 school year.

The Committee's recommended funding level represents approximately 8.2 percent of the estimated average per pupil expenditure, and would provide an estimated $365 per child for the 4,425,000 children expected to receive special education during the 1991-92 school year.

The Committee has not agreed to the House proposal to consolidate funding for the chapter 1 handicapped program and the basic State grants under the Education of the Handicapped Act. This matter should be reviewed by the authorizing committees.

Preschool grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000,000 for preschool grants in fiscal year 1991, an increase of $48,490,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $42,270,000 more than the administration's request and the House allowance.

The preschool grant program provides formula grants to States based on the number of preschool children with disabilities, aged 3 through 5 years, who are served.

The amount provided by the Committee is approximately $845 per child for the 355,000 preschoolers expected to be receiving special education and related services in the 1991-92 school year, an increase of $183 per child over the per child amount in the 1990-91 school year.

Grants for infants and families

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $120,000,000 for grants for infants and families in fiscal year 1991. This amount is $40,480,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $37,299,000 more than the administration's request, and $30,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The grants for infants and families program assists States in developing and implementing statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary interagency programs for all disabled infants and toddlers, aged birth through 2 years, and their families. For States to continue eligibility, the statewide system framework must be in effect no later than the beginning of the fourth year of a State's participation in the program and fully implemented by no later than the beginning of the fifth year. Eligible children include those with developmental delays and, at State discretion, those who are at risk of having substantial developmental delays if early intervention services are not provided. State allocations are based on the number of children in the general population aged birth through 2 years.

Bill language has again been included to make funds for grants for infants and families available on July 1. This provision places the allocation of grants for infants and families on the same schedule as that for the other State grant programs funded under the Education of the Handicapped Act.

The Committee has provided this significant increase in funding in recognition of the concern expressed by many States, as they enter their fourth year of participation under the program, as to whether the Federal commitment to this program will continue. The Committee strongly reaffirms its commitment to this program, as the principal component of a strategy to ensure that infants and toddlers with disabilities have access to services that will assist them to maximize their potential for success in their school-age years and beyond.

The Committee notes that early intervention services are essential to providing a smooth transition for developmentally disabled children from home to the classroom. For example, the Easter Seal Society of Dade County has contracted with the Dade County school system to serve 95 children with disabilities from birth through age 2 with funds from the Grants for Infants and Families Program. However, the increasing number of special needs children born with drug addictions has strained program resources, requiring facility expansion for which funds are unavailable. The increase provided by the Committee should assist projects such as the Dade County Easter Seal Program to better serve disabled infants and toddlers.

Deaf-blind projects

The Committee has included $13,166,000 for deaf blind projects, which is $1,389,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level, pending enactment of the reauthorization. The House deferred consideration of this program, pending enactment of authorizing legislation.

This program funds State and multistate projects, technical assistance awards, and model projects for children who are both deaf and blind. State and multistate projects provide technical assistance to States, as well as direct services to children who States are not otherwise required to serve.

The Committee encourages the Department to establish a committee to study the special needs of individuals with deaf-blindness.

The Committee has decreased the amount available for this program to reflect the pending reauthorization of the act, which deletes the authority for statewide system projects serving the severely disabled in this section. However, funding for deaf-blind projects actually will be increased by approximately $500,000.

Severely handicapped projects

The Committee has included $8,063,000 for the severely handicapped program, $2,244,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred action.

This program awards grants and contracts for projects demonstrating the best methods of serving children with severe disabilities.

Seriously emotionally disturbed

The Committee has included $2,000,000 to support a new initiative of research and demonstration projects to address the needs of children with serious emotional disturbance. The Committee notes that such an initiative is needed, as students with serious emotional disturbances remain significantly unserved or underserved by special education. This initiative is consistent with the pending reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act discretionary programs.

Early childhood education

The Committee has included $24,800,000 for early childhood education, $1,034,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration for the same reason.

Early childhood education funds support demonstration projects, technical assistance, and research to aid States as they provide special education and early intervention services to infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities from birth through 8 years of age. Special emphasis is placed on helping States implement the grants for infants and families and the preschool grants programs.

The amount provided will maintain support for all continuations, including four research institutes, at approximately $12,400,000, with the remaining $12,400,000 available for new projects.

Secondary and transitional services

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for secondary and transitional services, $7,011,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

This program provides grants and contracts to assist youth with disabilities in the transition to postsecondary education, vocational training, competitive employment, continuing education or adult services, and to stimulate the improvement of secondary special education programs.

Of the increase provided, the Committee directs that at least $5,000,000 be allocated for the newly created transition program contained in the reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act.

Postsecondary programs

The Committee has provided $8,770,000 for postsecondary programs, $2,260,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 funding level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

This program supports efforts to improve postsecondary programs for persons with disabilities. Program funds currently support grants to postsecondary and vocational technical schools for serving deaf students; demonstration projects which develop innovative models for delivery of postsecondary educational services; and demonstrations to focus on vocational outcomes for students who have recently left secondary education. Of the amount provided, at least $4,000,000 will be available for continued support to four institutions serving the deaf, consistent with the Senate-passed reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act, and the Department may give consideration to establishing an additional regional postsecondary program.

Innovation and development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,672,000 for innovation and development, $847,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 funding level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

These funds support research and related activities to assist special education, related service, early intervention, and other appropriate personnel, including parents, in improving services to children with disabilities, and to conduct research, surveys, and demonstrations related to the provision of services to children with disabilities.

The Committee shares the concern of the House with respect to the need for the Department to explore ways to meet the educational needs of students with attention deficit disorders, and the Committee encourages the Department of Education to consult with NIMH and other Federal agencies who have been involved in research regarding attention deficit disorders. Therefore, the Committee would be willing to entertain a reprogramming request, within the Education of the Handicapped Act discretionary programs, to add funds to this section for the purpose of establishing a center, or centers, to organize, synthesize, and interpret current knowledge relating to schoolaged children with attention deficit disorders.

Media and captioning services

The Committee has included $16,830,000 for media and captioning services, $1,638,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 funding level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

The primary focus of this program is the captioning of commercial films and the closed captioning of television. In addition, funds are awarded to the National Theater of the Deaf and Recording for the Blind, Inc.

Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends $1,000,000 for descriptive video services for the visually impaired, consistent with the pending reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act.

The Committee notes, as we did last year, that the unsubsidized retail price for the Telecaption 4000 closed captioned decoder is $180. This is approximately the same as the subsidized price for the Telecaption 3000 decoder and $100 less than the subsidized price of the original Telecaption I decoder. Therefore, the Committee continues to believe that because of these reductions in price, additional subsidies for decoder production are no longer necessary. The Committee notes that funds continue to be available from previously appropriated amounts for $20 rebates to purchasers of decoders.

The Committee directs the Secretary to consult with television manufacturers, vendors, and decoder chip developers, as appropriate, to determine what technical barriers must be overcome to implement the Television Decoder Circuitry Act of 1989, S. 1974, as passed by the Senate. The Secretary shall report his findings along with his recommendations for ensuring that the act can be implemented in a timely fashion to the Committee by January 1991. And if necessary, the Committee expects the Department to consider allocating up to $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 for decoder chip development.

The Committee has included $1,843,000 within the amount recommended, for Recording for the Blind, Inc., an increase of $500,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The funds provided will continue support for tape-recorded textbooks, including technical books in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering, for children and adults who are visually impaired.

Special education technology

The Committee has included $5,731,000 for special education technology. This amount is $306,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the Education of the Handicapped Act discretionary programs, at the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

This program supports research, dissemination, and technical assistance related to the development, production, and marketing of technology for use in the education of children with disabilities. Of the amount provided, about $3,331,000 is expected to be available for new projects.

Regional resource centers

The Committee has provided $6,783,000 for regional resource centers, which is $273,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the Education of the Handicapped Act discretionary programs, at the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

This program supports six regional centers and one national coordinating center that provide technical assistance and training to States to improve their capacity to serve children with disabilities. The amount provided would support new awards for all six regional centers and the national coordinating center.

Recruitment and information clearinghouses

The Committee has provided $1,563,000 for recruitment and information clearinghouses, $84,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the Education of the Handicapped Act discretionary programs, at the fiscal year 1990 funding level, pending enactment of the reauthorization, and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

Continuation awards will be made to support the three current clearinghouses: one disseminates information to parents and others regarding special education; a second provides information on postsecondary programs and services; and the third encourages individuals to pursue careers in special education.

Special education personnel development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $71,000,000 for special education personnel development. The fiscal year 1990 appropriation for special education personnel development, including a 10-percent set-aside for parent training, was $71,000,000. Therefore, the increase provided by the Committee for special education personnel development is actually a $7,000,000 increase over the amount available for this purpose in fiscal year 1990. However, the Senate-passed reauthorization establishes a separate program of parent training projects, and the Committee has, therefore, provided funding separately for that purpose. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the discretionary programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act, at the fiscal year 1990 level, pending the enactment of the reauthorization, and the House has deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

The Committee notes that the "Twelfth Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of the Education of the Handicapped Act" indicates that while the number of employed special education teachers increased by 838 between the 1986–87 and 1987–88 school years, States indicate that they need more than 29,000 new teachers to fill vacancies and replace uncertified teachers.

The Committee has included $1,000,000 for training of new interpreters for the deaf and hearing impaired. It was the preference of the Committee to include these funds under the appropriation for rehabilitation training. However, the Rehabilitation Act limits to 12 the number of interpreter training grants that may be funded, and 12 5-year interpreter training projects were begun in fiscal year 1990 under that authority. Further, those grants were awarded specifically for inservice training of interpreters. However, with the passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act, there is a critical need for new interpreters. Therefore, the Committee has reluctantly included funding under the part D authority for this purpose, and intends to address the issue of the limitation of the number of interpreter training grants when the Rehabilitation Act is reauthorized next year.

Parent training projects

The Committee has included $10,000,000 for parent training programs, which is approximately $2,650,000 more than was provided for these programs in fiscal year 1990 under the 10-percent set-aside of special education personnel development funds for this purpose.

Parent training grants are made to projects to train parents of children with disabilities to participate more effectively in meeting the educational needs of such children. The increase provided by the Committee is in recognition of the need for parent training programs in each of the 50 States, and for multiple organizations in States with large populations or underserved geographic areas.

Special studies-evaluation

The Committee has provided $4,000,000 for these activities in fiscal year 1991, which is $455,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration submitted a consolidated budget request for the Education of the Handicapped Act discretionary programs, at the fiscal year 1990 funding level, pending enactment of the reauthorization and the House deferred consideration of funding for the same reason.

Within the increase provided, the Committee has included $500,000 for a comprehensive evaluation of postsecondary educational opportunities for persons who are deaf, and notes that the Department requested this amount in its budget proposal for special institutions for the handicapped. The Committee agrees with the Department that more information is needed about the transition of persons who are deaf and hearing-impaired to postsecondary outcomes and the educational opportunities available to this population. However, very little is known about attendance trends, factors contributing to decisions, and demographic, academic, and functional data related to these persons. The Committee expects this study to provide data on the needs of these students and how they relate to existing Federal initiatives. The study should build upon the mandated longitudinal study on child progress which is currently being conducted by the Department.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

Appropriations,1990	$1,780,212,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,839,073,000
House allowance	1,851,911,000
Committee recommendation	1,903,862,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,903,862,000 for rehabilitation services and disability research. This is $64,789,000 more than the administration budget request, and $123,650,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The

Committee recommendation is $51,951,000 more than the House allowance.

Programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 support a variety of activities that help persons with disabilities maximize their potential for employment and independent living.

Basic State grants

The Committee has included $1,633,498,000 for vocational rehabilitation State grant, $105,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $36,218,000 more than the administration request, and the House allowance.

Basic State grant funds assist States in providing a range of services to help persons with physical and mental disabilities prepare for and engage in meaningful employment. States must provide a percentage match of these Federal funds. For fiscal year 1991, the State share must be at least 20 percent of the 1938 base and 23 percent for any increase above that base. Authorizing legislation requires States to give priority to persons with severe disabilities.

Consistent with the authorizing statute, a minimum of one-fourth of 1 percent of the appropriation for basic State grants, or $4,083,745, is set aside for grants to Indians.

Supported employment State grants

The Committee has included $30,949,000 for the supported employment State grant program. This amount is $3,319,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $2,159,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance. It is the full amount authorized.

The supported employment State grant program assists persons who may have been considered too severely disabled to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services to obtain competitive employment. Short-term vocational rehabilitation services are augmented with ongoing support provided by State and local organizations, and funds are distributed by formula.

Client assistance

The Committee has included $8,796,000 for the client assistance program, which is $895,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $563,000 more than the administration request, and the House allowance. It is the full amount authorized.

The client assistance program funds State formula grants to assist vocational rehabilitation clients or client applicants in understanding benefits available to them and in dealing with service providers. Funds are distributed to States according to a population-based formula, except each State is guaranteed a minimum grant of $75,000. States must operate client assistance programs in order to receive vocational rehabilitation State grant funds.

Special demonstration programs

The Committee has included $20,188,000 for special demonstration programs for persons with severe disabilities, which is $2,733,000 more than the administration request, the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the House allowance, exclusive of funds provided in fiscal year 1990 for regional comprehensive head injury centers.

Special demonstration programs develop innovative techniques and comprehensive service programs to help severely disabled individuals achieve satisfactory vocational outcomes or attain greater independent functioning.

Of the amount provided, $1,000,000 is to be available for demonstration grants for the purpose of providing rehabilitation and education services to low-functioning deaf adults. The Committee notes that this population continues to be underserved.

Finally, persons with head injuries continue to be underserved by the rehabilitation system, and the Committee urges the RSA to place a high priority on demonstration projects serving this population.

Supported employment projects

The Committee has provided $10,271,000 for supported employment projects, $395,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration's request, and the same as the House allowance. Projects are authorized at the national, State, and local levels for paid work in a variety of settings, particularly at regular worksites, especially designed for severely disabled persons for whom competitive employment at or above the minimum wage is considered unlikely. Discretionary awards are made on a competitive basis to public and nonprofit rehabilitation facilities, designated State units, and public or private organizations. In 1990, this program is supporting 31 projects, including 17 statewide demonstrations, 12 community-based service projects, and 2 national technical assistance projects.

The Committee recognizes that significant increases have occurred in the number of people in supported employment since enactment of the 1986 amendments to the Rehabilitation Act, but believes that additional demonstrations continue to be needed in order that the program benefit all people for whom it was intended. The Committee is concerned that some groups of individuals with severe disabilities are significantly underrepresented in existing supported employment programs. For example, recent data indicate that persons with cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, and severe sensory impairments represent only about 5 percent of the total number of persons in supported employment. In addition, data indicate that overall the majority of people in supported employment have mild to moderate, rather than severe disabilities. Therefore, the Committee expects that available funds will be used to continue existing demonstration projects, as well as fund new demonstrations for unserved and underserved groups, and for those with the most severe disabilities. The Committee also notes that assistive technology can play an important role in enhancing supported employment opportunities for persons with the most severe disabilities.

Recreational programs

The Committee has included $2,775,000 for recreational programs, which is $187,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program.

Recreational programs help finance activities such as sports, music, dancing, handicrafts, and art, to aid in the mobility and socialization of individuals with disabilities. Grants are awarded to States, public agencies, and nonprofit private organizations, including institutions of higher education.

The Committee believes that grantees who have a proven track record of effectiveness in initiating high-quality recreation programs for individuals with disabilities should receive high priority for continued funding under section 316. The Committee encourages the Department to use the programs of grantees such as the Northeast Dupage Special Recreation Association in Illinois as models and resources for continuing development of innovative special recreation, and to distribute information on such effective programs to projects in other States.

Migratory workers

The Committee recommends $1,086,000 for migratory workers, which is the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the administration request, and the House allowance. Migratory worker projects provide a 90-percent Federal match for comprehensive rehabilitation services to disabled migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families. Some projects also develop innovative methods for reaching and serving this population. Emphasis is given to outreach, specialized bilingual rehabilitation counseling, and coordination of vocational rehabilitation services with services from other sources.

Projects with industry

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,925,000 for projects with industry. This is $1,160,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $409,000 more than the House allowance. The amount provided is the full authorization level.

The projects with industry program is the primary Federal vehicle for promoting greater participation of business and industry in the rehabilitation process. Projects with industry provide disabled persons with training and experience in realistic work settings to prepare them for employment in the competitive market. Postemployment support services are also provided. Grants are made to a variety of agencies and organizations, including corporations, rehabilitation facilities, labor and trade associations, and foundations.

The Committee notes that there will be a new competition for the vast majority of PWI projects in fiscal year 1991. However, for those projects which are continuations in fiscal year 1991, the Committee urges the Department to provide cost-of-living increases within the amount provided.

Helen Keller National Center

The Committee includes $5,500,000 for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults. This amount is $562,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $302,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

The Helen Keller National Center consists of a national headquarters with a residential training and rehabilitation facility where deaf-blind persons receive intensive specialized services; a network of 10 regional field offices which provide referral and counseling assistance to deaf-blind persons; and an affiliated agency network system of 28 agencies. In 1990, the Center will provide direct services to 88 persons at headquarters; and counseling and referral services to 1,200 persons through its regional representatives. Agencies affiliated with the Center will serve an additional 1,800 persons.

Independent living

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,274,000 for independent living programs, of which $14,428,000 is for part A State grants for comprehensive independent living services, $28,786,000 is for part B independent living centers, $6,060,000 is for part C services for older blind individuals, and $1,000,000 is for part D protection and advocacy services for persons with severe disabilities.

The Committee recommendation of $14,428,000 for part A State grants for independent living services is $1,490,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $947,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

The part A State formula grant program finances services for individuals who are so severely disabled that they do not presently have the potential for employment, but may benefit from vocational rehabilitation services which will enable them to live and function independently. These services may include counseling, housing, transportation, attendant care, recreational therapy, health maintenance, and preventive services.

For part B independent living centers, the Committee has included $28,786,000, which is $2,120,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $1,053,000 more than the House allowance.

Part B independent living centers funding supports a network of nonresidential, community-based centers which provide a wide range of services designed to help severely disabled persons live more independently in family and community settings. Discretionary grants are awarded on a competitive basis to State vocational rehabilitation agencies or to public or private nonprofit organizations.

The Committee recommendation of $6,060,000 for part C services to older blind individuals is $233,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The part C program provides discretionary grants on a competitive basis to State vocational rehabilitation agencies to assist persons aged 55 or older to adjust to their blindness by increasing their ability to care for their individual needs. Services may include the provision of eyeglasses or other visual aids, mobility training, braille instruction, guide services, reader services, and transportation.

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for part D protection and advocacy service for persons with severe disabilities, which is

$1,000,000 more than the administration request, the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the House allowance. The Committee intends that the Rehabilitation Services Administration develop a protection and advocacy program for persons with severe disabilities who are not eligible for existing protection and advocacy programs or client assistance program services. The Committee encourages that these funds be used to initiate projects in as many jurisdictions as practicable, to ensure full access to services and rights, including those rights established in the Fair Housing Act Amendments and the Americans with Disabilities Act, for persons with severe disabilities.

Training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,000,000 for training, which is $4,890,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $3,646,000 more than the House allowance.

This program is designed to ensure that skilled personnel are available to serve the rehabilitation needs of disabled persons. This program supports training, traineeships, and related activities designed to increase the numbers of qualified personnel providing rehabilitation services. Grants and contracts are awarded to States and public or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education. Preservice, inservice, and continuing education programs are funded, as well as programs to train interpreters for the deaf and hearing-impaired.

The Committee is particularly concerned about the status of funding for orthotic and prosthetic training programs. These programs provide the training necessary for certification of the orthotic and prosthetic medicine practitioners who serve the needs of the Nation's individuals with disabilities. Because of the scarcity of other Federal funds or State and university funds and the high cost of running these clinically oriented programs, these programs depend heavily on RSA training funds. For this reason, and in light of the recent enactment of the Americans With Disabilities Act, the Committee considers the orthotic and prosthetic schools to be among the allied health schools most urgently needing RSA funds. Further, the Committee notes that in fiscal year 1990, 5 out of 10 schools with training programs in orthotics and prosthetics applied for training funds, and only 1 received funding. Therefore, the Committee expects RSA to allocate funds to support an increased number of orthotics and prosthetics training programs in fiscal year 1991.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $60,600,000 for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research [NIDRR]. This amount is $6,282,000 more the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $222,000 more than the House allowance.

The NIDRR provides for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the administration and conduct of research, demonstration projects, and related activities concerning the rehabilitation of disabled persons, including the training of persons who provide rehabilitation services or who conduct rehabilitation research. The NIDRR awards competitive grants to support research in federally designated priority areas, including research and training centers, rehabilitation engineering centers, research and demonstration projects, and dissemination projects. The NIDRR also supports field-initiated research projects, research training, and career development fellowships.

The Committee directs that any awards made for rehabilitation engineering centers will be made to applicants approved for funding through the peer review process, located within the United States.

The Committee has also included $5,000,000 for technical assistance related to implementation of the Americans With Disabilities Act. The Committee intends that primary recipients of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements for technical assistance shall be (1) organizations of or for people with disabilities who have either legal or technical knowledge of disability issues, or (2) entities, or organizations or associations representing such entities, that are subject to the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act. The Committee further intends that institutions of higher education, as well as State rehabilitation agencies, may be eligible to participate in consortia with the primary recipients.

Finally, the Committee is aware of the many emotional and financial stresses experienced by families who have a child seriously disabled by epilepsy and that epilepsy is frequently the result of injury to the head. Learning, attention, and processing deficits are common in children with epilepsy as well as head injury. These problems often persist into adulthood. Therefore, the Committee expects NIDRR to address the wide-ranging psychological, learning, social, medical, and family support needs of children with epilepsy, and their families.

Technology assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,000,000 for technology assistance. This is $8,186,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $3,000,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance.

The technology assistance program, first funded in 1989, provides discretionary grants to States to help them in developing multiyear statewide programs that facilitate the provision of assistive devices and services to disabled persons. Activities supported by the technology assistance program are designed to improve educational and occupational opportunities and the quality of life for disabled persons of all ages. The program is administered by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.

The Committee has provided $19,500,000 for title I of the Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act (Public Law 100–407). Within that amount, sufficient funds are provided for the continuation of development grants begun in 1989 and 1990 and to make approximately 12 new State grant awards. Also within the total provided for title I, the Committee has provided $500,000 for technical assistance, and $300,000 to conduct a national evaluation of the State grant program. The evaluation should assess the status and effects of State efforts to develop statewide programs of technology-related assistance in a manner consistent with the provisions of title I, and to recommend amendments to this title considered necessary to assist States to fully accomplish the purposes of this title. The Committee expects that the national evaluation will be carried out in coordination with other current evaluation activities authorized under this title.

For title II of the act, the Committee has provided $3,500,000. Within that amount $1,000,000 is provided for the continuation of the 10 model projects initiated in fiscal year 1990. Also included is $1,750,000 for technology training, and the Committee urges the Department to give priority to projects which provide inservice training for consumers, families, and professionals already delivering services in the field. Finally, $750,000 is provided for the income-contingent direct loan demonstration project.

Evaluation

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for evaluations. This is $12,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $488,000 less than the House allowance.

Funds are provided under this activity for studies to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Appropriations, 1990	$5,663,000
Budget estimate, 1991	5,901,000
House allowance	6,076,000
Committee recommendation	6,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,500,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind [APHB]. This is $837,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $599,000 more than the administration request, and $424,000 more than the House allowance.

This appropriation helps support the American Printing House for the Blind, which provides educational materials to legally blind students below the college level. The Federal subsidy provides about 39 percent of APHB's total sales income. Materials are distributed free of charge to schools and States through per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students. Materials provided include textbooks and other educational aids in braille, large type, and recorded form and microcomputer applications.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

Appropriations, 1990	$36,070,000
Budget estimate, 1991	37,531,000
House allowance	37,531,000
Committee recommendation	38,495,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $38,495,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. This is $2,425,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $964,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

The Department contracts with the National Technical Institute for the Deaf [NTID], located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology, to provide a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for deaf students. NTID also provides support services for deaf students, trains professionals in the field of deafness, and conducts applied research.

Of the $38,495,000 provided by the Committee, $37,995,000 is designated for operations, an increase of $3,611,000 over 1990, and $800,000 more than the administration's budget request and the House allowance. The increase provided over the budget request is to assist NTID to deal with an emergency stemming from repetitive motion injury [RMI] among the interpreting staff. Fully 38 interpreters out of 65 are either totally disabled, partially disabled, or on some form of reduced workload. This has caused enormous strain on NTID's ability to provide interpreting services to its deaf students taking courses in the other colleges of the Rochester Institute of Technology.

The Committee has also included $500,000 for the NTID endowment matching fund, $178,000 over the amount provided for the endowment fund in 1990. The Committee believes that the endowment matching fund is an important mechanism for generating private assistance for NTID and lessening its dependence on Federal funding.

Fiscal year 1990 represents the first year for which NTID has permission to admit foreign students. These students will pay a 50-percent tuition surcharge on the subsidized rate applicable to American students. The Committee urges NTID to continue to work with the Department of Education and Gallaudet University to establish a long-term tuition policy that ensures that foreign students contribute a fair share of the cost of their education.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

Appropriations, 1990	$67,643,000
Budget estimate, 1991	74,047,000
House allowance	74,047,000
Committee recommendation	74,047,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $74,047,000 for Gallaudet University. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $6,404,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

Gallaudet University is a private, nonprofit institution offering college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for deaf students, as well as graduate programs in fields related to deafness for hearing impaired and hearing students. The university conducts basic and applied research related to hearing impairments, and provides public service programs for the deaf. Of the amount provided by the Committee, $48,799,000 is for Gallaudet University program operations.

Funds for Gallaudet also support the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School develops and provides instruction for children from infancy through age 15. Of the amount provided for Gallaudet, the Committee has included $14,005,000 for the Model Secondary School, and $7,743,000 for the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School.

The Committee has also provided $1,000,000 for the Gallaudet University endowment matching fund. The Committee believes that the endowment is an important means of generating more private assistance for Gallaudet and lessening its dependence on Federal funding.

Finally, the Committee has included $2,500,000 for construction at Gallaudet University, the same as the administration's request and the House allowance. No funds were provided for this purpose in fiscal year 1990. The amount recommended will be the first installment of a 3-year $15,000,000 project to expand and renovate the Hall Memorial Building, which is the university's major classroom facility. This project will be jointly funded by the university and the Federal Government with each contributing 50 percent of the cost of construction and renovation.

The Committee is pleased to note that Gallaudet is implementing the 50 percent tuition surcharge for foreign students in fiscal year 1990. These students represent nearly 13 percent of Gallaudet's total enrollment. The Committee understands that Gallaudet will be meeting with the Department of Education and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, to develop a new long-range tuition parity agreement in the fall of 1990, and encourages the university and NTID to establish a long-term tuition policy for foreign students that ensures that these students contribute a fair share of the cost of their education.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Appropriations, 1990	$1,123,458,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,169,389,000
House allowance	245,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,244,879,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,244,879,000 for vocational and adult education. This amount is $75,490,000 more than the administration's request and $121,421,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable amount. The House provided $245,000,000 for adult education programs, but deferred action on vocational education programs since final congressional action on the vocational education authorization was pending at the time.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Committee's recommendations for the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act would maintain almost all of the currently authorized vocational education programs. However, the amended act would strengthen program accountability requirements, eliminate funding set-asides, and restructure the within-State allocation requirements to focus resources on areas with significant numbers of students with special needs. In addition, the amended Perkins Act creates several new programs such as the tech-prep education program and supplementary State grants for facilities, equipment, and other program improvements to address special needs.

Vocational education

The Committee recommends a total of $997,165,000 for vocational education programs authorized under the new Perkins Act, an increase of $67,490,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation level, and the fiscal year 1991 request.

Basic grants.—The Committee has included $862,340,000 for basic grants, $11,606,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation.

Funds provided under the Basic Grant Program assist States and localities in expanding and improving their programs of vocational education. The new Perkins Act made a number of significant changes in the way the Basic Grant Program will operate. The new legislation: (1) Provides that 25 percent of basic State grant funds be reserved as follows: State administration (5 percent), sex equity programs (3 percent), programs for displaced homemakers and single parents (7.5 percent), State leadership activities (8.5 percent), and corrections education programs (1 percent); (2) provides that, of the remaining funds, those distributed to local school districts will be allocated based on their share of the chapter 1 basic grant allocation to their State, enrollment of individuals with disabilities, and enrollment in vocational education programs, while funds distributed to postsecondary institutions will be allocated based on the number of Pell grant and BIA recipients, enrollments of students served by vocational rehabilitation programs, and the institution's relative share of all vocational students; (3) eliminates the 57 percent/43 percent split of basic State grant funds between special populations and program improvement activities; and (4) requires States to develop and implement a system of standards and measures of performance for secondary and postsecondary vocational education programs and to assess program quality based on these standards. States would also be required to take action to improve local programs that continue to be ineffective after 2 years.

Indian and Hawaiian native set-aside.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,260,000 for the Indian program and $2,252,000 for the Hawaiian native program. The new Perkins Act requires that 1.5 percent of the total appropriated for vocational education programs (less the amounts appropriated for section 112, title III, and parts D and E of title IV) be set aside for Indian and Hawaiian native programs. Indian programs are to receive 1.25 percent of that amount and native Hawaiians are to receive 0.25 percent. The Committee's recommendation reflects this statutory provision.

Grants under the Indian program are awarded on a nationally competitive basis to federally recognized Indian tribes or tribal organizations for additional services that Indians are already eligible to receive under the Perkins Act. The Hawaiian natives program provides competitive grants for vocational educational services to organizations that serve and represent Hawaiian natives.

Territorial set-aside.—The Committee recommendation of $1,802,000 for the territorial set-aside would follow the conferenced H.R. 7. Of that amount, $1,070,000 would flow directly to the territories of American Samoa, Palau (until the Compact of Free Association with Palau takes effect), Guam, and the Northern Marianas. The remaining funds would be reserved for the Center for the Advancement of Pacific Education (or its successor) as the Pacific regional educational laboratory and to make vocational educational training grants in these territories.

Community-based organizations.—The Committee recommends $14,000,000 in funding this program an increase of $3,150,000 over the 1990 appropriation level. The new Perkins Act continues the existing program in basically its current form. States use these funds to support eligible recipients and community-based organizations to operate joint vocational education programs for students who might not otherwise be served through school-based vocational education. The types of services provided would include prevocational education, basic skills training, internships, and guidance and counseling.

Consumer and homemaking education.—The Committee has provided $34,176,000 for consumer and homemaking education. Expenditure reports from 1987–88 indicate that each Federal dollar for consumer and homemaking education is matched by over $20 from State and local sources. States wishing to use Federal funds to supplement State and local efforts in this area can use basic State grant funds for that purpose.

State councils.—The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for State councils on vocational education, an increase of $1,058,000 over fiscal year 1990. The reauthorized act continues the State councils in much the same form but provides for greater private sector involvement. As a requirement for receiving Federal vocational education funds, each State must establish a State council that reviews and comments on its State vocational education plan, analyzes and reports on the allocation of funds and the availability of vocational education programs in the State, and evaluates State vocational education programs every 2 years.

Tech-prep programs.—The Committee recommends $20,000,000 to begin the newly authorized tech-prep program as a national demonstration program. This program is designed to provide a structured link between secondary schools and postsecondary educational institutions. The program would develop and operate model 4-year programs that begin in high school and provide students with the mathematical, science, communication, and technological skills needed to earn a 2-year associate degree or 2-year certificate in a given occupational field. At the recommended level the Department would make discretionary grants to consortia of LEA's and postsecondary institutions.

Community educational employment centers.—The Committee has provided $7,500,000 for the model community education employment centers program authorized in the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technologly Education Act Amendments of 1990. The Committee believes there is a need to test and evaluate these model educational centers designed to assist low-income students in rural and urban areas in overcoming barriers to education and securing employment. The Committee believes the model centers may demonstrate ways we could better invest education dollars. The Committee directs the Department of Education to fund no more than five model centers nationwide and expects the Department to divide the $7,500,000 proportionally. The Committee notes that economically and educationally disadvantaged students in low-income urban school districts in New Jersey would benefit greatly from the extensive services offered in these model centers. The Committee encourages the Department to test the success of the CEEC model in an urban school district in New Jersey, where students face the various barriers to education and employment that the program is designed to address.

Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions.—The Committee has provided $3,600,000 for tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions. Included in this funding is $2,000,000 for the Crownpoint Institute of Technology, $700,000 for the United Tribes Educational/Technical Center in Bismarck, ND, and the remaining $900,000 for other tribally controlled postsecondary institutions. CIT was constructed by the Federal Government and is of vital importance to the Navajo people of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. CIT is one of only three facilities in the Nation devoted soley to preparing native Americans for the skilled job market.

National research and data programs.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,276,000 for national programs under title IV.

For research, the Committee recommends $9,986,000 and expects that $6,000,000 of this amount will support the National Center for Research in Vocational Education [NCRVE], $197,000 will support discretionary research activities, and $789,000 will support the curriculum coordination centers. The new authorization mandates a national assessment of vocational education to be conducted by the Office Educational Research and Improvement. The Committee recommends that $3,000,000, to remain available until expended, be included for this study. The new authorizing legislation also requires NCRVE to study methods for enhancing basic and advance academic skills in applied technology programs and adds new priorities for discretionary research, including research to assist States and local school districts in implementing performance standards and research on integrating academic and vocational education.

For demonstrations, the Committee recommends $13,290,000 under title IV, part B of the conferenced bill (H.R. 7). The reauthorized act maintains and slightly broadens the authority for demonstrations. The Committee expects the Department to fund demonstration projects that would: fund projects for retraining of dislocated workers and for materials development in telecommunications, support regional centers to provide training in skilled trades identified as having shortages of workers, integrate vocational and academic instruction, address dropout prevention by establishing partnerships between LEA's or area vocational schools and postsecondary institutions, and provide basic and vocational education programs to criminal offenders. The Committee expects that demonstrations for retraining of dislocated workers will be funded at a minimum of $5,000,000.

Corrections education.—The Committee is concerned over the illiteracy problem pervading our Nation's adult and juvenile correctional facilities. Of the approximately 1 million persons incarcerated in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities, an estimated 80 percent lack a high school diploma and more than 75 percent are functionally illiterate. Through corrections education programs, States are endeavoring to provide these individuals with the basic skills they need to function in society while at the same time instill positive attitudes about personal responsibility. State prisons in Pennsylvania and Maryland, for example, have implemented a wide range of innovative programs offering literacy tutoring, GED preparation, and vocational training. The Committee has included $2,000,000 for the development and expansion of corrections education programs that could serve as national models for addressing this critical need. These model programs should test a range of options including: highly trained inmate tutors working in school/library settings under the supervision of trained teachers; the use of community volunteers who are trained and supervised in the correctional setting, using methods and materials developed by Laubach Literacy, or other reputable and proven literacy programs; programs which network with local colleges and universities; the use of innovative software and interactive video programs; institutions which utilize distance learning programs; and training programs for non-English speaking persons. Preference in selecting the models should be given to programs that are ongoing and that will be continued after Federal support ends. It is important that these projects be carefully evaluated, so that successful approaches can be identified and later disseminated to other correctional institutions. The Department may use up to 10 percent of the funding provided for this initiative to conduct structured evaluations of these corrections education projects.

The Committee approves the Department's request of $90,000 to support the costs of convening regional meetings to obtain public input in developing program regulations and for carrying out the negotiated rulemaking procedures required by the amended act. The new statute authorizes the Secretary to reserve funds for this purpose from 1991 funds made available for title IV, parts A, B, and C. The Committee supports the efforts of the Departments of Education and Labor to increase interagency coordination. Within the past year, the two departments hosted a national conference on the school to work transition; collaborated on legislative proposals relating to youth employment training and vocational education; and cochaired a Government-wide task force on literacy. Working together with the Department of Health and Human Services, the departments collaborated on implementation of the job opportunities and basic skills programs. The Committee is encouraged by these forms of collaboration and, along these lines, urges that $1,000,000 of the funds provided be used for interagency projects relating to the school to work transition.

In fulfilling the underlying mission of vocational and adult education programs, the Committee urges the Department and the States to devote special attention to the needs of dislocated workers. Changes in Federal environmental and defense policy, for example, are expected to result in thousands of dislocated workers in the Northwest and Appalachian regions of this country. The Committee expects that aggressive steps will be taken to address this issue, including the development of specialized training programs, support for innovative demonstration projects, collaborative efforts with the Department of Labor, and technical assistance.

For data systems the Committee recommends $5,000,000. This is a $68,000 increase over the fiscal year 1990 amount. This recommendation would continue funding for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee [NOICC]. NOICC and its affiliated State occupational information coordinating committees assist students, educators, and occupational planners in assessing current and future labor market conditions by assembling and disseminating occupational information.

Bilingual vocational training.—The Committee recommends $2,959,000 for this program, the same as the 1990 appropriation level. The new Perkins Act continues the program without change. This program provides funds on a competitive basis to State and local public agencies, higher education institutions, and private organizations to train limited English proficient students, provide instructor training, and develop instructional materials.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Committee has included $247,714,000 for adult education, $53,931,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation and $8,000,000 more than the administration request and $2,714,000 more than the House allowance.

Adult education State programs.—For adult education State programs, the Committee provides $206,000,000, $48,189,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $6,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

Funds are allocated to the States and outlying areas through formula grants to support programs that assist educationally disadvantaged adults in developing basic skills, including literacy, and in achieving certification of high school equivalency. The grant formula is based, in part, on the number of persons age 16 and over in a State who do not have high school diplomas and who are not required to be enrolled in school. For fiscal year 1991, Federal funds may support up to 80 percent of each State's program. In future years, the State matching requirement will increase to 25 percent through a reduction in the maximum Federal share by 5 percent each year until fiscal year 1992. Each State: (1) must use at least 10 percent of its grant to serve the incarcerated and institutionalized, (2) must use at least 10 percent for experimental demonstrations and teacher training projects, and (3) must give special attention to the needs of persons of limited English-speaking ability. No more than 20 percent of each State's grant may be used for high school equivalency programs, and no more than 5 percent for administration.

National programs.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 for adult education national programs authorized under sections 383 and 384, $8,027,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 comparable appropriation, and $2,000,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

These funds will support a broad spectrum of State program assistance and policy studies, including a national study of adult education programs that will provide data on participants in a nationally representative sample of adult education programs. These funds also will be used to initiate a national clearinghouse to provide leadership and direct support for an integrated program of research and development, identification, and dessimination of best practices in adult education.

The Committee has included $300,000 for a demonstration to develop better linkages between the State's prisons and community-based correctional facilities and other State and local education and training organizations for retraining and educating adult legal offenders. Such a demonstration should include initiatives to reduce recidivism and demonstrate the effectiveness of a coordinated approach to preparing adult legal offenders for reentry into the job market.

In addition, the Committee has included $2,000,000 for establishing and operating adult literacy education programs for commercial drivers as authorized under S. 1310, as passed by the Senate on February 6. These funds will be used to increase the literacy skills of these commercial drivers, which are necessary to complete the knowledge test requirements under the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986.

Literacy training for homeless adults.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 to carry out the adult literacy provisions of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, $2,603,000 more than fiscal year 1990 and the same as the administration's request and the House allowance.

Funds are used for discretionary grants to State education agencies to develop State plans and implement programs of literacy training and basic skills remediation for homeless adults. Each State's plan must include a program of outreach activities, and be coordinated with existing resources such as community-based organizations, adult basic education programs, and nonprofit literacy organizations. In making awards to State education agencies, consideration will be given to the States' estimates of the number of homeless adults expected to be served and the number of such adults in each school district. States may carry out program activities either directly or through grants or contracts with local recipients.

Workplace literacy partnerships.—The Committee provides $19,726,000 for workplace literacy partnership grants, the same level as provided in fiscal year 1990, the same as the budget request, and $274,000 less than the House allowance.

This program provides funds for competitive demonstration grants for exemplary education partnerships that provide literacy training to meet workplace needs. These demonstration projects are designed and operated by partnerships between business, industry, labor organizations, or private industry councils and State education agencies, local education agencies, institutions of higher education, or schools. Programs are designed to improve the productivity of the work force through improvement of workers' literacy skills. Services may include: adult secondary education; adult literacy and basic skills training; literacy training for limited English proficient adults; updating basic skills to reflect the changing needs of the workplace; improving the competency of adult workers in speaking, listening, reading, and problem solving; educational counseling; transportation; and child-care services. Federal funds may support up to 70 percent of the cost of each program.

English literacy grants.—The Committee provides $1,000,000 for English literacy grants, the same as the budget request, $4,888,000 less than fiscal year 1990, and $5,000,000 below the House allowance.

This program provides grants to States to establish, operate, and improve English literacy programs for individuals of limited English proficiency. Funds may be used to provide a wide variety of services to program participants, including child care and transportation. Each State must use at least 50 percent of its grant to fund programs operated by community-based organizations with demonstrated capability to administer English proficiency programs. The Secretary of Education is authorized to use up to 10 percent of the funds for this program to carry out a national demonstration program consisting of: (1) the development of innovative approaches, instructional methods, and technologies, and (2) the designation of a national clearinghouse on literacy education for the limited English proficient. The administration's request is to support only the demonstration projects.

Technology education demonstrations.—The Committee has included $988,000 for technology education demonstrations, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1990 funding level.

Funds are provided for grants to State or local education agencies, consortia of public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, and institutions of higher education for demonstration programs in school, and community colleges to teach the application of technology. Federal funds may support up to 65 percent of a project's costs; at least 10 percent of these costs must be provided by the private sector.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1990	$6,084,766,000
Budget estimate, 1991	6,352,415,000
House allowance	6,777,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,873,950,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,873,950,000 for student financial assistance, which is $789,184,000 more than the amount provided in fiscal year 1990, $521,535,000 more than the administration's budget request, and $96,950,000 more than the House allowance.

Pell grants

The Committee recommends $5,507,000,000 for Pell grants. This funding level is $702,522,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $230,000,000 more than the administration request, and $93,000,000 more than the House allowance.

Pell grants provide financial assistance to help more than 3 million financially needy undergraduate students pay their educational costs. Grants may not exceed 60 percent of the cost of attendance and provide the base upon which other financial assistance is built.

Within the increase provided, the Committee is pleased to be able to raise the maximum grant for school year 1991-92 to $2,400 per student, an increase of $100 over the $2,300 maximum award for school years 1989-90 and 1990-91. The Committee notes that the purchasing power of Pell grants has declined by approximately 16 percent since 1980, and believes the increase in the maximum grant will help to make postsecondary education more affordable for needy students.

The amount provided includes $371,000,000 to cover funding shortfalls in the 1989-90 and 1990-91 award years, the same amount provided by the House.

The Committee concurs with the House in continuing the provision included in the 1990 appropriations bill regarding the discretion of financial aid officers. The Committee has also continued a provision in the 1990 appropriations bill delaying eligibility for Pell grants for students attending an institution of higher education on a less than half-time basis, through award year 1991-92.

Finally, the Committee believes that the current ability-to-benefit requirements have been insufficient to prevent institutions from enrolling inadequately prepared students. This has resulted in the victimization of many disadvantaged students, the increase of dropout and default rates, and the waste of Federal student aid funds. Therefore, the Committee has included a provision modifying the ability-to-benefit criterion to require student aid recipients without a high school diploma or a general education diploma who are admitted on the basis of their ability to benefit, to pass a test prior to enrollment designed to determine whether the student is academically prepared to complete successfully the course of study in which the student is enrolling. The ability test is to be developed, administered, and graded by organizations independent of the institution using the test. Appropriate accrediting agencies would determine a passing score for each test. The Committee expects the Secretary to determine that the test organization is truly independent of the institution using the test. The Committee expects the Secretary to collect from the institutions the information necessary to make determinations regarding the comparability of the graduation, job placement, and State licensing examination pass rates between students who achieved passing scores on the test and students who had high school diplomas or GED's.

In addition, the Committee expects the Secretary to examine at each such institution the graduation, job placement, and State licensing examination pass rates of students who received their high school diplomas or GED's prior to admission as compared to students who passed the ability test, in order to determine whether to establish a different passing score for students to be admitted to that institution on the basis of their ability-to-benefit. This provision is not to be construed to require offsite testing of students, as the Committee believes it could create hardships for students to travel to another location in order to be tested, and that sufficient safeguards may be instituted to protect the integrity of the testing procedures on site.

Supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee recommends $533,000,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants, which is $74,350,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

Funds are made available to postsecondary institutions to provide institutionally administered need-based aid to more than 650,000 undergraduate students. These supplementary grants are administered by institutional aid officers who have flexibility in determining student awards. The maximum grant level will remain at $4,000. Participating institutions must provide a specified match of program funding in order to receive SEOG funds. This required match was 5 percent in fiscal year 1989, 10 percent in fiscal year 1990, and will be 15 percent in fiscal year 1991.

College work-study

The Committee recommends $618,750,000 for college work-study in fiscal year 1991, an increase of $16,985,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the fiscal year 1991 administration request, and $18,750,000 more than the House allowance.

The College Work-Study Program assists more than 850,000 students, through part-time employment, to meet the costs of postsecondary education. Grants are awarded to approximately 4,100 qualifying institutions which select needy students to participate. Needy undergraduate and graduate students may participate. The statutory institutional matching share of a student's part-time earnings will continue to be 30 percent (or 50 percent in the case of private, for-profit organizations).

Institutions have the discretion to use their allocation to support a variety of college work-study activities. Up to 10 percent of the allocation may be devoted to community service-learning jobs. Institutions may also operate a Job Location and Development Program, designed to locate and develop regular work-study and community service jobs for eligible students. In addition, up to 25 percent of the allocation may be used to provide jobs with private for-profit organizations.

Income contingent loans [ICL's]

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for income contingent loans, $4,863,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $10,000,000 less than the administration request, and $5,000,000 less than the House allowance. The administration again sought to remove the limitation on the number of participating institutions, to open participation to consortia of institutions, and to extend eligibility to graduate students.

The Committee has not approved language enacting the expansion of the ICL program, and notes that the 1990 appropriation was to cover two academic years' of awards—1989–90 and 1990–91. The Committee allowance is for academic year 1991–92.

ICL's are institutionally administered unsubsidized loans, averaging $2,200 in 1990, for which repayment schedules are based on the borrower's income after graduation. Loans are made from a combination of a Federal contribution and an institutional match of one dollar for every nine Federal dollars.

At the level provided by the Committee, it is expected that approximately 10 institutions would continue to be supported, and the loan volume would be projected to continue at about $5,100,000, with about 2,400 recipients of loans averaging about $2,200, the same as in fiscal year 1990.

Perkins loans

The Committee recommends $140,000,000 for new Federal capital contributions Perkins loans, which is $4,871,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and $20,000,00 less than the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for either capital contributions or cancellations. Because of increased repayments to the revolving loan fund, the Committee believes its recommended appropriation will increase funds available for new loans by approximately $33,000,000 in 1991. The amount provided by the Committee will provide for $893,131,000 in new loans.

The Perkins Loan Program provides long-term, low-interest (5 percent) loans to more than 700,000 financially needy students to enable them to finance the costs of postsecondary education. Loans are made from an institution's revolving loan fund made up of a Federal capital contribution, which must be matched, at no less than one dollar for every nine Federal dollars, by an institutional contribution, student payments on prior loans, and Federal cancellation payments. In 1990, approximately 804,000 loans will be made, with an average loan size of $1,070.

Appropriations for loan cancellations reimburse institutional revolving funds for loans which are canceled by borrowers through the performance of statutorily specified types of public service, military service, or teaching in schools with high concentrations of disadvantaged students. The Committee has not provided new funds for cancellations, because carryover funds are expected to be sufficient to meet obligations under this program.

State student incentive grants

For the State Student Incentive Grant Program, the Committee provides $70,200,000, which is $11,019,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and $10,200,000 more than the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for this program.

Under this program, States must match Federal appropriations to provide State-based grant and work-study programs to financially needy postsecondary students. Grants and job earnings are limited to $2,500 per academic year for full-time students.

States may use up to 20 percent of their SSIG allotment in support of campus-based work-learning jobs which are designed to improve the quality of life for community residents and which provide participating students with work-learning opportunities related to their educational or vocational goals. Work-learning jobs are subject to certain restrictions under the law. Earnings from work-learning activities may not be less than the Federal minimum wage.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

Appropriations, 1990	$3,826,314,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,417,806,000
House allowance	3,900,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,381,422,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,381,422,000 for guaranteed student loans [GSL's]. This is $1,555,108,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $1,963,616,000 more than the administration request, and $1,481,422,000 more than the House allowance. The administration's request of $3,417,806,000 assumed lower interest rates than are currently projected, as well as legislative savings which have not, with the exception of independent testing for ability-to-benefit students, been adopted. The Committee's recommendation is based upon the latest estimates of the Department of Education.

The GSL Program is designed to promote the availability of low-interest loans from banks and other lenders to students and their parents to help meet the costs of postsecondary education. This is accomplished through the provision of Federal insurance, reinsurance, and interest subsidies.

Federal costs associated with direct insurance include payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, and collection and administrative expenses.

In general, however, the program is administered through State and private nonprofit guarantee agencies which insure loans directly, collect defaulted loans, and provide various services to lenders. To support the insurance of student and parent loans, the Federal Government provides guarantee agencies with loan advances, reinsurance payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, and administrative allowances.

The Federal Government also pays an interest subsidy to lenders, equal to the borrower's interest rate, on behalf of regular GSL student borrowers while they are in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. To be eligible for this subsidy, all students must demonstrate a need. A Federal special allowance is also paid to participating lenders, which assures them a total yield equal to the most recent quarterly average 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.25 percent. Regular GSL student borrowers are charged a 5-percent origination fee which helps offset these Federal subsidies.

The Committee notes that, according to the Department of Education, the costs of student loan defaults are now projected to be $2,400,000,000 in fiscal year 1990, an increase of nearly $400,000,000 since the January estimate. That represents an increase of nearly $500,000,000 since fiscal year 1989. Further, defaults are now estimated to cost $2,600,000,000 in fiscal year 1991, up from a projection of $2,000,000,000 in January.

The Committee is well aware that some steps have been taken to address the default problem through the legislative and regulatory process in 1989. For example, the Committee notes that the Secretary's default reduction initiative is being implemented, and expects that, in the long run, the initiative will help to curb defaults. The Committee also notes that the measures enacted in the 1989 reconciliation bill to address dramatic growth in the Supplemental Loans for Students Program have made major changes in program use, and that SLS volume has been reduced by 65 percent among trade and technical schools, and by 46 percent overall in the first half of 1990 when compared to the first half of 1989.

The Committee also recognizes that the default problem is a complex one, with a myriad of contributing factors, and notes that, according to the Department's national postsecondary student aid survey, most borrowers defaulted because they did not have, or did not believe they had, the ability to repay their loans. Most often, students indicated they were unemployed, and could not afford to repay their loans. This situation is serious cause for concern, not only because of its ramifications on the loan default problem, but because it suggests students are leaving the educational system inadequately prepared to obtain employment.

Nevertheless, in view of the ever escalating default costs, the Committee is not yet satisfied that the Department's regulatory changes or the legislative measures adopted to date are adequate to fully correct the student loan default fiasco. The Committee intends to continue to monitor this situation carefully.

Given the continuing and growing severity of the default problem, the Committee has included a proposal intended to reduce defaults, which was requested by the administration in its budget request for fiscal year 1991. This provision, discussed earlier in the student financial assistance section of the report, requires recipients of guaranteed student loans without a high school diploma or a GED who are admitted on the basis of their ability to benefit, to pass a test prior to enrollment designed to determine whether the student is academically prepared to complete successfully the course of study in which the student is enrolling. In addition to enhancing the fiscal integrity of the student loan program, it is also the Committee's belief that this provision will prove to be of benefit to students.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Appropriations, 1990	$623,544,000
Budget estimate, 1990	657,648,000
House allowance	763,616,000
Committee recommendation	785,592,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $785,592,000 for the "Higher education" account. This is $162,048,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $127,944,000 more than the administration request, and $21,976,000 more than the House allowance.

Aid for institutional development

The Committee recommends $209,893,000 for institutional development, which is $13,723,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $4,997,000 less than the administration request, and $4,607,000 less than the House allowance. Of the total, the Committee recommends $90,000,000 for strengthening institutions (part A); $102,000,000 for strengthening historically black colleges and universities (part B), with $12,000,000 set aside for postgraduate section 326 institutions; and $17,893,000 for endowment challenge grants (part C).

Strengthening institutions.—The part A discretionary grants support 1-year planning grants and multiyear development grants for institutions with low average expenditures per student and a significant percentage of financially needy students.

The Committee notes that Indian Hills Community College in Ottumwa, IA, would be ideally suited to the criteria for this program, and that the college serves one of the poorest regions in the Nation. The Committee is aware that the college's accrediting organization has recently noted that Indian Hills must address the lack of a centralized student services program to provide admissions, financial aid assessment, counseling, remedial instruction, and placement services to its rapidly expanding student population. Since discretionary grants to eligible institutions are authorized under part A for these and other institution-strengthening activities, the Committee urges the Secretary to give favorable consideration to an application from Indian Hills Community College. The Committee also notes that Dordt College in Sioux Center, IA, would be well-suited to receive such a grant.

Historically black colleges and universities.—Part B authorizes formula grants to historically black colleges and universities that may be used to establish or strengthen physical plants, financial management, academic resources, and endowments. Section 326 discretionary grants are directed to five historically black postgraduate institutions for similar purposes. Authorizing legislation sets aside $3,000,000 of the section 326 funds for the Morehouse School of Medicine. Any section 326 grant above $500,000 must be matched dollar for dollar.

Endowment challenge grants.—Institutions eligible for part A or B grants may also apply for part C endowment challenge grants, which may not exceed $500,000 or be less than $50,000 and generally must be matched dollar-for-dollar by the institution. Part C funds remain available until expended.

Endowment grants for historically black colleges and universities.—As part of its 1991 budget request, the administration requested $15,000,000 for a new program providing endowment grants to historically black colleges and universities. Historically black colleges and universities are currently eligible to participate in part C endowment challenge grants.

While the Committee supports the administration's request for $15,000,000 for black college endowment building, no authorizing legislation to implement the part C set-aside for historically black colleges has been enacted.

The Committee is unwilling to further postpone much-needed increases in funding for black colleges until there is final legislative action on the set-aside authorization legislation. Therefore, the Committee has increased funds for the part B formula program above the 1990 amount and the administration's request in order to assure the further growth and development of these important institutions of higher education.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education. This amount is $3,298,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The fund stimulates improvements in education beyond high school by supporting exemplary, locally developed projects which have potential for addressing problems and recommending improvements in postsecondary education. The fund is administered by an independent board which provides small discretionary grants and contracts awarded competitively to a variety of postsecondary institutions and agencies (including 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, State educational agencies, community-based organizations, and other institutions and organizations concerned with education beyond high school).

Minority science improvement

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Minority Science Improvement Program, $367,000 more than the administration request, $584,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance.

This program provides discretionary grants to institutions with minority enrollments greater than 50 percent to purchase equipment, develop curricula, and support advanced faculty training. Grants are intended to improve science education programs and increase the number of minority students in the fields of science, math, and engineering.

Innovative projects for community services

The Committee includes $1,500,000 for innovative projects for community services, which is $19,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The administration did not request funds for this program, nor were funds provided by the House.

Administered through the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education, the program supports projects to determine the feasibility of encouraging student participation in community service projects in exchange for educational services or financial assistance.

International education and foreign language studies

The Committee recommends $47,000,000 for the domestic and overseas components of this program. This is $7,206,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $1,000,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommends $41,000,000 for the domestic programs and $6,000,000 for the overseas programs.

Under these programs, grants are provided to help finance American colleges and universities in foreign languages as well as area and international studies. Domestic programs include: national research centers, fellowships, research projects, and international business education projects and centers. Overseas projects include: group projects, faculty research, doctoral dissertation research, and special bilateral projects.

The Committee intends that the same level of funding for the centers for international business education be provided in fiscal year 1991 as was provided in fiscal year 1990. The Committee intends that, of the increase provided, enhanced support be given for the national resource centers programs, and for the foreign language area studies fellowships, and urges the Department to consider a new competition for the language resource centers.

American overseas research centers provide essential services and funding for American scholars conducting research abroad. The centers function as the overseas branches of American universities, colleges and museums, including title VI area studies and language centers. The Committee supports the work of the centers, and encourages the Secretary to continue to fund their eligible activities.

Cooperative education

The Committee has included $13,500,000 for cooperative education, which is $55,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this purpose.

The Cooperative Education Program funds discretionary grants for projects providing work experiences for students that relate to their chosen fields and provide earnings to help finance their college educations.

Law school clinical experience

The Committee includes $6,000,000 for law school clinical experience, which is $1,065,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $1,000,000 more than the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program, funded since 1978, supports discretionary grants to law schools for the administrative costs of expanding or establishing clinical experience programs for law students.

Student literacy corps

The Committee recommends $5,500,000 for the Student Literacy Corps, which is $458,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $500,000 more than the House allowance.

The Student Literacy Corps promotes the development of literacy corps programs at institutions of higher education. Institutions that have participated in community service activities may receive discretionary grants to pay for the administrative costs of the programs and to pay stipends for student coordinators. Under the programs, undergraduate students provide tutoring service to educationally or economically disadvantaged individuals in return for academic credit.

Interest subsidy grants

The Committee recommends $20,900,000 for interest subsidy grants, which is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. It is $1,549,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

This mandatory appropriation is required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on 531 prior year loans for the construction, renovation, and equipping of postsecondary academic facilities. No new interest subsidy commitments have been entered into since 1973. However, subsidy payments on existing loans are expected to continue until the year 2013.

Assistance to Guam

The Committee recommends $500,000 for assistance to Guam, which is $6,000 more than the the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this purpose.

Assistance to Guam is authorized to provide partial reimbursement to the University of Guam for costs incurred in providing postsecondary education services to students from other Pacific-area U.S. territories.

Margaret Chase Smith Library

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for a permanent endowment for the Margaret Chase Smith Library Center in Skowhegan, ME, as authorized in sections 139 and 140 of Public Law 100-202. Annual income from the endowment will be used to bring together leaders from Government, business, labor, and the nonprofit sector for a regular lecture series. Part of the endowment income shall also be used to support grants to congressional scholars, the acquisition of publications, public exhibits, and the annual expenses of the library center. In fiscal year 1990, $2,468,000 was provided for this purpose.

Magnuson Institute

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for the Warren G. Magnuson Institute for Biomedical Research and Health Professions Training at the Health Sciences Center at the University of Washington, as authorized by Public Law 100-202. These funds will be used to support the activities of the Institute, and for other health and education related activities, including supporting a chair and archives at the University, and bestowing awards on deserving researchers and students. During his tenure in the U.S. Senate, which lasted from December 14, 1944, through January 3, 1981, Senator Magnuson made the Nation's behavioral and biomedical programs his highest priority. The Committee believes that this recognition is most appropriate.

Robert A. Taft Institute of Government

The Committee has included $750,000 for the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government. The administration did not request funding for the Institute, nor did the House provide funds. The Committee notes that authorizing legislation has passed both the House and Senate.

A dollar-for-dollar matching grant is provided to the institute to assist in developing education programs to train elementary and secondary teachers in the principles of democracy and the governmental processes of the United States.

Wiesenthal Center

The Committee has included $2,500,000 for the Museum of Tolerance of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, located in Los Angeles, CA. The House did not provide funds for this purpose. The funds provided would be used for the Federal share of the cost of designing and operating education programs concerning the Holocaust, consistent with Public Law 101-300.

Special programs for the disadvantaged

The Committee recommends $342,000,000 for special programs for the disadvantaged, commonly known as TRIO. This amount is $100,178,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $72,261,000 more than the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The TRIO programs include: Upward Bound, which offers disadvantaged high school students academic services to develop the skills and motivation needed to continue their educations; student support services, which provides remedial instruction and counseling to disadvantaged college students to help them complete their educations; talent search, which identifies and counsels young persons regarding opportunities for completing high school and enrolling in postsecondary education; educational opportunity centers, which provide information and counseling on available financial and academic assistance to adults in low-income areas; and the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program, which provides research internships, seminars, tutoring, and other activities to encourage disadvantaged college students to enroll in postgraduate programs. The Staff Training Program supports training activities for TRIO project staff.

The Committee concurs with the House regarding its directive for the Department to make its first priority the provision of increases for inflation to noncompeting grants. The Committee does not intend that special initiatives be funded at the expense of ongoing projects. This policy would still allow adjustsments for one-time or nonrecurring costs in the base year.

The Committee also shares the House's concern about the Department's procedures for distributing funds among TRIO grantees, particularly the confusion surrounding cost-of-living increases for noncompeting continuation awards in fiscal year 1990. Many TRIO grantees were given increases of only 2.9 percent, when inflation was estimated to be 4.2 percent. The Committee believed last year that adequate funds were provided to enable the Department to provide full inflationary increases as well as to fund new initiatives. Therefore, the Committee would like to receive a copy of the report requested by the House of the Department regarding its award procedures and policies governing TRIO programs, including initial as well as noncompeting continuation awards, prior to the fiscal year 1992 budget hearings.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Department to consult with members of the higher education community with expertise on the TRIO programs as it develops long- and short-range plans for the programs.

Veterans' educational outreach

The Committee recommendation includes $2,800,000 for veterans' educational outreach, $1,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funding for this program.

This program provides formula grants to postsecondary institutions to help support offices of veterans' affairs which provide outreach, recruitment, special educational services, and counseling. Funds are allocated on a formula basis. In fiscal year 1990, approximately 530 grants are expected to be awarded, averaging about $5,285.

Legal training for the disadvantaged

The Committee has recommended $2,572,000 for legal training for the disadvantaged, which is $104,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and $428,000 less than the House allowance. Legal training for the disadvantaged supports law school scholarships and prelaw training for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to help them enter and complete law school. Funds are awarded by noncompetitive grant to the Council on Legal Education Opportunity [CLEO], which administers the program and receives a large percentage of its funds from private sources.

School, college, and university partnerships

The Committee provides $4,000,000 for the school, college, and university partnerships program, which is $1,039,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The program promotes joint projects between colleges and universities and high schools serving low-income students which will increase students' academic skills and enhance their prospects for postsecondary education or employment. Funding provided in fiscal year 1991 will support about seven new awards and three continuation awards. Funds are also available for community college pilot projects.

Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships

The Committee has included $9,500,000 for the Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, which is $873,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the administration request, and the House allowance.

The Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program is designed to promote student achievement and to recognize exceptionally able students who show promise of continued excellence. It is the only scholarship program within the Department of Education through which grants are awarded solely on merit. The program provides $1,500 nonrenewable scholarships for the first year of undergraduate study to high school graduates who have demonstrated outstanding academic achievement. Funds are allocated to State education agencies based on their school-aged population. The State education agencies select the recipients of the scholarships in consultation with school administrators, teachers, counselors, and parents.

Funding for this program was initiated in fiscal year 1987. Since its inception, the program has supported approximately 19,600 scholarships to outstanding young scholars. The amount provided by the Committee will support 5,710 scholarships in fiscal year 1991.

National science scholars

The Committee recommends an appropriaton of $1,000,000 for national science scholars, which is $4,000,000 less than the administration request. This is a new activity in fiscal year 1991.

Authorization for the National Science Scholars Program has passed both the House and Senate, in S. 695 and H.R. 5115. The program would encourage achievement in the sciences by providing scholarships to graduating high school students who have excelled in the physical, life and computer sciences, mathematics, and engineering. The scholarships would recognize the academic achievement of these students, would give special consideration to students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, and would encourage these students to continue their education in these academic areas at the postsescondary level.

Paul Douglas teacher scholarships

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the Paul Douglas teacher scholarships, the same as the House allowance, and $78,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request.

This program encourages outstanding high school graduates to pursue teaching careers in elementary and secondary education. State higher education agencies receive formula grants to provide up to $5,000 per year to recipients chosen on the basis of merit. Recipients must agree to teach for 2 years per year of supported study or repay the amount of the scholarship with interest.

Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for the Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships, which is the same as the House allowance, $1,966,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $220,000 more than the administration request.

This program provides discretionary grants to postsecondary institutions to assist persons from groups that have been traditionally underrepresented in colleges and universities to undertake graduate and professional study. The institutions, in turn, award fellowships to students who demonstrate financial need and who plan to pursue advanced degrees in academic areas of high national priority. In 1988–89, approximately 50 percent of the fellowships were awarded for engineering and the physical and life sciences.

Patricia Roberts Harris public service fellowships

The Committee recommends $3,277,000 for the Patricia Roberts Harris public service fellowships, which is the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $2,088,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance.

Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education for fellowships in order to increase the number of graduate students trained for leadership and management positions in public service.

Jacob K. Javits fellowships

The Committee includes $8,000,000 for the Jacob K. Javits fellowships, which is the same as House allowance, $104,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $2,576,000 more than the administration request.

This program provides fellowships to students for graduate study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The fellowships are awarded through a national competition, and recipients pursue graduate study at the institutions of their choice.

Minority participation in graduate education

The Committee provides $6,100,000 for minority participation in graduate education, which is $2,553,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the same as the House allowance, and $6,000 more than the administration request.

This program provides grants to institutions of higher education to support fellowship aid to needy undergraduate minority students to help them prepare for graduate study. Funds are used for summer research internships, seminars, and other educational experiences, and can cover stipends, room and board costs, transportation, and tuition costs.

Graduate assistance in areas of national need

The Committee recommends $25,500,000 for graduate assistance in areas of national need, which is $9,707,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $17,000 more than the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The Secretary awards grants to graduate academic departments and programs in areas of study determined to be of national need. Suggested subjects include mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, and engineering. Grants must be used for graduate student fellowships. Recipients must have financial need, excellent academic records, and plans to pursue a teaching or research career. Graduate students may receive assistance for no more than 5 years.

Academic facilities

The Committee has provided $14,800,000 for academic facilities. These funds were not requested by the administration, nor provided by the House.

Included in the total is $4,000,000 for a construction grant under title VII of the Higher Education Act. The Committee directs that this grant be used for the construction of an early childhood development and research center at the University of Northern Iowa.

The Committee has also provided $5,500,000 for a Model Law Center for Social Justice at Seton Hall University in Newark, NJ, as authorized in Public Law 101-162. The center will serve as a national model of clinical legal education, with specialized clinics to serve the homeless, disabled, elderly, and Hispanic populations. In addition to developing innovative teaching strategies, curriculum, and educational materials, the law center would help educate and train students for work in the public interest.

In addition, the Committee has provided $5,000,000, contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation, for the Narragansett Bay Center for the Study of Coastal Ecosystems at the University of Rhode Island. The Committee notes that the authorization for this activity passed the Senate in November 1989 as part of H.R. 2666.

The Committee has also provided $300,000 for the University of Rhode Island to establish a business administration program leading to a doctorate degree, as authorized in Public Law 99-498.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Appropriations, 1990	$182,446,000
Budget estimate, 1991	185,446,000
House allowance	200,036,000
Committee recommendation	195,536,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $195,536,000 for Howard University. The recommendation is $10,090,000 more than the administration request, $13,090,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $4,500,000 less than the House allowance.

Howard University offers undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees through the 18 schools and colleges which comprise the university. The university also administers the Howard University Hospital, which provides both inpatient and outpatient care, as well as training in the health professions. Federal funds from this account support about 65 percent of the university's educational and general costs, excluding the hospital. In addition, Howard University students receive an estimated $20,365,000 in Federal student aid programs and the university receives an additional $24,000,000 through other Federal grant and research programs.

Of the total amount recommended, the Committee provides $157,306,000 for Howard's academic program, $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The Committee has also provided $4,500,000 for the endowment for Howard University, which is the same as the administration request and $1,500,000 more than the House allowance. It is hoped that the university will be able to match this amount of endowment funding in 1991, although bill language has been included to make these funds available until expended. The Committee has also provided $4,730,000 for research, the same amount as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request and the same as the House allowance. Finally, $29,000,000 has been provided for the Howard University Hospital, $8,090,000 more than the the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request and the same as the House allowance.

The Committee is aware that the university has concerns about the potential adverse impact of the tuition surcharge for foreign students who come from developing countries in Africa and the Carribean. Therefore, the Committee concurs with the House directive to the university and the Department of Education to provide additional information on the impact of the tuition surcharge prior to the fiscal year 1992 appropriations hearings. In addition, the

Commitee continues to support the financial and programmatic review of the university by the Department of Education and expects additional reports to be submitted to the president of Howard and the Committee prior to next year's appropriatons hearings.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS

Appropriations, 1990	$35,129,000
Budget estimate, 1991	13,449,000
House allowance	38,449,000
Committee recommendation	13,449,000

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 in new borrowing authority for college housing and academic facilities loans, the same as the administration request and $25,000,000 less than the House allowance. The Committee has also provided $8,449,000 to pay for the interest shortfall on prior-loan commitments, the same amount requested by the administration and provided by the House.

This account was created in 1987 pursuant to the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 and supports financing for the construction and renovation of postsecondary housing and other academic facilities through direct, subsidized loans made from a general fund. Loans are provided at interest rates no higher than 5.5 percent and for terms of not more than 50 years. The Department has annually provided new loans to institutions since 1987 by borrowing from the Treasury. Appropriations are required to pay the interest shortfall on the subsidized loans. Loans made prior to 1987 were financed by a revolving fund which is managed under the "College housing loans" account.

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

This account finances activities related to the management of college housing loans made from the revolving fund prior to 1987 under title IV of the Housing Act of 1950. No appropriation is requested or provided because principal repayments and interests revenue on prior-year loans will be adequate to pay for current-year program operating costs.

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

Appropriations, 1990	$95,241,000
Budget estimate, 1991	174,726,000
House allowance	133,860,000
Committee recommendation	139,726,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $139,726,000 for education research and statistics. The recommendation is $44,485,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $35,000,000 less than the administration request, and $5,866,000 more than the House allowance. For fiscal year 1990, amounts reflect a reprogramming of $2,300,000 from statistics to assessment.

Education research and statistics funds are administered by four program offices. The Office of Research supports university-based education research and development centers, research grants, and field-initiated research in an effort to advance knowledge about education practice and to solve, eliminate, or illuminate specific education problems.

Most of the resources of the programs for the improvement of practice unit are directed to the regional educational laboratories which help meet educational needs in particular regions through applied research, dissemination, and technical assistance. Other unit activities include synthesizing research results in publications for teachers, parents, and school administrators.

The information services unit supports the Education Resource Information Center [ERIC] system, which collects, abstracts, and disseminates information on education. The unit also issues numerous publications.

The National Center for Education Statistics collects, analyzes, and reports education statistics. Its major activities include collection of data on educational institutions at all levels; the national assessment of educational progress [NAEP], which is a continuing survey of the knowledge and skills of U.S. students; and collection of longitudinal data on student progress, including information about course enrollments, financial aid, and the transition from high school to college.

Of the amount provided for education research and statistics, the Committee recommends $71,322,000 for research. This amount is $15,820,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, $10,000,000 more than the administration request, and $10,000,000 more than the House allowance.

Activities of the Office of Research include basic and applied research, evaluations, and analyses of Federal, State, and local education policies.

Within the amount provided, $20,882,000 shall be allocated to the Research and Development Centers Program, an amount sufficient to continue the existing centers, and to fund the 17 new centers proposed by the administration. The Committee has also provided, within the amount appropriated, $32,000,000 for the applied research, development, dissemination, and technical assistance activities of the regional laboratories. Together with $4,900,000 in carry over funds from fiscal year 1990, a total of $36,900,000 will be available for the regional laboratories in fiscal year 1991. Within the total amount available, $8,900,000 will be for the continuation of the rural education component of the laboratories, which is the same amount provided by the House, with $28,000,000 available for the base operations of the laboratories.

The Committee expects that funds will be used to ensure that all contracts for regional educational laboratories are adjusted to a December 1 through November 30 annual cycle. The Committee further expects that no more than $250,000 may be retained for an evaluation of the laboratories. The Committee directs the Department not to delay the awarding of contracts and to award, not later than December 1, 1990, all funds provided under the laboratory competition implemented under the Department's request for proposal issued April 6, 1990, including all carry over funds from 1990 and additional resources provided by the Committee in 1991.

The Committee intends that no established regional educational laboratory shall receive less than $2,200,000. In any region where there is a new laboratory contractor, defined as having less than 5 years of service as the region's laboratory, the Committee intends that one-half of the laboratory floor, or $1,100,000, be made available to that laboratory in fiscal year 1991, with incremental increases over a 5-year period, to at least the floor amount. In order not to reduce the amount provided to any laboratory from the allocations proposed by the Department in its April 6 request for proposal, additional amounts shall be allocated to each laboratory whose allocation was proposed to be less than the floor established by the Committee, in order to bring each such laboratory to the floor level. The remaining funds shall be added to each laboratory in the same proportion as proposed in the RFP.

The Committee is pleased that the Department has distinguished the Pacific Basin Regional Laboratory as its own entity. The Pacific basin laboratory will provide research-based information and assistance to local agencies and the State of Hawaii, focusing on programs that include child development, training for early childhood educators, bilingual programs, and learning strategies for high-risk children of the Pacific basin.

The Committee urges the Department to work with the 10 regional education laboratories to serve as a network to facilitate the utilization of the resources of the Federal mission agencies in ways that will be helpful to local educators and State education policymakers that are operating and designing programs to increase the mathematics and science knowledge of America's schoolchildren.

The Committee has again included $5,000,000 for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. It is the Committee's belief that the Department should support research and development in the field of teacher assessments for a national nongovernmental advanced teacher certification program. The Committee also believes that a national advanced teacher assessment program will enhance the Federal investment in education and improve the quality of classroom instruction. The Committee directs that each Federal dollar spent by the Board be matched by the Board with non-Federal funds and the total spent only for research and development contracts made on a competitive basis, and funds provided to the Board shall remain available until expended.

For field-initiated research, the Committee has provided $1,750,000. This program supports grants to independent scholars in the field of educational research. The Secretary makes awards through a peer review process.

The Committee has provided $6,690,000 for the Education Resources Information Center [ERIC] system. This is the same amount requested by the administration.

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for other research improvement, and dissemination activities authorized under section 405 of the General Education Provisions Act. These funds will be used for research grants, syntheses of findings from research and practice, publications for policymakers, administrators, teachers, parents, and others interested in improving education; and other activities to support school improvement and reform. The funds will also be used for studies such as the one of testing and assessment described below. Further, these funds may also be used to conduct activities designed to follow up the Charlottesville education summit.

The Committee notes that in 1987, Dr. John T. Cannell and Friends of Education published a report which alleged that commercial norm-referenced tests painted a misleading picture of educational achievement in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools. Specifically, the report concluded that 70 percent of American schoolchildren, 90 percent of American school districts, and all 50 States were testing above the publishers' national norm on commercial norm-referenced achievement tests. Subsequent studies by educational measurement specialists have concluded that, despite technical errors in the study, the central findings were correct. Last year, Friends of Education replicated its study and concluded that 48 of the Nation's 50 States are scoring above the national norm. The report alleges that lax test security, nonstandard testing procedures, and deceptive statistics all contribute to this falsely optimistic picture about school and student performance given to parents and the public. The Committee is concerned about these findings and instructs the Secretary, through OERI, to examine these issues and prepare a report that assesses the extent of these problems and the steps that should be taken to deal with them. The Secretary should address the role the Department should take to ensure that commercially available, standardized, norm-referenced tests used to compare local achievement with national achievement present an accurate and meaningful picture of student performance.

Research activities—fiscal year 1991

Office of Research:	
Research and development centers	$20,882,000
Field-initiated research	1,750,000
Professional Teaching Standards Board	5,000,000
Other research and improvement activities	5,000,000
Subtotal	32,632,000
Programs for the improvement of practice: Regional laboratories, including rural component	32,000,000
Education Resources Information Center [ERIC]	6,690,000
Total, research	71,322,000

Statistics

The Committee recommendation includes $41,538,000 for the programs of the National Center for Education Statistics. This amount is $18,883,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the same as the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

The National Center for Education Statistics provides leadership in developing and promoting the use of standardized terminology and definitions for the collection of education statistics.

Within the amount provided, the Committee has included sufficient funds to expand the adult literacy survey being planned by the Department to include adults over the age of 64.

The Committee notes the progress made by the National Center for Education Statistics in the development of the library statistics program. The Committee encourages the Department to provide adequate staffing levels to continue the development activities required to ensure a data system that will yield timely and accurate information.

Assessment

The Committee recommends $18,866,000 for assessment. This amount is $1,782,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, the same as the administration request, and $866,000 more than the House allowance.

Funds provided for assessment activities are administered by the National Center for Education Statistics and go toward the continuation and expansion of the national assessment of educational progress [NAEP]. The primary goal of the NAEP is to determine and report the status and trends over time in educational achievement, subject by subject. The amount provided includes the full amount requested for the National Assessment Government Board, and will allow the Board to continue its efforts to conduct consensus activities in science, mathematics, history, and geography in time for the next assessment cycles in these subjects, and to set appropriate achievement levels.

Evaluation of reform

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for the evaluation of reform, which is the same as the administration's request and the same as the House allowance. No funds were requested or provided for this activity in fiscal year 1990. These efforts would be undertaken pursuant to the authority in section 405 of the General Education Provisions Act. Funds will be used to evaluate reform strategies implemented by States and local school districts. School restructuring and strategies for academic improvement would be of particular interest, and attempts should be made to compare the results of the same or similar strategies in different areas. Grants and contracts, as well as intramural efforts, should be used.

Dropout prevention

The Committee has not included the $5,000,000 requested by the administration for research on dropout prevention. The House did not provide funds for this activity. The Committee notes, however, that funds are available for evaluation of the dropout demonstration program funded under the "School improvement" account, and directs the Department to conduct such an evaluation.

Principal training

The Committee has not provided the $25,000,000 requested by the administration for a new program of preparation and training for school principals. The Committee concurs with the House that this effort would require a separate authorization, and defers to the Labor and Human Resources Committee.

Education summit followup

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for education summit followup, which is $15,000,000 less than the administration request, and $5,000,000 less than the House allowance for this activity. These efforts would be undertaken pursuant to sections 405 and 406 of the General Education Provisions Act, and are intended to help track the Nation's progress toward meeting the national performance goals in education established following the education summit in Charlottesville in 1989.

The Committee notes that the plans for spending this money have not been well developed, and moreover, the Committee notes that all of the summit activities so far have involved only the administration and the Governors. The Committee believes that a broader range of groups—including teachers, State legislators, and the Congress—should be participants in these discussions.

Minority initiative

The Committee concurs with the House in its concern about the shortage of minorities involved in education research at the local, regional, university, and Federal levels. A lack of minority involvement in the development of educational reforms threatens these initiatives. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department using its current authority to support training of individuals in educational research, including the recruitment and training of minorities in order to increase their participation as specialists in research and development. Because the regional educational laboratories are recognized as a frequent source of assistance by school district personnel, the Committee believes they should be used as a resource for recruitment and development of minority teachers into research careers. The Committee wishes to emphasize that any strategy to increase minority participation in research must be supportive of initiatives to increase minority representation in the education profession in general, particularly practicing classroom teachers.

Education technology

The Committee concurs with the House's concern that the use of technology in schools, particularly computers and telecommunications, is developing without adequate planning and coordination at the national level, due in part to a lack of focus and leadership. While the Committee has not provided funding for an Office of Training and Technology Transfer, as authorized in the Omnibus Trade Act of 1988, the Committee encourages the Department to give consideration to establishing such an office, as strategies are designed for improving the use of technology in our schools.

The Department, through OERI, is also encouraged to establish an ongoing working group to coordinate Federal activities which relate to telecommunications in the schools, including use of satellites. This group should include, but not be limited to, representatives from the Departments of Commerce, Defense, and Energy and independent agencies such as NASA and the FCC, as well as Governors' offices and private offices with an interest in national education and telecommunications policy.

LIBRARIES

Appropriations, 1990	$136,646,000
Budget estimate, 1991	39,062,000
House allowance	140,800,000
Committee recommendation	146,428,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $146,428,000 for libraries in fiscal year 1990, which is $9,782,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $107,366,000 more than the administration request, and $5,628,000 more than the House allowance.

Federal library funds provide grants to States to improve and extend library services, including adult literacy programs in public libraries. The Federal appropriation also supports resource sharing efforts among libraries, programs for personnel training, support for research libraries, and adult literacy programs in public libraries.

Public library services

The Committee has provided $85,970,000 for libraries in fiscal year 1990, which is $3,465,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $3,470,000 more than the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for public library services. States receive population-based formula grants to assist in extending and improving public library services. Grant are also used to make library services more accessible to persons who, because of barriers such as age, residence, or physical disability, have had limited or no access to library services. State and local matching requirements range from 33 to 66 percent of total project costs.

The Committee strongly urges States to set aside funding under their allocation for public library services for the child care library outreach program, which can deliver educational resources to local child care centers and family child care providers. This program is to deliver books, audio and videotapes, films, educational toys and games, and other appropriate materials to child care providers, and is an authorized use of these funds. The number of children in child care centers and homes has increased dramatically and will continue to do so into the foreseeable future. Making educational materials available to these children must be a priority as we work to eliminate illiteracy. While it is appropriate to encourage children to attend libraries, it is important to recognize the difficulty, and in some cases the impossibility, of bringing children to the library. For this reason the Committee strongly urges States to fund this activity.

Public library construction

The Committee recommends $19,693,000 for public library construction, $793,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for public library construction.

Under this program, States receive formula grants based on population for new public library construction, as well as for modification of existing library facilities. Projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also permitted.

State and local matching requirements range from 50 to 66 percent.

Interlibrary cooperation

The Committee recommends $20,400,000 for interlibrary cooperation, which is $849,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance and $28,000 more than the administration's request.

States receive formula grants based on population to stimulate interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries: school, academic, public, and other special libraries. Grants fund projects such as linking libraries to data bases through telecommunication systems, resource sharing projects not linked to automation, and training of library personnel to handle recent technological advances, and beginning in 1991, preserving endangered library resources. The Committee believes that interlibrary cooperation is a cost-effective way to meet libraries' acquisition needs and may, in the long run, reduce the need for Federal support of public library services and construction.

Training and demonstrations

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for library career training and for research and demonstrations, which is $145,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration request, and the same as the House allowance. This program supports grants to institutions of higher education and library organizations to train or retrain individuals for service in all types of libraries. Funds are also used for research and demonstrations leading to improved library services and for data collections and surveys.

Library literacy programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,365,000 for library literacy programs, which is $3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $1,365,000 more than the House allowance, and the same as the administration's request.

Under this program, grants are awarded to State library administrative agencies and local public libraries to promote adult literacy training in public libraries. The recent reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act raised the maximum grant award from $25,000 to $35,000, and the amount provided is expected to fund approximately 275 State and local projects.

Research libraries

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,000,000 for research libraries, which is $262,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration's request, and the same as the House allowance. Grants are awarded to assist major research libraries, both public and private, in maintaining, preserving, and strengthening their collections. Funds may be used to acquire research materials, preserve collections, increase access to research materials, and promote interinstitutional activities.

College library technology

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,000,000 for college library technology and cooperation grants, which is $268,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the administration's request, and the same as the House allowance. Discretionary grants are awarded to institutions of higher education for: equipment necessary to participate in networks for sharing of library resources; assistance in establishing and strengthening joint use library facilities; and research and demonstration projects in utilizing technology. Institutions must match 33 percent of their grant with non-Federal funds.

Foreign language materials acquisition

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for foreign language materials acquisition, which is the same as the House allowance. Under this program, competitive grants will be made to State and local public libraries to assist them in acquiring foreign language materials. The administration did not request funding for this activity.

Family literacy centers

The Committee has not provided funding for family literacy centers, a newly authorized title VIII of the Library Services and Construction Act. However, the Committee would entertain a reprogramming request from the Department of Education of up to $3,000,000 to fund this program. This would allow the Department to award grants on a competitive basis to establish literacy centers in local public libraries.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$273,303,000
Budget estimate, 1991	331,000,000
House allowance	331,000,000
Committee recommendation	331,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $331,000,000 for program administration. This is $57,697,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the same as the administration request and the House allowance.

Funds support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services. Support for program and management evaluation and advisory councils is also provided under this activity.

The Committee is providing a substantial increase over the 1990 level for data processing services. This increase primarily will support administration of the student financial aid programs and increased costs associated with the Department's financial management, grants and contracts, and payment management systems. The Committee is providing the requested increase for systems expansion and improvement to ensure more effective management of student aid programs and better accountability of Department resources. Also included in the increase are the requested resources to cover the costs of an additional 58 full-time equivalent positions to increase the level of monitoring and direct assistance to recipients to ensure that funds are used as intended by the authorizing legislation.

The Committee remains deeply concerned the the number of student loan defaults continue at a high level and is providing the funds necessary to enable the Department to increase its activities aimed at preventing future defaults and improving current collection efforts.

The Committee is concerned about educational programs for criminal offenders in correctional institutions. Education is an essential component in the readjustment of these individuals to society. The Committee has included $125,000 and three full-time equivalent positions to provide startup costs for the Office of Correctional Education. The Committee expects that when this Office is fully operational, that an amount of $250,000 will be allocated for this purpose. The Office of Correctional Education will be responsible for coordinating all correctional education programs within the Department, cooperating with other Federal agencies carrying out correctional education programs to ensure coordination of such programs, providing technical support to State and local educational agencies, and issuing an annual report to the Congress on the progess of the Office and the status of correctional education in the United States.

The Committee concurs with the House that additional staffing increases beyond those proposed in the budget are necessary. The Committee urges additional FTE's be provided to the National Center for Education Statistics, and to the TRIO program, within the funds provided.

The Committee has also included $200,000 for the Department to complete an evaluation conference of the law school clinical experience program and to support dissemination efforts regarding successful law school clinical programs.

Finally, the Committee directs the Department to reinstitute publication of the highly useful, readable Student Guide to financial aid, and funds are provided for that purpose.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Appropriations, 1990	$44,572,000
Budget estimate, 1991	49,900,000
House allowance	49,900,000
Committee recommendation	50,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,900,000 for the Office for Civil Rights [OCR]. This is $1,000,000 more than the administation request and the House allowance and $6,328,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for the enforcement of laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, and age in all programs and institutions funded by the Department of Education. To carry out this function, the OCR investigates and resolves discrimination complaints; monitors desegregation and equal educational opportunity plans; reviews possible discriminatory practices by recipients of education funds; and provides technical assistance to funding recipients to help them meet civil rights requirements. Approximately 56 percent of the Department's complaints involve discrimination because of a disability.

The $1,000,000 increase over the administration's request is provided to OCR for the conduct of additional compliance reviews and technical assistance, which has declined substantially in recent years. Of this increase, the Committee expects that at least $250,000 will be used to conduct compliance review of admissions practices at institutions of higher education to determine if such practices are discriminatory.

The amount provided by the Committee will support approximately 840 full-time equivalent positions and is intended to allow OCR to expand compliance reviews.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990	$23,110,000
Budget estimate, 1991	25,800,000
House allowance	25,800,000
Committee recommendation	25,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,800,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is $2,690,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommended level would support the 360 FTE's requested.

The Office of the Inspector General has the authority to investigate all departmental programs and administrative activities, including those under contract or grant, to prevent and detect fraud and abuse, and to ensure the quality and integrity of those programs. The Office is responsible for the audit, investigative, and security functions of the Department.

The Committee intends that the first priority of the Office of the Inspector General will be to identify and investigate fraud and abuse by recipients of the Department's funds and that the Office intends to concentrate a majority of its audit and investigative staff time to identifying causes of systemic fraud and abuse in the postsecondary student aid programs and to auditing and investigating those alleged to be misusing these programs. The Committee's recommendation includes resources to support an additional 30 FTE's to increase the number and scope of these audits and investigations.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	$175,665,000
Budget estimate, 1991	192,424,000
House allowance	191,659,000
Committee recommendation	200,136,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $200,136,000 for ACTION. The amount recommended is $24,471,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $7,712,000 more than the administration request, and $8,477,000 more than the House allowance.

VISTA

The Committee provides $31,569,000 for the Volunteers in Service to America [VISTA] Program. This is the same as the administration request, $6,507,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $1,069,000 more than the House allowance.

This funding level will provide for 3,000 service-years, consistent with the administration request, as well as the floor established in the authorizing statute. This is 200 service-years more than fiscal year 1990. Increased funds will also be used to provide a 9.3-percent increase in the subsistence allowance for each VISTA volunteer, as well as to cover increased health benefits costs for volunteers.

As noted in previous years, the Committee expects ACTION to continue to recruit, train, and place volunteers throughout the fiscal year, and notes the importance of recruiting recent college graduates as VISTA volunteers.

The Committee expects ACTION to continue its efforts to publicize the student loan deferment opportunities available to VISTA volunteers authorized under sections 428(b)(1)(M) and 464(c)(2)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The Committee further expects that all recruitment materials and information provided to potential VISTA volunteers will publicize the availability of these loan deferment opportunities.

VISTA Literacy Corps

The Committee has included $6,050,000 for the VISTA Literacy Corps. The Committee recommendation is $2,997,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the same as the administration request, and $2,630,000 more than the House allowance.

This level of funding is intended to support 575 service-years, an increase of about 250 over the fiscal year 1990 level. As in the case of the regular VISTA Program, increased funds will be used to provide a 9.3-percent increase in the subsistence allowance for the volunteers in the VISTA Literacy Corps.

Student community service

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Student Community Service Program, which is $107,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $765,000 less than the administration request, and $107,000 more than the House allowance. This program provides training and technical assistance for high school, college, and community agency staff who develop and manage student volunteer programs. The amount provided by the Committee will support approximately 41 projects in fiscal year 1991.

ACTION drug alliance

The Committee has provided $2,245,000 for the ACTION drug alliance, which is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $400,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

As in 1990, the Committee intends that these funds continue to be used to mobilize and initiate private sector efforts to increase voluntarism in preventing drug abuse through public awareness and education.

Older American volunteer programs

The Committee provides $129,000,000 for the older American volunteer programs, which is $11,501,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $8,477,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $4,000,000 more than the House allowance. Of the total increase provided for the older American volunteer programs, one-third will be available for national significance grants.

With respect to the allocation of funds for the three older Americans volunteer programs, the Committee is concerned that the agency's long-time use of a regional allocation formula based on regional and statewide population statistics cannot respond to local situations and community needs within each State. The Committee directs ACTION to allocate new funds in such a way as to provide that all regions and States receive an equitable share and that local situations and community needs within each State receive equitable consideration for funding.

Foster grandparents

The Committee recommendation includes $65,000,000 for the Foster Grandparents Program, which is $5,537,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $2,921,000 more than the administration request, and $1,000,000 more than the House allowance. This program enables low-income senior citizens to provide supportive, person-to-person services to children and young people experiencing problems with abuse and neglect, drug abuse, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, teenage pregnancy, or who have physical and mental disabilities. Volunteers serve 20 hours a week providing care and attention on a one-to-one basis to needy children. The Domestic Volunteer Service Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-204, authorize stipend increases for foster grandparent volunteers of 15 cents per hour, raising the stipend from $2.20 to $2.35 per hour. As in the case when the stipend was last increased in fiscal year 1985, the funding level provided includes $3,200,000 to cover stipend increases for both ACTION-supported and non-ACTION-supported volunteers, so that all volunteers may benefit by this increase. In addition, $1,000,000 is provided for cost-of-living adjustments for existing projects, and $1,200,000 is provided for national significance grants. National significance grants can include work with boarder babies, respite care for families of chronically ill children, and child care programs for children with special needs.

Senior Companion Program

For the Senior Companion Program, the Committee has provided $29,000,000, which is $2,433,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $2,075,000 more than the administration request, and $1,500,000 more than the House allowance. This program enables low-income senior citizens to provide personal assistance and companionship primarily to adults, particularly the frail, home-bound elderly. Volunteer assignments include work in acute care hospitals, home health agencies, senior centers, hospices, and community mental health centers. Of the amount provided, $1,500,000 is available to cover the stipend increase for volunteers from $2.20 to $2.35 per hour. As with the Foster Grandparent Program, sufficient funds are provided to cover stipend increases for both ACTION-supported volunteers and non-ACTION-supported volunteers, so that all volunteers may benefit by this increase. The remaining increases are provided for cost-of-living increases and national significance grants. The national significance grants will allow existing projects to develop new volunteer components in such areas as respite care for families caring for the frail elderly, programs that provide care to developmentally disabled adults who reside at home and in community-based settings, including programs that, where appropriate, involve older developmentally disabled volunteers.

Retired Senior Volunteer Program

The Committee recommendation also provides $35,000,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP], which is $3,531,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, $3,481,000 more than the administration request, and $1,500,000 more than the House allowance. This program provides persons age 60 and over with the opportunity for volunteer service in their own community. Volunteers participate in youth counseling, literacy enhancement, crime prevention, the delivery of health care services, and other activities. The Committee expects that $1,500,000 of the increase will be used to provide a cost-of-living adjustment to existing grantees, and $2,000,000 will be used for national significance grants. These grants could include, among others, those enumerated under the Foster Grandparent Program, as well as the work with developmentally disabled persons discussed under the Senior Companion Program.

Inspector general

The Committee has provided $1,101,000 for the ACTION inspector general, the same as the administration request, $208,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 amount for activities conducted by the inspector general, and $120,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee is providing these funds separately, consistent with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988. The OIG reviews overall agency operations, primarily through audits and investigations, with the goal of increasing organizational efficiency and effectiveness, as well as preventing fraud, waste, and abuse. The amount provided will support two additional FTE's, increased automation support, and inflationary increases.

Program support

The Committee provides $29,171,000 for program support, the same as the administration request, $3,551,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $551,000 more than the House allowance. This increase is to enable ACTION to meet critical staffing needs not being filled in 1990 that are necessary for effective program administration, as well as 7 new positions, which when combined with unfilled positions currently authorized, will provide for 13 full-time equivalent positions for the expanded recruitment effort for VISTA volunteers, as authorized in the Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments of 1989. The Committee expects the Director to give the highest priority in allocating staffing resources to vacancies in States and regional offices. The increase in funds will also support critical requirements for additional travel related to program expansion and volunteer training; further automation of ACTION's operations; and inflationary cost increases.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Appropriations, 1992	$327,280,000
Budget estimate, 1993	306,505,000
House allowance	306,505,000
Committee recommendation	341,940,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $341,940,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. These funds are an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1993. The House provided $306,505,000. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the radio and television stations which currently compose the noncommercial broadcasting system.

Programming and system support

The Committee has provided $275,000,000 for the Corporation's programming and system support activities. This is $15,435,000 more than the fiscal year 1992 comparable appropriation, $23,970,000 more than the President's request, and $15,435,000 more than the House allowance.

Funds provided to the Corporation for programming and system support are distributed to the Nation's public television and radio stations in the form of community service grants. Funds are also used by the Corporation for the development of new programming for national distribution. Amounts allocated to each activity are determined by formula as stipulated in the Corporation's enacting statute.

The Committee concurs with the House in urging the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, after establishing the Independent Television Service [ITVS], to provide adequate startup and operational funding as authorized by Public Law 100–626 and as described in the Committee hearings. Such funding should not be subtracted from the initial $6,000,000 provided for production costs. The Committee further urges CPB to provide increases in fiscal year 1993 to ITVS commensurate with the overall increases provided to the Corporation and looks forward to reviewing the CPB report to Congress at the end of fiscal year 1992 regarding the performance of the independent television service.

Satellite interconnection fund

The Committee provides $66,940,000 for the public broadcasting satellite interconnection fund for the purpose of ensuring the continued provision of high-quality interconnection services currently offered by public broadcasting stations. The amount provided is the remaining amount of the $200,000,000 authorization for this purpose, and is $20,000,000 more than the House allowance and the President's request of $46,940,000 for fiscal year 1993. Funds must be expended for costs associated with the replacement, refurbishment, upgrading, and maintenance of the public television and radio satellite interconnection system. None of the funds provided shall be available prior to fiscal year 1993 and such funds shall remain available until expended.

The Committee understands that both PBS and NPR, on behalf of their licensees, have entered into agreements with space-based component vendors that require substantial payments in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 to take maximum advantage of cost concessions offered by satellite vendors. The Committee further understands that costs associated with replacing and refurbishing ground-based components will occur predominantly in fiscal years 1992 and 1993. Therefore, the Committee expects CPB to distribute funds appropriated for fiscal year 1993 in a manner that results in the most cost-effective use of Federal funds and that will ensure that the refurbishment and upgrade of the entire ground-based segment will be completed with due deference to the public interest in maintaining continued service.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Appropriations, 1990	$26,554,000
Budget estimate, 1991	26,312,000
House allowance	27,705,000
Committee recommendation	27,705,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $27,705,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This is $1,393,000 more than the administration request, the same as the House allowance, and $1,151,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service prevents and minimizes work stoppages by making available skilled professional mediators. Activities include education and training to support free collective bargaining, technical assistance to promote development of sound labor-management relationships and practices, and provision of a roster of qualified arbitrators to assist the parties to a collective bargaining agreement in the resolution of grievances. The Committee has provided $1,581,000 for the Labor-Management Cooperative Grant Program, the same level as provided in fiscal year 1990. This funding will allow for continuation of meritorious grants and three FTE's and administrative costs for the program.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1990	$4,030,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,292,000
House allowance	4,292,000
Committee recommendation	4,292,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,292,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the same as the administration request and $262,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 funding level.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration and employers or employees to whom MSHA has issued a citation charging a violation.

The Committee expects that the Mine Safety Commission will conduct its activities in strict compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act. The Commission will close its meetings and/or hearings to the public only when absolutely necessary and in accordance with the statutory exceptions stipulated in the Sunshine Act.

JOINT STUDY COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION

Appropriations, 1990	
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Joint Study Commission on Postsecondary Institutional Recognition. The amount provided is the full amount authorized for this purpose.

This Commission was authorized in the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1986, to study the recognition process used by the Department of Education in determining institutional or programmatic eligibility for student participation in Federal student assistance programs.

The Committee believes that the eligibility of institutions for participation in the Federal student aid programs, and the reliance placed on the accreditation and licensure of institutions in determining such eligibility, is a critical component in ensuring the integrity of Federal student aid funds. The Committee urges the expedited appointment of members to the Commission, as it expects the Commission to comply with the requirement in the authorization to issue its report within 1 year from the time funds are appropriated. In that regard, timely submission of the report is necessary in order to be of value to the Congress in the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

Appropriations, 1990	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,000,000
House allowance	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and $2,000,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The Commission was created by Public Law 100-607 to continue to monitor and make policy recommendations regarding our Nation's handling of the HIV epidemic.

The Committee commends the Commission on conducting a series of hearings and investigations into the AIDS crisis. Noting that the number of AIDS cases in rural areas has risen by 37 percent in the last year, the Committee supports the Commission's continued efforts to examine the impact of AIDS on rural health systems and to develop strategies for addressing this health care crisis.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CHILDREN

Appropriations, 1990	$1,329,000
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,100,000 for the National Commission on Children. There was no administration request for this program.

The Commission was established by section 9136 of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1987, Public Law 100-203. The 36-member Commission will study and make recommendations to Congress and to the President regarding five subjects: health of children, social and support services for children and their parents, education, income security, and tax policy.

The Commission's final report is due by March 31, 1991.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Appropriations, 1990	$750,000
Budget estimate, 1991	777,000
House allowance	750,000
Committee recommendation	750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $750,000 for the National Commission on Libraries on Information Science [NCLIS], which is the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House allowance, and $27,000 less than the administration request.

This Commission has the responsibility for advising the President and Congress on the development and implementation of national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State, and local levels in meeting those needs.

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO PREVENT INFANT MORTALITY

Appropriations, 1990	$400,000
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	400,000
Committee recommendation	400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $400,000 for the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. This is the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. There was no administration request for this Commission in fiscal year 1991.

The National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality was created by Public Law 99-660 to report to Congress and the President on the resources that affect infant mortality and to recommend national policy actions for preventing infant mortality.

The Commission continues to increase awareness and educate the public about the findings contained in its report and to develop strategies and mechanisms for Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector to implement its recommendations.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FINANCING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Appropriations, 1990	
Budget estimate, 1991	$662,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend funding for the National Commission on the Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education. No funds were provided by the House. The Committee believes that the $790,400 provided in fiscal year 1989 will be sufficient to enable the Commission to operate in fiscal year 1991. The Commission was delayed in starting up because of an inadvertent omission in the initial authorization that prevented the hiring of staff.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

Appropriations, 1990	$1,540,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,200,000
House allowance	1,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,750,000

The Committee recommends $1,750,000 for the National Council on Disability. This is $550,000 more than the administration's budget request and the House allowance, and $210,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The National Council on Disability was created to establish general policies regarding Federal activities affecting persons with disabilities and to review rehabilitation services and disability research.

The increase provided by the Committee is intended to permit the Council to continue its study on education for students with disabilities, and to enable the Council to provide technical assistance to businesses and other entities regarding the implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101–336).

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Appropriations, 1990	$140,111,000
Budget estimate, 1991	151,103,000
House allowance	151,103,000
Committee recommendation	140,111,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $140,111,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. This is $10,992,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance and the same as the fiscal year 1990 funding level.

The Board executes its responsibilities under the National Labor Relations Act by resolving representation disputes in industry and preventing unfair labor practices on the part of labor unions and/or employers.

The Committee expects that the Board will conduct its activities in strict compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act. The Board will close its meetings and/or hearings to the public only when absolutely necessary and in accordance with the statutory exceptions stipulated in the Sunshine Act.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Appropriations, 1990	$6,384,000
Budget estimate, 1991	6,675,000
House allowance	6,675,000
Committee recommendation	6,675,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,675,000 for the National Mediation Board. This is $291,000 above the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The National Mediation Board handles labor-management disputes and questions of representation in the railroad and airline industries.

The Committee has provided $1,600,000 for the adjustment of railroad grievances. The Committee approves of the Board's continuing efforts to help and encourage the parties' implementation of the recommendations proposed by the Grievance Committee, and directs the Board to furnish the Committee with a report by April 1, 1991, on the savings achieved in fiscal year 1990 as a result of the implementation of the Grievance Committee recommendations.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1990	$5,970,000
Budget estimate, 1991	6,401,000
House allowance	6,401,000
Committee recommendation	6,401,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,401,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and $431,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Review Commission is charged with ruling on cases forwarded to it by the Department of Labor when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. Employers have the right to dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by OSHA, the penalties proposed by OSHA, and time given by OSHA to correct any hazardous situation. Employees and representatives of employees may initiate a case by challenging the propriety of the time OSHA has allowed for correction of any violative condition.

PHYSICIAN PAYMENT REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1990	$3,806,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,871,000
House allowance	3,871,000
Committee recommendation	3,871,000

The Committee recommends the transfer of $3,871,000 from the Medicare trust funds to support operations of the Physician Payment Review Commission [PPRC]. This is the same as the independent commission's request to the Congress, the House amount, and $65,000 over the fiscal year 1990 amount.

The Physician Payment Review Commission was established by the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-272). The Commission makes recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Congress regarding Medicare payments for physician services.

The Commission continues to work on refining the resource-based relative value scale for Medicare physician payments. The Committee is concerned that the geographic practice cost index [GPCI] as currently employed by PPRC may not reflect accurately the costs of providing health care services in rural areas. Likewise, the computer models currently employed by PPRC in its analysis of GPCI deviate further from the real experiences of physicians in small and rural communities.

The Committee supports enactment of an equitable physician payment system that will alleviate the current differential in Medicare payments to physicians who practice in rural and urban areas.

The Committee looks forward to receiving the results of the Commission's study of payment for nonphysician providers of Medicare services due in 1991.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1990	$3,869,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,073,000
House allowance	4,073,000
Committee recommendation	3,869,000

The Committee recommends the transfer of $3,869,000 from the Medicare trust funds for the operation of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC]. This is the same as the fiscal year 1990 amount, and $204,000 below the independent commission's request to the Congress and the House allowance.

ProPAC was established by the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21), which enacted the Medicare Prospective Payment System [PPS]. ProPAC advises the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Congress, providing reports on the progress and impact of PPS, and recommendations on improving the system.

The Committee appreciates ProPAC's increased attention to studies involving rural hospitals. However, the Committee remains concerned that inequities in PPS payments to rural hospitals continue to take a devastating toll on rural America's health care system. ProPAC's own analysis of the first 5 years of PPS indicates that Medicare margins from the inception of PPS have been consistently higher by 7 to 9 percent for urban hospitals than for rural hospitals. The Committee finds no justification for this inequity.

While adjustments to PPS have been made for sole community hospitals, the Committee believes PPS remains inherently biased against most rural hospitals. For example, even while the gap between urban and rural PPS standardized amounts has been narrowed, it appears that other adjustments made to PPS payments, such as the wage index, effectively rescind most or all of the increased payments to rural hospitals.

The singular recommendation contained in the July 1990, ProPAC report concerning rural hospitals is that "additional adjustments should be considered to reflect differences in costs attributable to urban and rural locations." ProPAC seems to be recommending the introduction of additional rural payment biases even as Congress is trying to remove them.

A second area of concern to the Committee is the bias inherent in constructing the DRG weights based on price rather than on the basis of cost. A cost-based DRG weight system would favor less expensive, less intensive care, which is the type of care generally offered by smaller and rural hospitals.

Recognizing that significant adjustments to PPS have been mandated by law since the system's inception, the Committee desires to know the total value of payments that would have been made to rural hospitals had PPS been constructed from the start as it is now constructed.

The Committee, therefore, requests that ProPAC issue a report listing (1) the adjustments that have been made to PPS since its inception (for example, changes in standardized amount, outlier pool, consideration of part-time labor); and (2) the amount of increased payments (taking inflation into account) for PPS years 1-5 rural hospitals would have received if these adjustments had been in place from the system's beginning.

In addition, the Committee requests that ProPAC in its 1991 report address in detail the impact of less-than-average patient volume on overhead costs and reimbursement, especially on small hospitals. This Committee remains concerned that the PPS system, which is based on averages, inherently is inappropriate to small-volume hospitals. And while ProPAC considers the impact of relatively higher wages paid by many urban hospitals to be worthy of the Commission's consideration, the impact of relatively lower volume experienced by many rural hospitals is not given the same weight and consideration.

With respect to outpatient care, the Committee is disturbed that ProPAC's July 1990, report to Congress overlooks the need to identify and correct biases in Medicare payments for outpatient services. Given the history of inequitable inpatient payments and the widespread concern over new systems of outpatient payments, the Committee finds it is necessary to investigate whether outpatient payment systems also will be found to be biased against smaller rural providers. The Committee requests that ProPAC in its 1991 report identify all potential outpatient payment biases against small rural providers, and recommend actions to correct them.

The Committee is concerned that the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy lacks essential resources such as computer capability in order to fulfill its statutory mandate to provide impact analyses of proposed Medicare and Medicaid regulations. The Committee instructs ProPAC to provide its resources to the Office of Rural Health Policy in order to facilitate these analyses. The Committee expects the Commission to provide technical assistance and data collection and analysis regarding rural hospitals to the Office of Rural Health Policy.

The Committee urges ProPAC to continue to study the use of nurse practitioners and other nonphysician providers in alternative settings to acute care and long-term institutional care.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1990	$340,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	321,000,000
House allowance	328,000,000
Committee recommendation	335,000,000

The Committee has provided a total of $335,000,000 for the "Dual benefits payments" account, including $18,000,000 in income tax receipts on dual benefits, as authorized by law. This total provided is $7,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and $14,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1991 budget request. The Committee has received several revised estimates from the Board on what is required to meet obligations as a result of the discovery of an estimated 2,500 new beneficiaries that will be entitled to back benefits. The Committee has not received a revised budget request from the administration. The Board is expected to keep the Committee advised over changing requirements for this account.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to fund 25 percent of vested dual benefit payments from the "Railroad retirement" account. In addition, the Committee has not adopted proposed bill language that would place a portion of these funds in reserve, believing that this would be administratively cumbersome.

This appropriation provides for vested dual benefit payments authorized by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This separate account established for the payment of dual benefits is funded by general fund appropriations and income tax receipts on vested dual benefits.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1990	
Budget estimate, 1991	$100,000
House allowance	100,000
Committee recommendation	400,000

The Committee recommends $400,000 for interest earned on unnegotiated checks to remain available through September 30, 1992. The Committee recommendation is based on a revised agency estimate supported by an Office of Inspector General draft report. In fiscal year 1990 no appropriation was needed because projections indicated that the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1989 and available for 2 years would be sufficient through fiscal year 1990.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991, the Board will no longer receive credits directly for the principal amount of uncashed railroad retirement checks under provisions of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987. Instead, such principal amounts will be appropriated to the Department of the Treasury for transfer to this account. Interest on uncashed checks, however, must still be appropriated in advance to this account as provided by section 417 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-76).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	$63,035,000
Budget estimate, 1991	72,200,000
House allowance	73,125,000
Committee recommendation	70,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $70,200,000 for administration of railroad retirement/survivor benefit programs, an increase of $7,165,000 over fiscal year 1990.

The Committee recommendation provides for a total staffing level of 1,332 full-time equivalents [FTE's], an increase of 16 FTE's in order to support the Railroad Retirement Board in its efforts to implement recently enacted legislation, to proceed with its automation plan, to improve and operate its railroad tax accounting system, and to reduce work backlogs.

The Committee does not concur with the Board's request for another 52 FTE's. This bill includes $300,000 for a study by the inspector general to determine actual staffing requirements. The 1989 Office of Inspector General Audit Report 89-04 and a recent OMB management review of the Board identified the absence of an efficient work measurement system [WMS] as a serious problem. The inspector general report further found that year after year, the Board has difficulty in identifying its workload and commensurate resources to carry out its workload. Consequently, the Committee will await the results of the Office of Inspector General's examination of the Board's utilization of staff-years prior to making any further staff increases. The Committee expects that the Board and the Office of Inspector General will work closely together in studying this problem and at arriving at workable solutions to assist the Congress in understanding and meeting the Board's resource needs.

The Committee recommendation also provides $1,600,000 for the continued lease-to-purchase of the computer storage devices acquired in fiscal year 1990, to sufficiently fund the cost of personnel compensation benefits, to make funds available for outside technical assistance in carrying out the agency's automation plans, and to provide for modest increases in funds available for medical fees, transportation of things, printing, training, and other miscellaneous items. The Committee also recommends that $200,000 be provided for additional workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates.

The Committee has also provided $2,525,000 to be available only for the lease-to-purchase costs and contract services related to the installation of a mainframe computer.

The General Services Administration shall participate in, conduct oversight of, and approve all aspects of the Railroad Retirement Board Mainframe Computer Replacement Program.

LIMITATION ON RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION FUND

Appropriations, 1990	$14,100,000
Budget estimate, 1991	16,457,000
House allowance	15,909,000
Committee recommendation	15,420,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $15,420,000 for the limitation on administration of the railroad unemployment insurance fund. This is $1,037,000 less than the budget request, and $1,320,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. Of the amounts provided in fiscal year 1991, $433,000 shall be available only for the lease-to-purchase costs and contract services related to the installation of a mainframe computer that is needed to support current operations, implement experience rating provisions in recently enacted legislation, and support the agency's other automation plans.

The Committee does, however, allow for additional funds to provide sufficient resources for personnel compensation and benefit costs, the continued lease-to-purchase of the computer storage devices acquired in fiscal year 1990, and modest increases in miscellaneous categories, such as printing, training, and supplies.

The Committee recommendation provides for a staffing level of not less than 310 full-time equivalent positions for the Railroad Unemployment/Sickness Insurance Program. The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to change the bill language to provide not more than the appropriated amount to administer the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Bill language has been included which provides that sufficient funds be apportioned to support the administration of this program.

LIMITATION ON REVIEW ACTIVITY

Appropriations, 1990	$3,903,000
Budget estimate, 1991	7,698,000
House allowance	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,698,000

The Committee recommends $7,698,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the administration request, $1,698,000 more than the House allowance, and $3,795,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, and review activities. This amount is to be derived from the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds. The Committee recommendation provides funds to support salary and benefits for 119 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. The recommendation also provides funds for contracts and other services; equipment and supplies; and travel costs, which are primarily associated with establishing a nationwide investigation program.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 1990	$38,745,000
Budget estimate, 1991	38,349,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	41,583,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend $41,583,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is $3,334,000 over the administration request and $2,838,000 more than the fiscal year appropriation. The House deferred funding.

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is a retirement facility that provides residence, subsistence, medical, and other care to eligible Army and Air Force veterans. The facility is funded by annual appropriations made by Congress from a trust fund on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. The trust fund receives income from members' fees, interest, withheld pay, and nonjudicial fines imposed on active duty soldiers and airmen. The home is currently serving about 2,100 residents.

The Committee has recommended increased authority to expend funds in order to provide for increased expenses to the home associated with maintenance and health care.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Appropriations, 1990	$9,375,000
Budget estimate, 1991	9,750,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	11,500,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend $11,500,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This amount is $1,750,000 more than the administration request and $2,125,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation. The House deferred funding.

U.S. INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Appropriations, 1990	$7,550,000
Budget estimate, 1991	7,270,000
House allowance	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,200,000 for the U.S. Institute of Peace. This is $1,930,000 more than the administration request, $1,650,000 more than the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, and $1,200,000 more than the House allowance. The amount provided by the Committee is the same amount requested by the Institute.

The Institute was established by the United States Institute of Peace Act (Public Law 98–525). The Institute is an independent, nonprofit, national organization that promotes scholarship and education in matters relating to peace and international conflict resolution. The Institute is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors and is located in Washington, DC.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Appropriations, 1990	$3,225,000
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 to complete the financing of the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Initial funding for this activity was provided in the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1989. The purpose of the conference is to gather the Nation's leading librarians to discuss critical issues in the field of library science including innovations in technology, resource sharing, access for persons with disabilities and those in underserved areas, and financial management. Funds are distributed to State library authorities and matched at the State level to convene individual State conferences on these topics. Delegates from each State conference will attend a national conference held in Washington, DC, in July 1991. Funds also go toward the support of a national office and staff. The conference activities are administered by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1991: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	174,323	[1] 178,478	176,921	[2] 176,296
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1991				128,589
1992				29,048
1993				6,455
1994				807
1995 and future year				10
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1991 in the bill		79,844		59,230
	Direct loans		Loan guarantees	
Credit authority estimates, fiscal year 1991	30	5		

[1] Includes advance appropriations.
[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

The following items are identified pursuant to this requirement:

$11,500,000 for training and employment services;
$20,000,000 for the targeted jobs tax credit program;
$148,000,000 for family planning;
$107,882,000 for the National Health Service Corps;
$203,122,000 for immunization;
$9,334,000 for tuberculosis grants;
$349,814,000 for NIH research training programs;
$31,133,000 for the community support program;

$38,014,000 for ADAMHA research training programs;
$9,431,000 for adolescent family life;
$1,450,000,000 for LIHEAP;
$398,000,000 for refugee and entrant assistance
$448,300,000 for community services block grant;
$2,000,000,000 for Head Start;
$1,431,000 for child development associate scholarships;
$13,500,000 for dependent care planning and development;
$104,100,000 for developmental disabilities programs;
$7,465,000 for Follow Through;
$196,878,000 for education for the handicapped;
$985,165,000 for vocational and adult education;
$53,083,000 for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

No items are identified pursuant to this requirement.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 1991 for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 1990, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference and the tables inserted in the Congressional Record on the days when the bill or conference report is considered in the House.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
TITLE I -- DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION							
Job training programs	18,540,000	19,834,000	19,834,000	19,834,000	+1,294,000	---	---
Trust funds	(2,057,000)	(2,170,000)	(2,170,000)	(2,170,000)	(+113,000)	---	---
Employment security	442,000	464,000	464,000	464,000	+22,000	---	---
Trust funds	(13,032,000)	(13,406,000)	(13,406,000)	(13,406,000)	(+374,000)	---	---
Financial and administrative management	14,056,000	14,330,000	14,880,000	14,330,000	+274,000	---	-550,000
Trust funds	(10,544,000)	(10,586,000)	(11,036,000)	(10,586,000)	(+42,000)	---	(-450,000)
Executive direction and administration	3,806,000	4,283,000	4,283,000	4,283,000	+477,000	---	---
Trust funds	(3,097,000)	(3,360,000)	(3,360,000)	(3,360,000)	(+263,000)	---	---
Regional operations	12,268,000	12,962,000	15,962,000	15,962,000	+3,694,000	+3,000,000	---
Trust funds	(24,384,000)	(24,779,000)	(24,779,000)	(24,779,000)	(+395,000)	---	---
Apprenticeship services	15,517,000	14,607,000	14,607,000	16,607,000	+1,090,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Total, Program Administration	117,743,000	120,781,000	124,781,000	125,781,000	+8,038,000	+5,000,000	+1,000,000
Federal funds	64,629,000	66,480,000	70,030,000	71,480,000	+6,851,000	+5,000,000	+1,450,000
Trust funds	(53,114,000)	(54,301,000)	(54,751,000)	(54,301,000)	(+1,187,000)	---	(-450,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES 1/							
Grants to States:							
Block grant	1,744,808,000	1,744,808,000	1,900,000,000	1,744,808,000	---	---	-155,192,000
Summer youth employment and training program	699,777,000	699,777,000	699,777,000	699,777,000	---	---	---
Dislocated worker assistance 2/	463,603,000	400,000,000	513,603,000	550,000,000	+86,397,000	+150,000,000	+36,397,000
Federally administered programs:							
Native Americans	58,193,000	57,579,000	58,193,000	64,000,000	+5,807,000	+6,421,000	+5,807,000
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers	69,047,000	55,834,000	69,047,000	75,000,000	+5,953,000	+19,166,000	+5,953,000
Job Corps:							
Operations	752,868,000	781,281,000	837,000,000	807,500,000	+54,632,000	+26,219,000	-29,500,000
Construction and renovation 3/	49,746,000	36,103,000	63,740,000	74,100,000	+24,354,000	+37,997,000	+10,360,000
Subtotal, Job Corps	802,614,000	817,384,000	900,740,000	881,600,000	+78,986,000	+64,216,000	-19,140,000
Veterans' employment	9,345,000	8,863,000	9,345,000	9,345,000	---	+482,000	---
National activities:							
Pilots and demonstrations	30,467,000	27,753,000	28,753,000	45,467,000	+15,000,000	+17,714,000	+16,714,000
Research, demonstration and evaluation	15,712,000	13,246,000	13,246,000	13,246,000	-2,466,000	---	---
Other	24,045,000	13,983,000	17,983,000	26,045,000	+2,000,000	+12,062,000	+8,062,000
Subtotal, National activities	70,224,000	54,982,000	59,982,000	84,758,000	+14,534,000	+29,776,000	+24,776,000
Subtotal, Federal activities	1,009,423,000	994,642,000	1,097,307,000	1,114,703,000	+105,280,000	+120,061,000	+17,396,000
Total, Job Training Partnership Act	3,917,611,000	3,839,227,000	4,210,687,000	4,109,288,000	+191,677,000	+270,061,000	-101,399,000

1/ Excludes $317,141,000 in legislative additions proposed for later transmittal.

2/ The Administration proposed funding this activity in a separate account, ``Worker readjustment assistance''.

3/ Reflects budget amendment proposed by the President on 4/24/90 that would reduce the original request by $637,000.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Job training for the homeless........................	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)	DEFER	(11,500,000)	(+157,000)	---	(+11,500,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991......................	1,500,000	---	---	---	-1,500,000	---	---
Total, Training and Employment Services.........	3,919,111,000	3,839,227,000	4,210,687,000	4,109,288,000	+190,177,000	+270,061,000	-101,399,000
Current year, FY 1990.......................	(3,917,611,000)	(3,839,227,000)	(4,210,687,000)	(4,109,288,000)	(+191,677,000)	(+270,061,000)	(-101,399,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991.................	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House.......	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)	DEFER	(11,500,000)	(+157,000)	---	(+11,500,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized..........	(3,930,454,000)	(3,850,727,000)	(4,210,687,000)	(4,120,788,000)	(+190,334,000)	(+270,061,000)	(-89,899,000)
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS							
National contracts..................................	286,270,000	267,395,000	312,000,000	312,000,000	+25,730,000	+44,605,000	---
State grants..	80,743,000	75,419,000	88,000,000	88,000,000	+7,257,000	+12,581,000	---
Total...	367,013,000	342,814,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	+32,987,000	+57,186,000	---
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES 1/							
Trade adjustment....................................	280,024,000	230,000,000	230,000,000	269,000,000	-11,024,000	+39,000,000	+39,000,000
Other activities....................................	---	500,000	500,000	500,000	+500,000	---	---
Total...	280,024,000	230,500,000	230,500,000	269,500,000	-10,524,000	+39,000,000	+39,000,000

1/ Excludes $230,500,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS							
Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):							
State Operations 1/	(1,257,673,000)	(1,357,695,000)	(1,403,751,000)	(1,403,751,000)	(+146,078,000)	(+46,056,000)	---
State integrity activities	(247,517,000)	(285,120,000)	(294,474,000)	(285,120,000)	(+37,603,000)	---	(-9,354,000)
National Activities	(5,500,000)	(6,366,000)	(6,366,000)	(6,366,000)	(+866,000)	---	---
Contingency	(290,385,000)	(281,219,000)	(247,509,000)	(247,509,000)	(-42,876,000)	(-33,710,000)	---
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation(trust funds)	(1,801,075,000)	(1,930,400,000)	(1,952,100,000)	(1,942,746,000)	(+141,671,000)	(+12,346,000)	(-9,354,000)
Employment Service:							
Allotments to States:							
Federal funds	20,800,000	21,700,000	21,700,000	21,700,000	+900,000	---	---
Trust funds	(758,239,000)	(700,900,000)	(803,300,000)	(803,300,000)	(+45,061,000)	(+102,400,000)	---
Subtotal	779,039,000	722,600,000	825,000,000	825,000,000	+45,961,000	+102,400,000	---
National Activities:							
Federal funds	1,200,000	1,400,000	3,900,000	1,400,000	+200,000	---	-2,500,000
Trust funds 3/	(42,799,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(70,000,000)	(+27,201,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	---	---	---	(-12,500,000)	---	---
Targeted jobs tax credit	(24,653,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(-4,653,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)

1/ Senate recommendation includes $18,882,000 for automation activities, available for obligation April 1, 1991.

2/Bill language would make funds available only for unanticipated workload increases over and above mid-session review projections.

3/ Recommendation includes $25,000,000 not available for obligation until Oct 1, 1991 for computer opera

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Subtotal, Employment Service	835,538,000	769,000,000	873,900,000	896,400,000	+60,862,000	+127,400,000	+22,500,000
Federal funds	22,000,000	23,100,000	25,600,000	23,100,000	+1,100,000	---	-2,500,000
Trust funds	(801,038,000)	(745,900,000)	(848,300,000)	(873,300,000)	(+72,262,000)	(+127,400,000)	(+25,000,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	---	---	---	(-12,500,000)	---	---
Total, State Unemployment 1/	2,636,613,000	2,699,400,000	2,826,000,000	2,839,146,000	+202,533,000	+139,746,000	+13,146,000
Federal Funds	22,000,000	23,100,000	25,600,000	23,100,000	+1,100,000	---	-2,500,000
Trust Funds	(2,602,113,000)	(2,676,300,000)	(2,800,400,000)	(2,816,046,000)	(+213,933,000)	(+139,746,000)	(+15,646,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	---	---	---	(-12,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(-4,653,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS	33,000,000	328,000,000	328,000,000	328,000,000	+295,000,000	---	---
Total, Employment & Training Administration	7,353,504,000	7,560,722,000	8,119,968,000	8,071,715,000	+718,211,000	+510,993,000	-48,253,000
Federal funds	4,685,777,000	4,830,121,000	5,264,817,000	5,201,368,000	+515,591,000	+371,247,000	-63,449,000
Current year, FY 1990	(4,684,277,000)	(4,830,121,000)	(5,264,817,000)	(5,201,368,000)	(+517,091,000)	(+371,247,000)	(-63,449,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)	---	---
Trust funds	(2,655,227,000)	(2,730,601,000)	(2,855,151,000)	(2,870,347,000)	(+215,120,000)	(+139,746,000)	(+15,196,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	---	---	---	(-12,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(-4,653,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)

1/ Includes Federal, Trust and advance Trust funds.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
LABOR - MANAGEMENT SERVICES							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Labor-management relations service....................	5,785,000	5,923,000	5,923,000	5,923,000	+138,000	---	---
Labor-management standards enforcement................	25,108,000	26,051,000	26,051,000	26,051,000	+943,000	---	---
Pension and welfare benefit programs..................	43,056,000	58,077,000	58,077,000	58,077,000	+15,021,000	---	---
Total, LMSA....................................	73,949,000	90,051,000	90,051,000	90,051,000	+16,102,000	---	---
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION							
Program Administration subject to limitation (Trust Funds)......................................	(42,301,000)	(42,669,000)	(42,669,000)	(42,669,000)	(+368,000)	---	---
Other contractual services not subject to limitation (Trust Funds)......................................	(28,053,000)	(28,459,000)	(28,459,000)	(28,459,000)	(+406,000)	---	---
Total, PBGC (trust funds).............................	(70,354,000)	(71,128,000)	(71,128,000)	(71,128,000)	(+774,000)	---	---
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Enforcement of wage and hour standards................	90,736,000	93,017,000	93,017,000	93,017,000	+2,281,000	---	---
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement..........	52,985,000	53,645,000	53,645,000	53,645,000	+660,000	---	---
Federal programs for workers' compensation............	58,661,000	60,639,000	61,720,000	61,720,000	+3,059,000	+1,081,000	---
Trust funds....................................	(1,011,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(+5,000)	---	---
Executive direction and support services..............	13,746,000	14,006,000	14,006,000	14,006,000	+260,000	---	---
Total, salaries and expenses....................	217,139,000	222,323,000	223,404,000	223,404,000	+6,265,000	+1,081,000	---
Federal funds.................................	216,128,000	221,307,000	222,388,000	222,388,000	+6,260,000	+1,081,000	---
Trust funds...................................	(1,011,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(+5,000)	---	---

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
SPECIAL BENEFITS							
Federal employees compensation benefits..............	251,000,000	318,000,000	318,000,000	318,000,000	+67,000,000	---	---
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits...............	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	---	---	---
Subtotal, current appropriation.................	255,000,000	322,000,000	322,000,000	322,000,000	+67,000,000	---	---
Less appropriation for prior year cost...........	-85,975,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	+60,975,000	---	---
Plus appropriation available from subsequent year.	25,000,000	---	---	---	-25,000,000	---	---
Total, Special Benefits, program level..........	194,025,000	297,000,000	297,000,000	297,000,000	+102,975,000	---	---
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND							
Benefit payments and interest on advances............	590,486,000	866,019,000	866,019,000	866,019,000	+275,533,000	---	---
Employment Standards Admin., salaries & expenses......	28,640,000	29,051,000	29,051,000	29,051,000	+411,000	---	---
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses........	22,050,000	19,396,000	23,355,000	23,355,000	+1,305,000	+3,959,000	---
Departmental Management, inspector general............	506,000	371,000	371,000	371,000	-135,000	---	---
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty. Trust Fund, apprn	641,682,000	914,837,000	918,796,000	918,796,000	+277,114,000	+3,959,000	---
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)...........	745,000	756,000	756,000	756,000	+11,000	---	---
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.........	642,427,000	915,593,000	919,552,000	919,552,000	+277,125,000	+3,959,000	---
Total, Employment Standards Administration......	1,053,591,000	1,434,916,000	1,439,956,000	1,439,956,000	+386,365,000	+5,040,000	---
Federal funds.................................	1,052,580,000	1,433,900,000	1,438,940,000	1,438,940,000	+386,360,000	+5,040,000	---
Trust funds...................................	(1,011,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(+5,000)	---	---

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Safety and health standards	6,864,000	7,155,000	7,155,000	10,155,000	+3,291,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Enforcement:							
Federal Enforcement	117,126,000	125,052,000	125,052,000	125,052,000	+7,926,000	---	---
State programs	59,827,000	62,220,000	65,220,000	67,220,000	+7,393,000	+5,000,000	+2,000,000
Technical Support	17,630,000	18,489,000	18,489,000	18,489,000	+859,000	---	---
Compliance Assistance	36,874,000	38,053,000	38,403,000	38,053,000	+1,179,000	---	-350,000
Safety and health statistics	22,686,000	30,391,000	30,391,000	30,391,000	+7,705,000	---	---
Executive direction and administration	6,012,000	6,533,000	6,533,000	6,533,000	+521,000	---	---
Total, OSHA	267,019,000	287,893,000	291,243,000	295,893,000	+28,874,000	+8,000,000	+4,650,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Enforcement:							
Coal	84,716,000	88,179,000	89,564,000	89,697,000	+4,981,000	+1,518,000	+133,000
Metal/nonmetal	34,008,000	35,022,000	35,668,000	35,725,000	+1,717,000	+703,000	+57,000
Standards development	1,306,000	1,565,000	1,629,000	1,646,000	+340,000	+81,000	+17,000
Assessments	2,282,000	2,303,000	2,392,000	2,395,000	+113,000	+92,000	+3,000
Educational policy and development	13,117,000	13,433,000	14,613,000	16,194,000	+3,077,000	+2,761,000	+1,581,000
Technical support	20,185,000	20,555,000	21,226,000	21,370,000	+1,185,000	+815,000	+144,000
Program administration	12,484,000	11,443,000	12,675,000	12,796,000	+312,000	+1,353,000	+121,000
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	168,098,000	172,500,000	177,767,000	179,823,000	+11,725,000	+7,323,000	+2,056,000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	66,545,000	67,807,000	69,397,000	69,397,000	+2,852,000	+1,590,000	---
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	(48,877,000)	(47,700,000)	(52,760,000)	(52,210,000)	(+3,333,000)	(+4,510,000)	(-550,000)
Prices and cost of living	72,500,000	76,159,000	76,759,000	76,159,000	+3,659,000	---	-600,000
Wages and industrial relations	22,030,000	23,559,000	23,559,000	23,559,000	+1,529,000	---	---
Productivity and technology	5,505,000	5,887,000	5,887,000	5,887,000	+382,000	---	---
Economic growth and employment projections	3,379,000	3,595,000	3,595,000	3,595,000	+216,000	---	---
Executive direction and staff services	22,498,000	28,077,000	28,077,000	28,077,000	+5,579,000	---	---
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	241,334,000	252,784,000	260,034,000	258,884,000	+17,550,000	+6,100,000	-1,150,000
Federal Funds	192,457,000	205,084,000	207,274,000	206,674,000	+14,217,000	+1,590,000	-600,000
Trust Funds	(48,877,000)	(47,700,000)	(52,760,000)	(52,210,000)	(+3,333,000)	(+4,510,000)	(-550,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Executive direction	19,766,000	23,966,000	21,841,000	22,341,000	+2,575,000	-1,625,000	+500,000
Legal services	44,997,000	51,523,000	54,523,000	51,523,000	+6,526,000	---	-3,000,000
Trust funds	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	---	---	---
International labor affairs	6,461,000	6,785,000	6,785,000	6,785,000	+324,000	---	---
Administration and management	19,781,000	20,541,000	20,541,000	20,541,000	+760,000	---	---
Adjudication	12,561,000	13,465,000	13,465,000	15,086,000	+2,525,000	+1,621,000	+1,621,000
Promoting employment of the disabled	2,880,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	4,200,000	+1,320,000	+500,000	+500,000
Women's Bureau	6,978,000	6,848,000	7,448,000	7,848,000	+870,000	+1,000,000	+400,000
Civil Rights Activities	4,290,000	4,485,000	4,485,000	4,485,000	+195,000	---	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	117,999,000	131,598,000	133,073,000	133,094,000	+15,095,000	+1,496,000	+21,000
Federal funds	117,714,000	131,313,000	132,788,000	132,809,000	+15,095,000	+1,496,000	+21,000
Trust funds	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	---	---	---
Undistributed salary and expense savings, Federal Fund	---	---	---	-9,000,000	-9,000,000	-9,000,000	-9,000,000
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING							
State Administration:							
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	(74,389,000)	(74,473,000)	(79,076,000)	(79,076,000)	(+4,687,000)	(+4,603,000)	---
Local Veterans Employment Program	(68,532,000)	(68,608,000)	(72,851,000)	(72,851,000)	(+4,319,000)	(+4,243,000)	---
Subtotal, State Administration	(142,921,000)	(143,081,000)	(151,927,000)	(151,927,000)	(+9,006,000)	(+8,846,000)	---
Federal Administration	(15,444,000)	(17,604,000)	(17,604,000)	(17,604,000)	(+2,160,000)	---	---
National Veterans Training Institute	(2,573,000)	(829,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(-73,000)	(+1,671,000)	---
Total, Trust Funds	(160,938,000)	(161,514,000)	(172,031,000)	(172,031,000)	(+11,093,000)	(+10,517,000)	---

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL							
Audit:							
Federal funds	20,408,000	21,638,000	21,638,000	21,638,000	+1,230,000	---	---
Trust funds	(4,127,000)	(3,877,000)	(3,877,000)	(3,877,000)	(-250,000)	---	---
Investigation:							
Federal funds	6,414,000	7,607,000	8,084,000	8,084,000	+1,670,000	+477,000	---
Trust funds	(1,067,000)	(318,000)	(318,000)	(318,000)	(-749,000)	---	---
Office of Labor Racketeering	9,765,000	10,194,000	10,717,000	10,717,000	+952,000	+523,000	---
Executive Direction and Management	4,835,000	5,024,000	5,274,000	5,274,000	+439,000	+250,000	---
Total, Office of the Inspector General	46,616,000	48,658,000	49,908,000	49,908,000	+3,292,000	+1,250,000	---
Federal funds	41,422,000	44,463,000	45,713,000	45,713,000	+4,291,000	+1,250,000	---
Trust funds	(5,194,000)	(4,195,000)	(4,195,000)	(4,195,000)	(-999,000)	---	---
Total, Departmental Management	325,553,000	341,770,000	355,012,000	346,033,000	+20,480,000	+4,263,000	-8,979,000
Federal funds	159,136,000	175,776,000	178,501,000	169,522,000	+10,386,000	-6,254,000	-8,979,000
Trust funds	(166,417,000)	(165,994,000)	(176,511,000)	(176,511,000)	(+10,094,000)	(+10,517,000)	---
Total, Labor Department 1/	9,553,402,000	10,211,764,000	10,805,159,000	10,753,483,000	+1,200,081,000	+541,719,000	-51,676,000
Federal funds	6,599,016,000	7,195,325,000	7,648,593,000	7,582,271,000	+983,255,000	+386,946,000	-66,322,000
Current year	(6,597,516,000)	(7,195,325,000)	(7,648,593,000)	(7,582,271,000)	(+984,755,000)	(+386,946,000)	(-66,322,000)
Advance for FY 1991	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)	DEFER	(11,500,000)	(+157,000)	---	(+11,500,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(6,610,359,000)	(7,206,825,000)	(7,648,593,000)	(7,593,771,000)	(+983,412,000)	(+386,946,000)	(-54,822,000)
Trust funds	(2,941,886,000)	(3,016,439,000)	(3,156,566,000)	(3,171,212,000)	(+229,326,000)	(+154,773,000)	(+14,646,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	---	---	---	(-12,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(-4,653,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)

1/ Includes authorized Federal and Trust funds.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES							
Health Care Delivery and Assistance:							
Community health centers	456,914,000	471,785,000	490,000,000	477,000,000	+20,086,000	+5,215,000	-13,000,000
Migrant health	49,343,000	50,601,000	52,000,000	54,000,000	+4,657,000	+3,399,000	+2,000,000
Black lung clinics	3,651,000	3,651,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	+149,000	+149,000	---
Health care for the homeless	35,967,000	33,667,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	+4,033,000	+6,333,000	---
Advance funding for FY 1991	11,885,000	---	---	---	-11,885,000	---	---
Family planning 1/	(139,135,000)	(139,135,000)	DEFER	(148,000,000)	(+8,865,000)	(+8,865,000)	(+148,000,000)
National Health Service Corps:							
Field placements	(41,837,000)	(42,361,000)	DEFER	(44,000,000)	(+2,163,000)	(+1,639,000)	(+44,000,000)
Loan repayments including nurses	(5,921,000)	(8,882,000)	DEFER	(8,882,000)	(+2,961,000)	---	(+8,882,000)
Scholarships	(2,961,000)	(55,000,000)	DEFER	(55,000,000)	(+52,039,000)	---	(+55,000,000)
Subtotal, Natl Health Service Corps	(50,719,000)	(106,243,000)	DEFER	(107,882,000)	(+57,163,000)	(+1,639,000)	(+107,882,000)
Hansen's Disease services (Carville)	18,158,000	22,601,000	20,601,000	20,601,000	+2,443,000	-2,000,000	---
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's Disease	3,217,000	3,217,000	3,300,000	3,467,000	+250,000	+250,000	+167,000
Home health demonstration grants	2,961,000	---	---	3,211,000	+250,000	+3,211,000	+3,211,000
Total, Health Care Delivery & Assistance	582,096,000	585,522,000	609,701,000	602,079,000	+19,983,000	+16,557,000	-7,622,000

1/ President's FY 1991 budget requests Family Planning under ``Public Health Service Management'' account.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Health Professions:							
Exceptional need scholarships	6,685,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+3,315,000	---	---
Excellence in minority health education grants	9,231,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	+2,769,000	---	---
Public health/health administration:							
Public Health capitation	2,948,000	---	---	---	-2,948,000	---	---
Public Health special projects	834,000	---	3,300,000	4,400,000	+3,566,000	+4,400,000	+1,100,000
Health Administration grants	1,483,000	---	1,483,000	1,700,000	+217,000	+1,700,000	+217,000
Public Health traineeships	2,987,000	---	3,500,000	3,500,000	+513,000	+3,500,000	---
Health Administration traineeships	492,000	---	492,000	500,000	+8,000	+500,000	+8,000
Preventive medicine residencies	1,695,000	---	1,695,000	1,695,000	---	+1,695,000	---
Family Medicine	32,761,000	---	37,000,000	32,761,000	---	+32,761,000	-4,239,000
General dentistry residencies	3,929,000	---	3,929,000	3,929,000	---	+3,929,000	---
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics	17,682,000	---	17,682,000	17,682,000	---	+17,682,000	---
Family medicine departments	6,680,000	---	7,000,000	6,680,000	---	+6,680,000	-320,000
Physician assistants	4,789,000	---	4,789,000	5,500,000	+711,000	+5,500,000	+711,000
Area health education centers	18,125,000	---	18,125,000	20,000,000	+1,875,000	+20,000,000	+1,875,000
Health education and training centers	3,929,000	---	3,929,000	4,000,000	+71,000	+4,000,000	+71,000
Health professions data analysis	1,846,000	---	1,846,000	1,846,000	---	+1,846,000	---
Disadvantaged Assistance	26,965,000	31,578,000	31,578,000	31,578,000	+4,613,000	---	---
Allied health grants and contracts	737,000	---	1,400,000	2,000,000	+1,263,000	+2,000,000	+600,000
Interdisciplinary traineeships	2,210,000	---	---	6,000,000	+3,790,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Special Projects: (sections 788, 789 and 301)							
Health professions spec ed initiatives........	2,457,000	---	2,457,000	2,457,000	---	+2,457,000	---
Geriatric training and research...............	14,047,000	---	14,047,000	14,047,000	---	+14,047,000	---
Health Services outreach grants...............	---	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Pacific Basin activities (including Medical Officer training)...........................	1,974,000	---	---	2,500,000	+526,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
Native Hawaiian health care..................	1,283,000	1,283,000	1,283,000	4,000,000	+2,717,000	+2,717,000	+2,717,000
Subtotal, special education initiatives.....	19,761,000	1,283,000	17,787,000	23,004,000	+3,243,000	+21,721,000	+5,217,000
Special grants to hospitals.......................	1,343,000	---	---	---	-1,343,000	---	---
Nurse training:							
Advanced nurse education......................	12,771,000	---	12,771,000	12,771,000	---	+12,771,000	---
Nurse practitioners...........................	13,432,000	---	13,432,000	15,432,000	+2,000,000	+15,432,000	+2,000,000
Special projects..............................	10,283,000	---	10,283,000	11,300,000	+1,017,000	+11,300,000	+1,017,000
Traineeships..................................	13,501,000	---	13,501,000	14,501,000	+1,000,000	+14,501,000	+1,000,000
Nurse Anesthetists............................	1,130,000	---	1,130,000	1,800,000	+670,000	+1,800,000	+670,000
Undergraduate scholarships....................	2,948,000	---	2,948,000	1,930,000	-1,018,000	+1,930,000	-1,018,000
Loan Repayment for Shortage Area Service......	982,000	---	982,000	2,000,000	+1,018,000	+2,000,000	+1,018,000
Nurse disadvantaged assistance................	2,571,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	+429,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Subtotal, Nurse training....................	57,618,000	4,000,000	59,047,000	62,734,000	+5,116,000	+58,734,000	+3,687,000
Less transfers from loan revolving funds..........	-10,000,000	---	-10,000,000	---	+10,000,000	---	+10,000,000
Total, Health professions......................	214,730,000	58,861,000	226,582,000	251,509,000	+36,779,000	+192,648,000	+24,927,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
MCH and Resources Development:							
Maternal & child health block grant	553,627,000	578,627,000	598,627,000	605,000,000	+51,373,000	+26,373,000	+6,373,000
Pediatric emergency care	3,947,000	---	---	5,000,000	+1,053,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Organ transplantation	3,948,000	3,257,000	4,257,000	3,457,000	-491,000	+200,000	-800,000
Health teaching facilities interest subsidies	488,000	488,000	488,000	488,000	---	---	---
Total, Resources Development	562,010,000	582,372,000	603,372,000	613,945,000	+51,935,000	+31,573,000	+10,573,000
Buildings and facilities	877,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	+1,123,000	+2,000,000	---
National practitioner data bank	1,974,000	1,974,000	1,974,000	1,974,000	---	---	---
Proposed user fees	---	-1,974,000	---	---	---	+1,974,000	---
Rural health research	3,380,000	4,380,000	4,380,000	5,500,000	+2,120,000	+1,120,000	+1,120,000
Minority health initiative:							
HUD health services grant	---	(35,000,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-35,000,000)	---
Disadvantaged min. health improvement	---	(17,000,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-17,000,000)	---
Subtotal	---	(52,000,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-52,000,000)	---

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):							
Training of health personnel	14,549,000	21,000,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	+2,951,000	-3,500,000	---
Facilities renovation grants	4,342,000	4,129,000	4,129,000	---	-4,342,000	-4,129,000	-4,129,000
Pediatric health care demonstrations	14,803,000	14,803,000	20,000,000	---	-14,803,000	-14,803,000	-20,000,000
Adult health care demonstrations	17,209,000	19,424,000	27,200,000	---	-17,209,000	-19,424,000	-27,200,000
AIDS related drugs (AZT)	(29,606,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-29,606,000)	---	---
Community health care services	10,777,000	13,323,000	13,323,000	---	-10,777,000	-13,323,000	-13,323,000
Home health services	19,737,000	---	---	---	-19,737,000	---	---
Subacute care	1,480,000	---	---	---	-1,480,000	---	---
Emergency assistance:							
1991	---	---	---	49,000,000	+49,000,000	+49,000,000	+49,000,000
1992 1/	---	---	---	251,000,000	+251,000,000	+251,000,000	+251,000,000
Transfer for consolidated administration	-4,786,000	-4,786,000	-4,786,000	---	+4,786,000	+4,786,000	+4,786,000
Comprehensive care programs:							
1991	---	---	---	110,000,000	+110,000,000	+110,000,000	+110,000,000
1992 /2	---	---	---	190,000,000	+190,000,000	+190,000,000	+190,000,000
Subtotal, AIDS	78,111,000	67,893,000	77,366,000	617,500,000	+539,389,000	+549,607,000	+540,134,000
Program management including AIDS	98,170,000	99,551,000	102,000,000	104,551,000	+6,381,000	+5,000,000	+2,551,000
Total, Health resources and services	1,541,348,000	1,398,579,000	1,627,375,000	2,199,058,000	+657,710,000	+800,479,000	+571,683,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(219,460,000)	(297,378,000)	DEFER	(275,882,000)	(+56,422,000)	(-21,496,000)	(+275,882,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,760,808,000)	(1,695,957,000)	(1,627,375,000)	(2,474,940,000)	(+714,132,000)	(+778,983,000)	(+847,565,000)

1/ Available for obligation October 1, 1991.
2/ Available for obligation October 1, 1991.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with		
					FY 1990	FY 1991 Budget	House Bill
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND:							
Interest subsidy program	21,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-1,000,000	---	---
HEALTH PROFESSIONS GRADUATE STUDENT LOAN FUND (HEAL): 1/							
General funds	24,870,000	---	---	---	-24,870,000	---	---
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION:							
Pre - FY89 claims (appropriation)	74,500,000	---	62,920,000	62,920,000	-11,580,000	+62,920,000	---
FY89 / FY90 claims (trust fund)	139,700,000	221,500,000	154,080,000	154,080,000	+14,380,000	-67,420,000	---
HRSA administration (trust fund)	---	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000	---
Subtotal	214,200,000	221,500,000	218,500,000	218,500,000	+4,300,000	-3,000,000	---
Total, Health Resources and Services Administration	1,801,418,000	1,640,079,000	1,865,875,000	2,437,558,000	+636,140,000	+797,479,000	+571,683,000
Current year	(1,789,533,000)	(1,640,079,000)	(1,865,875,000)	(1,996,558,000)	(+207,025,000)	(+356,479,000)	(+130,683,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(11,885,000)	---	---	(441,000,000)	(+429,115,000)	(+441,000,000)	(+441,000,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(219,460,000)	(297,378,000)	DEFER	(275,882,000)	(+56,422,000)	(-21,496,000)	(+275,882,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(2,020,878,000)	(1,937,457,000)	(1,865,875,000)	(2,713,440,000)	(+692,562,000)	(+775,983,000)	(+847,565,000)

1/ President's budget requests authority to transfer $15 million in other Health Resources and Services unobligated balances to this account.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL							
DISEASE CONTROL							
Preventive Health Services Block Grant	84,113,000	84,119,000	84,119,000	100,000,000	+15,887,000	+15,881,000	+15,881,000
Prevention centers	3,949,000	3,949,000	3,949,000	5,000,000	+1,051,000	+1,051,000	+1,051,000
Lead poisoning prevention	3,949,000	3,949,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	+4,051,000	+4,051,000	---
Sexually transmitted diseases:							
Grants	70,666,000	70,666,000	77,246,000	73,666,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	-3,580,000
Direct operations	10,640,000	10,754,000	12,754,000	10,850,000	+210,000	+96,000	-1,904,000
Subtotal, Sexually transmitted diseases	81,306,000	81,420,000	90,000,000	84,516,000	+3,210,000	+3,096,000	-5,484,000
Immunization:							
Grants	(161,980,000)	(130,862,000)	DEFER	(166,499,000)	(+4,519,000)	(+35,637,000)	(+166,499,000)
Direct operations	(19,211,000)	(19,329,000)	DEFER	(31,092,000)	(+11,881,000)	(+11,763,000)	(+31,092,000)
Vaccine stockpile	(2,961,000)	---	DEFER	(3,000,000)	(+39,000)	(+3,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
Adverse events reporting	(2,531,000)	(2,531,000)	DEFER	(2,531,000)	---	---	(+2,531,000)
Subtotal, Immunization programs	(186,683,000)	(152,722,000)	DEFER	(203,122,000)	(+16,439,000)	(+50,400,000)	(+203,122,000)
Infectious disease excluding AIDS/TB	39,752,000	40,621,000	45,016,000	45,400,000	+5,648,000	+4,779,000	+384,000
Tuberculosis grants	(8,334,000)	(8,334,000)	DEFER	(9,334,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+9,334,000)
Chronic & environmental disease prevention	50,554,000	52,364,000	63,738,000	63,364,000	+12,810,000	+11,000,000	-374,000
Injury control	22,660,000	22,660,000	25,000,000	24,660,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	-340,000
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):							
Research	74,204,000	74,675,000	76,559,000	89,675,000	+15,471,000	+15,000,000	+13,116,000
Training	10,461,000	10,461,000	10,461,000	11,000,000	+539,000	+539,000	+539,000
Subtotal, NIOSH	84,665,000	85,136,000	87,020,000	100,675,000	+16,010,000	+15,539,000	+13,655,000

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
National Center for Health Statistics:							
Program operations	(43,871,000)	(44,884,000)	DEFER	(53,000,000)	(+9,129,000)	(+8,116,000)	(+53,000,000)
Program support	(3,206,000)	(3,244,000)	DEFER	(3,244,000)	(+38,000)	---	(+3,244,000)
Subtotal, health statistics	(47,077,000)	(48,128,000)	DEFER	(56,244,000)	(+9,167,000)	(+8,116,000)	(+56,244,000)
Epidemic services	55,388,000	68,180,000	70,846,000	72,096,000	+16,708,000	+3,916,000	+1,250,000
Buildings and facilities 1/	6,910,000	7,740,000	7,740,000	37,900,000	+30,990,000	+30,160,000	+30,160,000
Program management	3,123,000	3,170,000	3,170,000	3,284,000	+161,000	+114,000	+114,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	442,826,000	509,103,000	509,103,000	509,103,000	+66,277,000	---	---
Total, Disease Control	879,195,000	962,411,000	997,701,000	1,053,998,000	+174,803,000	+91,587,000	+56,297,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(242,094,000)	(209,184,000)	DEFER	(268,700,000)	(+26,606,000)	(+59,516,000)	(+268,700,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,121,289,000)	(1,171,595,000)	(997,701,000)	(1,322,698,000)	(+201,409,000)	(+151,103,000)	(+324,997,000)

1/ Reflects budget amendment proposed by the President on 4/24/90 which would reduce the original request by $160,000.

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with		
					FY 1990	FY 1991 Budget	House Bill
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (INCLUDES AIDS)							
National Cancer Institute:							
Regular program	1,598,501,000	1,658,266,000	1,749,392,000	1,706,912,000	+108,411,000	+48,646,000	-42,480,000
Research training	(35,793,000)	(35,793,000)	DEFER	(40,550,000)	(+4,757,000)	(+4,757,000)	(+40,550,000)
Subtotal	1,634,294,000	1,694,059,000	1,749,392,000	1,747,462,000	+113,168,000	+53,403,000	-1,930,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute:							
Regular program	1,027,861,000	1,068,026,000	1,135,589,000	1,086,023,000	+58,162,000	+17,997,000	-49,566,000
Research training	(44,474,000)	(44,476,000)	DEFER	(51,212,000)	(+6,738,000)	(+6,736,000)	(+51,212,000)
Subtotal	1,072,335,000	1,112,502,000	1,135,589,000	1,137,235,000	+64,900,000	+24,733,000	+1,646,000
National Institute of Dental Research:							
Regular program	129,851,000	134,627,000	149,592,000	144,551,000	+14,700,000	+9,924,000	-5,041,000
Research training	(5,893,000)	(5,893,000)	DEFER	(6,506,000)	(+613,000)	(+613,000)	(+6,506,000)
Subtotal	135,744,000	140,520,000	149,592,000	151,057,000	+15,313,000	+10,537,000	+1,465,000
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases:							
Regular program	557,594,000	581,477,000	613,686,000	600,814,000	+43,220,000	+19,337,000	-12,872,000
Research training	(23,872,000)	(23,872,000)	DEFER	(26,172,000)	(+2,300,000)	(+2,300,000)	(+26,172,000)
Subtotal	581,466,000	605,349,000	613,686,000	626,986,000	+45,520,000	+21,637,000	+13,300,000
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke:							
Regular program	477,380,000	499,196,000	545,225,000	541,011,000	+63,631,000	+41,815,000	-4,214,000
Research training	(13,016,000)	(13,016,000)	DEFER	(14,477,000)	(+1,461,000)	(+1,461,000)	(+14,477,000)
Subtotal	490,396,000	512,212,000	545,225,000	555,488,000	+65,092,000	+43,276,000	+10,263,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases:							
Regular program....................................	815,412,000	869,382,000	944,965,000	883,424,000	+68,012,000	+14,042,000	-61,541,000
Research training................................	(17,548,000)	(17,493,000)	DEFER	(20,586,000)	(+3,038,000)	(+3,093,000)	(+20,586,000)
Subtotal..	832,960,000	886,875,000	944,965,000	904,010,000	+71,050,000	+17,135,000	-40,955,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences:							
Regular program....................................	629,239,000	659,844,000	693,499,000	676,293,000	+47,054,000	+16,449,000	-17,206,000
Research training................................	(82,791,000)	(85,650,000)	DEFER	(103,058,000)	(+20,267,000)	(+17,408,000)	(+103,058,000)
Subtotal..	712,030,000	745,494,000	693,499,000	779,351,000	+67,321,000	+33,857,000	+85,852,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development:							
Regular program....................................	426,350,000	444,911,000	488,282,000	461,895,000	+35,545,000	+16,984,000	-26,387,000
Research training................................	(16,556,000)	(16,562,000)	DEFER	(18,750,000)	(+2,194,000)	(+2,188,000)	(+18,750,000)
Subtotal..	442,906,000	461,473,000	488,282,000	480,645,000	+37,739,000	+19,172,000	-7,637,000
National Eye Institute:							
Regular program....................................	229,419,000	240,287,000	254,887,000	250,482,000	+21,063,000	+10,195,000	-4,405,000
Research training................................	(7,110,000)	(7,105,000)	DEFER	(7,842,000)	(+732,000)	(+737,000)	(+7,842,000)
Subtotal..	236,529,000	247,392,000	254,887,000	258,324,000	+21,795,000	+10,932,000	+3,437,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences:							
Regular program....................................	218,647,000	225,206,000	244,832,000	231,001,000	+12,354,000	+5,795,000	-13,831,000
Research training................................	(10,586,000)	(10,586,000)	DEFER	(11,764,000)	(+1,178,000)	(+1,178,000)	(+11,764,000)
Subtotal..	229,233,000	235,792,000	244,832,000	242,765,000	+13,532,000	+6,973,000	-2,067,000
National Institute on Aging:							
Regular program....................................	229,932,000	239,418,000	278,311,000	367,203,000	+137,271,000	+127,785,000	+88,892,000
Research training................................	(9,520,000)	(9,520,000)	DEFER	(10,530,000)	(+1,010,000)	(+1,010,000)	(+10,530,000)
Subtotal..	239,452,000	248,938,000	278,311,000	377,733,000	+138,281,000	+128,795,000	+99,422,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

					Senate compared with		
	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	FY 1990	FY 1991 Budget	House Bill
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases:							
Regular program	162,185,000	169,338,000	191,397,000	191,397,000	+29,212,000	+22,059,000	---
Research training	(6,742,000)	(6,742,000)	DEFER	(7,349,000)	(+607,000)	(+607,000)	(+7,349,000)
Subtotal	168,927,000	176,080,000	191,397,000	198,746,000	+29,819,000	+22,666,000	+7,349,000
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders:							
Regular program	114,459,000	119,724,000	125,623,000	143,204,000	+28,745,000	+23,480,000	+17,581,000
Research training	(3,123,000)	(3,123,000)	DEFER	(5,043,000)	(+1,920,000)	(+1,920,000)	(+5,043,000)
Subtotal	117,582,000	122,847,000	125,623,000	148,247,000	+30,665,000	+25,400,000	+22,624,000
National Center for Research Resources:							
Regular program	334,612,000	316,658,000	353,469,000	328,658,000	-5,954,000	+12,000,000	-24,811,000
Research training	(2,493,000)	(2,493,000)	DEFER	(2,971,000)	(+478,000)	(+478,000)	(+2,971,000)
Subtotal	337,105,000	319,151,000	353,469,000	331,629,000	-5,476,000	+12,478,000	-21,840,000
National Center for Nursing Research:							
Regular program	29,293,000	30,894,000	37,289,000	35,501,000	+6,208,000	+4,607,000	-1,788,000
Research training	(4,220,000)	(4,233,000)	DEFER	(4,512,000)	(+292,000)	(+279,000)	(+4,512,000)
Subtotal	33,513,000	35,127,000	37,289,000	40,013,000	+6,500,000	+4,886,000	+2,724,000
National Center for Human Genome Research:							
Regular program	56,558,000	102,963,000	66,131,000	102,963,000	+46,405,000	---	+36,832,000
Research training	(2,980,000)	(5,066,000)	DEFER	(5,301,000)	(+2,321,000)	(+235,000)	(+5,301,000)
Subtotal	59,538,000	108,029,000	66,131,000	108,264,000	+48,726,000	+235,000	+42,133,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
John E. Fogarty International Center	15,656,000	16,355,000	18,682,000	17,436,000	+1,780,000	+1,081,000	-1,246,000
National Library of Medicine: Regular program	72,876,000	76,725,000	80,725,000	81,725,000	+8,849,000	+5,000,000	+1,000,000
Medical library assistance	(12,852,000)	(13,191,000)	DEFER	(13,191,000)	(+339,000)	---	(+13,191,000)
Subtotal	85,728,000	89,916,000	80,725,000	94,916,000	+9,188,000	+5,000,000	+14,191,000
Office of the Director	89,916,000	82,975,000	106,175,000	77,975,000	-11,941,000	-5,000,000	-28,200,000
Buildings and facilities 1/	61,042,000	86,903,000	239,903,000	68,803,000	+7,761,000	-18,100,000	-171,100,000
Total, N.I.H. funding including AIDS	7,276,783,000	7,623,175,000	8,317,654,000	7,997,271,000	+720,488,000	+374,096,000	-320,383,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(299,569,000)	(304,814,000)	DEFER	(349,814,000)	(+50,245,000)	(+45,000,000)	(+349,814,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(7,576,352,000)	(7,927,989,000)	(8,317,654,000)	(8,347,085,000)	(+770,733,000)	(+419,096,000)	(+29,431,000)

1/ Reflects budget amendment proposed by the President on 4/24/90 which would reduce the original request by $1,697,000.

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH							
National Institute of Mental Health:							
Research 1/	389,539,000	413,491,000	430,000,000	491,143,000	+101,604,000	+77,652,000	+61,143,000
Research training	(24,249,000)	(25,801,000)	DEFER	(27,607,000)	(+3,358,000)	(+1,806,000)	(+27,607,000)
Clinical training	13,534,000	5,000,000	13,534,000	14,481,000	+947,000	+9,481,000	+947,000
Community Support Demonstrations	(28,303,000)	(26,862,000)	DEFER	(31,133,000)	(+2,830,000)	(+4,271,000)	(+31,133,000)
Prevention demonstrations	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Homeless Services Demonstrations	6,038,000	6,006,000	6,006,000	6,006,000	-32,000	---	---
Protection and advocacy	14,001,000	8,000,000	14,001,000	16,000,000	+1,999,000	+8,000,000	+1,999,000
Direct operations 1/	40,118,000	42,626,000	42,626,000	42,000,000	+1,882,000	-626,000	-626,000
Subtotal, mental health	463,230,000	475,123,000	506,167,000	574,630,000	+111,400,000	+99,507,000	+68,463,000
National Institute on Drug Abuse:							
Research 1/	220,594,000	258,852,000	265,852,000	258,852,000	+38,258,000	---	-7,000,000
Research training	(3,926,000)	(4,950,000)	DEFER	(6,950,000)	(+3,024,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+6,950,000)
Treatment demonstrations	46,597,000	46,588,000	48,500,000	46,588,000	-9,000	---	-1,912,000
AIDS demonstrations	81,555,000	63,346,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	-6,555,000	+11,654,000	---
Direct operations 1/	27,062,000	33,338,000	33,338,000	33,338,000	+6,276,000	---	---
Subtotal, drug abuse	375,808,000	402,124,000	422,690,000	413,778,000	+37,970,000	+11,654,000	-8,912,000
National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse:							
Research 1/	131,606,000	137,620,000	143,000,000	143,451,000	+11,845,000	+5,831,000	+451,000
Research training	(3,172,000)	(3,387,000)	DEFER	(3,457,000)	(+285,000)	(+70,000)	(+3,457,000)
Substance abuse homeless demonstrations	16,378,000	9,043,000	16,378,000	16,378,000	---	+7,335,000	---
Advance funding for FY 1991	455,000	---	---	---	-455,000	---	---
Direct operations 1/	11,114,000	12,217,000	12,217,000	12,217,000	+1,103,000	---	---
Subtotal, alcoholism	159,553,000	158,880,000	171,595,000	172,046,000	+12,493,000	+13,166,000	+451,000

1/ Includes AIDS.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Office for Treatment Improvement:							
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health block grant.	1,192,851,000	1,292,775,000	1,292,775,000	1,305,000,000	+112,149,000	+12,225,000	+12,225,000
Grants to States for the homeless.................	27,813,000	26,799,000	22,100,000	26,799,000	-1,014,000	---	+4,699,000
Advance funding for FY 1991...................	6,904,000	---	---	---	-6,904,000	---	---
Waiting period reduction..........................	64,345,000	---	---	---	-64,345,000	---	---
Treatment grants to crisis areas..................	29,698,000	32,085,000	35,000,000	32,085,000	+2,387,000	---	-2,915,000
Treatment improvment grants........................	39,597,000	85,569,000	85,569,000	85,569,000	+45,972,000	---	---
Direct operations.................................	2,138,000	4,055,000	4,775,000	6,000,000	+3,862,000	+1,945,000	+1,225,000
Subtotal, Treatment improvement.................	1,363,346,000	1,441,283,000	1,440,219,000	1,455,453,000	+92,107,000	+14,170,000	+15,234,000
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention:							
Prevention programs...............................	86,314,000	97,943,000	99,000,000	122,430,000	+36,116,000	+24,487,000	+23,430,000
Community youth activity program..................	19,798,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	+862,000	---	---
Community prevention grants.......................	49,496,000	101,650,000	101,650,000	101,650,000	+52,154,000	---	---
Training..	26,035,000	26,894,000	26,035,000	26,894,000	+859,000	---	+859,000
Direct operations.................................	11,794,000	14,745,000	14,745,000	14,745,000	+2,951,000	---	---
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Prevention............	193,437,000	261,892,000	262,090,000	286,379,000	+92,942,000	+24,487,000	+24,289,000

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Treatment outcome evaluations..........................	7,803,000	8,335,000	8,335,000	8,335,000	+532,000	---	---
Buildings and facilities..............................	196,000	3,126,000	3,126,000	8,126,000	+7,930,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Office of the Administrator...........................	10,274,000	12,389,000	11,669,000	12,389,000	+2,115,000	---	+720,000
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health......	2,573,647,000	2,763,152,000	2,825,891,000	2,931,136,000	+357,489,000	+167,984,000	+105,245,000
Current year................................	(2,566,288,000)	(2,763,152,000)	(2,825,891,000)	(2,931,136,000)	(+364,848,000)	(+167,984,000)	(+105,245,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991.................	(7,359,000)	---	---	---	(-7,359,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House.......	(59,650,000)	(61,000,000)	DEFER	(69,147,000)	(+9,497,000)	(+8,147,000)	(+69,147,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized..........	(2,633,297,000)	(2,824,152,000)	(2,825,891,000)	(3,000,283,000)	(+366,986,000)	(+176,131,000)	(+174,392,000)
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL...............................	18,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-6,000,000	---	---
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin	2,591,647,000	2,775,152,000	2,837,891,000	2,943,136,000	+351,489,000	+167,984,000	+105,245,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.......	(59,650,000)	(61,000,000)	DEFER	(69,147,000)	(+9,497,000)	(+8,147,000)	(+69,147,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized..............	(2,651,297,000)	(2,836,152,000)	(2,837,891,000)	(3,012,283,000)	(+360,986,000)	(+176,131,000)	(+174,392,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH							
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH							
Population affairs: 1/ Adolescent family life	(9,421,000)	(9,431,000)	DEFER	(9,431,000)	(+10,000)	---	(+9,431,000)
Health Initiatives :							
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	4,440,000	4,461,000	4,461,000	5,000,000	+560,000	+539,000	+539,000
Physical fitness and sports	2,468,000	1,499,000	1,499,000	1,499,000	-969,000	---	---
Minority health	3,946,000	14,962,000	14,962,000	14,000,000	+10,054,000	-962,000	-962,000
National vaccine program	5,895,000	6,914,000	10,000,000	6,914,000	+1,019,000	---	-3,086,000
Health Service Management	19,376,000	21,075,000	21,825,000	21,825,000	+2,449,000	+750,000	---
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	7,676,000	8,523,000	8,523,000	8,523,000	+847,000	---	---
Total, PHS management	43,801,000	57,434,000	61,270,000	57,761,000	+13,960,000	+327,000	-3,509,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(9,421,000)	(9,431,000)	DEFER	(9,431,000)	(+10,000)	---	(+9,431,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(53,222,000)	(66,865,000)	(61,270,000)	(67,192,000)	(+13,970,000)	(+327,000)	(+5,922,000)
RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 2/							
Retirement payments	87,249,000	91,046,000	91,046,000	91,046,000	+3,797,000	---	---
Survivors benefits	5,279,000	5,683,000	5,683,000	5,683,000	+404,000	---	---
Dependent's medical care	16,986,000	17,988,000	17,988,000	17,988,000	+1,002,000	---	---
Military Services Credits	3,090,000	3,399,000	3,399,000	3,399,000	+309,000	---	---
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	112,604,000	118,116,000	118,116,000	118,116,000	+5,512,000	---	---

1/ The request of $139,135,000 for Family Planning is displayed in the Health Resources and Services account.

2/ Excludes legislative additions of $86,100,000 proposed for later transmittal.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH							
Health services research: 1/							
Research	12,161,000	12,226,000	12,226,000	15,000,000	+2,839,000	+2,774,000	+2,774,000
Trust funds	(1,037,000)	(1,037,000)	(1,037,000)	(1,037,000)	---	---	---
AIDS	8,474,000	10,505,000	10,505,000	10,505,000	+2,031,000	---	---
Program support	2,295,000	2,330,000	2,330,000	2,330,000	+35,000	---	---
Subtotal including trust funds	23,967,000	26,098,000	26,098,000	28,872,000	+4,905,000	+2,774,000	+2,774,000
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(35,745,000)	(34,323,000)	(13,776,000)	(34,323,000)	(-1,422,000)	---	(+20,547,000)
Medical treatment effectiveness: 2/							
Federal funds	26,838,000	14,065,000	43,518,000	63,500,000	+36,662,000	+49,435,000	+19,962,000
Trust funds	(5,000,000)	(28,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	---	(-23,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Medical treatment effectiveness	31,838,000	42,065,000	48,518,000	68,500,000	+36,662,000	+26,435,000	+19,982,000
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(5,698,000)	(6,453,000)	---	(6,453,000)	(+755,000)	---	(+6,453,000)
Total, Health Care Policy and Research:							
Federal Funds	49,768,000	39,126,000	68,579,000	91,335,000	+41,567,000	+52,209,000	+22,756,000
Trust funds	(6,037,000)	(29,037,000)	(6,037,000)	(6,037,000)	---	(-23,000,000)	---
Total, 1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(41,443,000)	(40,776,000)	(13,776,000)	(40,776,000)	(-667,000)	---	(+27,000,000)
Total, Health Care Policy and Research (non-add)	(98,838,000)	(110,239,000)	(89,692,000)	(138,148,000)	(+39,310,000)	(+27,909,000)	(+48,456,000)
Total, Public Health Service:							
Federal Funds	12,755,216,000	13,215,493,000	14,267,086,000	14,699,175,000	+1,943,959,000	+1,483,682,000	+432,089,000
Current year	(12,735,972,000)	(13,215,493,000)	(14,267,086,000)	(14,258,175,000)	(+1,522,203,000)	(+1,042,682,000)	(-8,911,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(19,244,000)	---	---	(441,000,000)	(+421,756,000)	(+441,000,000)	(+441,000,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(830,194,000)	(881,807,000)	DEFER	(972,974,000)	(+142,780,000)	(+91,167,000)	(+972,974,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(13,585,410,000)	(14,097,300,000)	(14,267,086,000)	(15,672,149,000)	(+2,086,739,000)	(+1,574,849,000)	(+1,405,063,000)
Trust funds	(6,037,000)	(29,037,000)	(6,037,000)	(6,037,000)	---	(-23,000,000)	---

1/ Previously funded under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health account.

2/ Previously funded as a separate account.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION							
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID 1/							
Medicaid current law benefits	38,214,759,000	42,868,526,000	42,868,526,000	45,219,954,000	+7,005,195,000	+2,351,428,000	+2,351,428,000
State and local administration	2,014,743,000	2,146,440,000	2,146,440,000	2,146,440,000	+131,697,000	---	---
Proposed legislation, user fees	---	-113,457,000	---	---	---	+113,457,000	---
Proposed legislation, user fees	---	---	---	-85,093,000	-85,093,000	-85,093,000	-85,093,000
Subtotal, Medicaid program level, FY 1991	40,229,502,000	44,901,509,000	45,014,966,000	47,281,301,000	+7,051,799,000	+2,379,792,000	+2,266,335,000
Less funds advanced in prior year	-9,000,000,000	-10,400,000,000	-10,400,000,000	-10,400,000,000	-1,400,000,000	---	---
Total, current request, FY 1991	31,229,502,000	34,501,509,000	34,614,966,000	36,881,301,000	+5,651,799,000	+2,379,792,000	+2,266,335,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992	10,400,000,000	12,400,000,000	12,400,000,000	13,500,000,000	+3,100,000,000	+1,100,000,000	+1,100,000,000
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS							
Supplemental medical insurance	35,925,500,000	36,451,000,000	36,451,000,000	34,730,000,000	-1,195,500,000	-1,721,000,000	-1,721,000,000
Hospital insurance for uninsured	378,000,000	559,000,000	559,000,000	559,000,000	+181,000,000	---	---
Federal uninsured payment	35,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	+11,000,000	---	---
Total, Payment to Trust Funds 2/	36,338,500,000	37,056,000,000	37,056,000,000	35,335,000,000	-1,003,500,000	-1,721,000,000	-1,721,000,000

1/ Excludes $25,000,000 in legislative additions proposed for later transmittal.

2/ Excludes legislative savings of $1,981 million proposed for later transmittal.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT							
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:							
Regular program:							
Federal funds	12,857,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	+1,143,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Trust funds	(19,382,000)	(23,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(+3,618,000)	---	---
Rural hospital transition demonstrations, trust funds	(17,761,000)	---	(23,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(+7,239,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Essential access community hospitals, trust funds.	---	---	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	---
Subtotal, research, demonstration, & evaluation.	(50,000,000)	(36,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(72,000,000)	(+22,000,000)	(+36,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds):							
Operating funds, current	(1,355,342,000)	(1,410,000,000)	(1,446,500,000)	(1,461,500,000)	(+106,158,000)	(+51,500,000)	(+15,000,000)
Contingency reserve fund	(98,672,000)	(173,000,000)	(136,500,000)	(136,500,000)	(+37,828,000)	(-36,500,000)	---
Subtotal, Contractors	(1,454,014,000)	(1,583,000,000)	(1,583,000,000)	(1,598,000,000)	(+143,986,000)	(+15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)
State Certification:							
Medicare certification, trust funds	(91,214,000)	(155,100,000)	(155,100,000)	(155,100,000)	(+63,886,000)	---	---
General program support, federal funds	6,469,000	8,336,000	8,336,000	8,336,000	+1,867,000	---	---
Proposed legislation, user fees, trust funds	---	(-155,100,000)	---	(-116,325,000)	(-116,325,000)	(+38,775,000)	(-116,325,000)
Proposed legislation, user fees, federal funds	---	-8,336,000	---	-7,000,000	-7,000,000	+1,336,000	-7,000,000
Subtotal, State certification	(97,683,000)	---	(163,436,000)	(40,111,000)	(-57,572,000)	(+40,111,000)	(-123,325,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Federal Administration:							
Federal funds	81,509,000	83,878,000	83,878,000	80,878,000	-631,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
Less current law user fees	-283,000	-248,000	-248,000	-248,000	+35,000	---	---
Trust funds	(262,491,000)	(232,538,000)	(232,538,000)	(225,538,000)	(-36,953,000)	(-7,000,000)	(-7,000,000)
Proposed legislation, user fees, trust funds	---	(-24,567,000)	---	(-18,425,000)	(-18,425,000)	(+6,142,000)	(-18,425,000)
Proposed legislation, user fees, federal funds	---	-6,551,000	---	-4,913,000	-4,913,000	+1,638,000	-4,913,000
Subtotal, Federal Administration	(343,717,000)	(285,050,000)	(316,168,000)	(282,830,000)	(-60,887,000)	(-2,220,000)	(-33,338,000)
Total, Program management	1,945,414,000	1,904,050,000	2,131,604,000	1,992,941,000	+47,527,000	+88,891,000	-138,663,000
Federal funds	100,552,000	90,079,000	104,966,000	91,053,000	-9,499,000	+974,000	-13,913,000
Trust funds	(1,844,862,000)	(1,813,971,000)	(2,026,638,000)	(1,901,888,000)	(+57,026,000)	(+87,917,000)	(-124,750,000)
HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND 1/	4,930,000	---	---	---	-4,930,000	---	---
Total, Health Care Financing Administration: Federal funds	78,073,484,000	84,047,588,000	84,175,932,000	85,807,354,000	+7,733,870,000	+1,759,766,000	+1,631,422,000
Current year, FY 1991	(67,673,484,000)	(71,647,588,000)	(71,775,932,000)	(72,307,354,000)	(+4,633,870,000)	(+659,766,000)	(+531,422,000)
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992	(10,400,000,000)	(12,400,000,000)	(12,400,000,000)	(13,500,000,000)	(+3,100,000,000)	(+1,100,000,000)	(+1,100,000,000)
Trust funds	(1,844,862,000)	(1,813,971,000)	(2,026,638,000)	(1,901,888,000)	(+57,026,000)	(+87,917,000)	(-124,750,000)

1/ Sequester amount not reflected correctly on President's budget.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS..............	191,968,000	46,958,000	46,958,000	46,958,000	-145,010,000	---	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS							
Benefit payments..................................	863,422,000	834,000,000	834,000,000	834,000,000	-29,422,000	---	---
Administration....................................	6,831,000	7,081,000	7,081,000	7,081,000	+250,000	---	---
Subtotal, Black Lung, FY 1991 program level.....	870,253,000	841,081,000	841,081,000	841,081,000	-29,172,000	---	---
Less funds advanced in prior year..............	-211,000,000	-215,000,000	-215,000,000	-215,000,000	-4,000,000	---	---
Total, Black Lung, current request, FY 1991.....	659,253,000	626,081,000	626,081,000	626,081,000	-33,172,000	---	---
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992..............	215,000,000	203,000,000	203,000,000	203,000,000	-12,000,000	---	---
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME 1/							
Federal benefit payments..........................	11,185,613,000	13,913,000,000	13,913,000,000	15,935,000,000	+4,749,387,000	+2,022,000,000	+2,022,000,000
Beneficiary services..............................	13,739,000	27,717,000	27,717,000	32,517,000	+18,778,000	+4,800,000	+4,800,000
Research demonstration............................	5,275,000	2,275,000	5,275,000	9,275,000	+4,000,000	+7,000,000	+4,000,000
Administration....................................	1,090,131,000	1,212,602,000	1,212,602,000	1,134,826,000	+44,695,000	-77,776,000	-77,776,000
Subtotal, SSI FY 1991 program level............	12,294,758,000	15,155,594,000	15,158,594,000	17,111,618,000	+4,816,860,000	+1,956,024,000	+1,953,024,000
Less funds advanced in prior year..............	-2,936,000,000	-3,157,000,000	-3,157,000,000	-3,157,000,000	-221,000,000	---	---
Total, SSI, current request, FY 1991...........	9,358,758,000	11,998,594,000	12,001,594,000	13,954,618,000	+4,595,860,000	+1,956,024,000	+1,953,024,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992............	3,157,000,000	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000	+393,000,000	---	---
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Trust Funds)...	(3,837,389,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(4,316,974,000)	(+479,585,000)	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)
(Contingency reserve, non-add)....................	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)
Total, Social Security Administration: Federal funds...............................	13,581,979,000	16,424,633,000	16,427,633,000	18,380,657,000	+4,798,678,000	+1,956,024,000	+1,953,024,000
Current year FY 1991.....................	(10,209,979,000)	(12,671,633,000)	(12,674,633,000)	(14,627,657,000)	(+4,417,678,000)	(+1,956,024,000)	(+1,953,024,000)
New advances, 1st quarter FY 1992.......	(3,372,000,000)	(3,753,000,000)	(3,753,000,000)	(3,753,000,000)	(+381,000,000)	---	---
Trust funds................................	(3,837,389,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(4,316,974,000)	(+479,585,000)	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)

1/ Excludes $55,000,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION 1/							
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES 2/							
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	9,261,706,000	9,999,000,000	9,999,000,000	10,521,000,000	+1,259,294,000	+522,000,000	+522,000,000
Payments to territories	16,346,000	16,346,000	16,345,000	16,346,000	---	---	---
Emergency assistance, incl. welfare hotel demos	204,000,000	194,000,000	194,000,000	204,700,000	+700,000	+10,700,000	+10,700,000
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	---
State and local welfare administration	1,504,500,000	1,471,900,000	1,471,900,000	1,496,300,000	-8,200,000	+24,400,000	+24,400,000
Work activities / child care	206,000,000	489,000,000	489,000,000	412,000,000	+206,000,000	-77,000,000	-77,000,000
Regulatory savings	---	-35,000,000	-35,000,000	---	---	+35,000,000	+35,000,000
Subtotal, Welfare payments	11,193,552,000	12,136,246,000	12,136,246,000	12,651,346,000	+1,457,794,000	+515,100,000	+515,100,000
Child Support Enforcement:							
State and local administration	1,059,000,000	1,197,000,000	1,197,000,000	1,197,000,000	+138,000,000	---	---
Federal incentive payments	276,000,000	332,000,000	332,000,000	332,000,000	+56,000,000	---	---
Less federal share collections	-836,000,000	-1,008,000,000	-1,008,000,000	-1,008,000,000	-172,000,000	---	---
Subtotal, Child support	499,000,000	521,000,000	521,000,000	521,000,000	+22,000,000	---	---
Total, Payments, FY 1991 program level	11,692,552,000	12,657,246,000	12,657,246,000	13,172,346,000	+1,479,794,000	+515,100,000	+515,100,000
Less funds advanced in previous years	-2,700,000,000	-3,000,000,000	-3,000,000,000	-3,000,000,000	-300,000,000	---	---
Total, Payments, current request, FY 1991	8,992,552,000	9,657,246,000	9,657,246,000	10,172,346,000	+1,179,794,000	+515,100,000	+515,100,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992	3,000,000,000	3,300,000,000	3,300,000,000	3,300,000,000	+300,000,000	---	---

1/ Excludes Administration proposal to shift USDA Fiscal Assistance to Puerto Rico Program to FSA.
2/ Excludes legislative savings of $32.4 million proposed for later transmittal.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR AFDC WORK PROGRAMS 1/							
New Jobs Activities program 2/	443,038,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,006,500,000	+563,462,000	+6,500,000	+6,500,000
WIN Phaseout	31,200,000	---	---	---	-31,200,000	---	---
Total, AFDC work programs	474,238,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,006,500,000	+532,262,000	+6,500,000	+6,500,000
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE							
Energy Assistance Block Grant 3/	(1,393,000,000)	(1,050,000,000)	DEFER	(1,450,000,000)	(+57,000,000)	(+400,000,000)	(+1,450,000,000)
One time emergency grants	(50,000,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-50,000,000)	---	---
Total, Low income home energy assistance	(1,443,000,000)	(1,050,000,000)	DEFER	(1,450,000,000)	(+7,000,000)	(+400,000,000)	(+1,450,000,000)
ENERGY EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY FUND							
Energy Emergency Contingency Fund	---	---	---	(200,000,000)	(+200,000,000)	(+200,000,000)	(+200,000,000)
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE							
Cash and medical assistance 4/	(210,000,000)	(210,000,000)	DEFER	(210,000,000)	---	---	(+210,000,000)
Social services	(75,000,000)	(75,000,000)	DEFER	(85,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+85,000,000)
Voluntary agency program	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	DEFER	(45,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+45,000,000)
Preventive health	(5,770,000)	(5,770,000)	DEFER	(8,000,000)	(+2,230,000)	(+2,230,000)	(+8,000,000)
Targeted assistance	(44,052,000)	(38,052,000)	DEFER	(50,000,000)	(+5,948,000)	(+11,948,000)	(+50,000,000)
Total, Refugee Resettlement	(374,822,000)	(368,822,000)	DEFER	(398,000,000)	(+23,178,000)	(+29,178,000)	(+398,000,000)
STATE LEGALIZATION IMPACT ASSISTANCE GRANTS							
FY 1990 enacted 5/	-567,424,000	---	---	-566,854,000	+570,000	-566,854,000	-566,854,000
FY 1991 request (non-add)	---	(-537,403,000)	---	---	---	(+537,403,000)	---
FY 1990 enacted for FY 1992 6/	555,244,000	---	---	579,034,000	+23,790,000	+579,034,000	+579,034,000
FY 1992 request (non-add)	---	(-555,244,000)	---	---	---	(+555,244,000)	---

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1/ Reflects reprogramming approved 4/11/90.

2/ Senate Recommendation includes $6,500,000 for job creation demos authorized under section 505 of the Family Support Act.

3/ Senate recommendation includes $74,610,000 for obligation September 30, 1991.

4/ Includes State administrative costs.

5/ Senate recommendation represents reduction of Fiscal 1991 permanent appropriation.

6/ Senate recommendation represents increase of Fiscal 1992 permanent appropriation.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT							
Grants to States for Community Services..............	(323,085,000)	---	DEFER	(368,000,000)	(+44,915,000)	(+368,000,000)	(+368,000,000)
Homeless services grants..............................	(21,855,000)	(33,959,000)	DEFER	(34,000,000)	(+12,145,000)	(+41,000)	(+34,000,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991....................	(8,041,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-8,041,000)	---	---
Discretionary funds:							
Community economic development....................	(20,158,000)	---	DEFER	(21,000,000)	(+842,000)	(+21,000,000)	(+21,000,000)
Rural housing......................................	(3,994,000)	---	DEFER	(4,200,000)	(+206,000)	(+4,200,000)	(+4,200,000)
Farmworker assistance.............................	(2,934,000)	---	DEFER	(3,100,000)	(+166,000)	(+3,100,000)	(+3,100,000)
National youth sports, regular activities.........	(10,618,000)	---	DEFER	(11,100,000)	(+482,000)	(+11,100,000)	(+11,100,000)
Technical assistance..............................	(235,000)	---	DEFER	(250,000)	(+15,000)	(+250,000)	(+250,000)
Subtotal, discretionary funds...................	(37,939,000)	---	DEFER	(39,650,000)	(+1,711,000)	(+39,650,000)	(+39,650,000)
Community Partnerships................................	(3,495,000)	---	DEFER	(4,150,000)	(+655,000)	(+4,150,000)	(+4,150,000)
Community Food and Nutrition..........................	(2,406,000)	---	DEFER	(2,500,000)	(+94,000)	(+2,500,000)	(+2,500,000)
Total, Community services.........................	(396,821,000)	(33,959,000)	DEFER	(448,300,000)	(+51,479,000)	(+414,341,000)	(+448,300,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION							
Federal Administration	75,628,000	74,950,000	74,950,000	75,450,000	-178,000	+500,000	+500,000
Proposed user fees	---	-2,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	+1,000,000	---
Research & evaluation	9,825,000	4,250,000	6,250,000	8,750,000	-1,075,000	+4,500,000	+2,500,000
Total, program administration	85,453,000	77,200,000	80,200,000	83,200,000	-2,253,000	+6,000,000	+3,000,000
Total, Family Support Administration	12,540,063,000	14,034,446,000	14,037,446,000	14,574,226,000	+2,034,163,000	+539,780,000	+536,780,000
Current year	(8,984,819,000)	(10,734,446,000)	(10,737,446,000)	(10,695,192,000)	(+1,710,373,000)	(-39,254,000)	(-42,254,000)
FY 1992	(3,555,244,000)	(3,300,000,000)	(3,300,000,000)	(3,879,034,000)	(+323,790,000)	(+579,034,000)	(+579,034,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(2,214,643,000)	(1,452,781,000)	DEFER	(2,296,300,000)	(+81,657,000)	(+843,519,000)	(+2,296,300,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(14,754,706,000)	(15,487,227,000)	(14,037,446,000)	(16,870,526,000)	(+2,115,820,000)	(+1,383,299,000)	(+2,833,080,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES							
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)................	2,762,200,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	+37,800,000	---	---
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES							
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families: Head Start.......................................	(1,552,000,000)	(1,886,315,000)	DEFER	(2,000,000,000)	(+448,000,000)	(+113,685,000)	(+2,000,000,000)
Child development associate scholarships..........	(1,431,000)	(1,431,000)	DEFER	(1,431,000)	---	---	(+1,431,000)
Family crisis program: Child abuse state grants......................	11,567,000	11,523,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+8,433,000	+8,477,000	---
Child abuse challenge grants..................	4,934,000	4,934,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	+566,000	+566,000	+500,000
Runaway and homeless youth....................	28,785,000	28,785,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	+7,215,000	+7,215,000	---
Family violence..............................	8,273,000	8,273,000	13,273,000	11,000,000	+2,727,000	+2,727,000	-2,273,000
Abandoned infants assistance..................	9,867,000	9,867,000	9,867,000	12,867,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Emergency protection grants - substance abuse.	---	---	20,000,000	---	---	---	-20,000,000
Subtotal, family crisis.......................	63,426,000	63,382,000	104,140,000	85,367,000	+21,941,000	+21,985,000	-18,773,000
Dependent care planning and development...........	(13,178,000)	(13,178,000)	DEFER	(13,500,000)	(+322,000)	(+322,000)	(+13,500,000)
Child welfare assistance..........................	252,648,000	252,648,000	280,000,000	252,648,000	---	---	-27,352,000
Proposed legislation..............................	---	47,352,000	---	---	---	-47,352,000	---
Subtotal.......................................	316,074,000	363,382,000	384,140,000	338,015,000	+21,941,000	-25,367,000	-46,125,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Programs for the Aging:							
Grants to States:							
Supportive Services and Centers	271,987,000	272,961,000	298,000,000	298,000,000	+26,013,000	+25,039,000	---
Ombudsman activities	973,000	---	3,000,000	6,000,000	+5,027,000	+6,000,000	+3,000,000
Nutrition:							
Congregate meals	351,925,000	351,925,000	370,000,000	370,000,000	+18,075,000	+18,075,000	---
Home-delivered meals	78,981,000	78,981,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	+11,019,000	+11,019,000	---
Federal Council on Aging 1/	---	---	185,000	---	---	---	-185,000
Grants to Indians	12,541,000	12,541,000	14,000,000	16,000,000	+3,459,000	+3,459,000	+2,000,000
Frail elderly in-home services	5,756,000	5,756,000	5,756,000	7,000,000	+1,244,000	+1,244,000	+1,244,000
Subtotal, Aging programs	722,163,000	722,164,000	780,941,000	787,000,000	+64,837,000	+64,836,000	+6,059,000
Developmental disabilities program:							
State grants	(61,939,000)	(61,939,000)	DEFER	(66,000,000)	(+4,061,000)	(+4,061,000)	(+66,000,000)
Protection and advocacy	(20,484,000)	(20,484,000)	DEFER	(21,500,000)	(+1,016,000)	(+1,016,000)	(+21,500,000)
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	(82,423,000)	(82,423,000)	DEFER	(87,500,000)	(+5,077,000)	(+5,077,000)	(+87,500,000)
Native American Programs	31,711,000	31,711,000	34,200,000	34,200,000	+2,489,000	+2,489,000	---

1/ President's budget proposes to fund under Program Direction.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Human services research, training & demonstration:							
Comprehensive child development centers...........	24,668,000	24,668,000	24,668,000	25,000,000	+332,000	+332,000	+332,000
Child abuse discretionary activities..............	13,478,000	13,523,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+1,522,000	+1,477,000	---
Runaway youth - transitional living...............	9,867,000	9,867,000	9,867,000	10,500,000	+633,000	+633,000	+633,000
Runaway youth activities - drugs..................	14,801,000	14,801,000	14,801,000	15,500,000	+699,000	+699,000	+699,000
Youth gang substance abuse........................	14,801,000	14,801,000	14,801,000	15,500,000	+699,000	+699,000	+699,000
Temporary childcare/crisis nurseries..............	8,328,000	8,328,000	8,328,000	11,328,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Child welfare training............................	3,647,000	3,647,000	3,647,000	3,647,000	---	---	---
Child welfare research 1/.........................	7,517,000	13,517,000	13,517,000	8,000,000	+483,000	-5,517,000	-5,517,000
Adoption opportunities............................	6,736,000	6,736,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	+6,264,000	+6,264,000	---
Aging research, training and special projects.....	25,332,000	26,332,000	27,332,000	27,832,000	+2,500,000	+1,500,000	+500,000
Social services research..........................	3,475,000	3,475,000	3,975,000	3,975,000	+500,000	+500,000	---
Developmental disabilities special projects.......	(2,862,000)	(2,862,000)	DEFER	(3,100,000)	(+238,000)	(+238,000)	(+3,100,000)
Developmental disabilities university affiliated programs..	(13,192,000)	(13,192,000)	DEFER	(14,250,000)	(+1,058,000)	(+1,058,000)	(+14,250,000)
Total, Human Services Res, Trng & demonstration.	132,650,000	139,695,000	148,936,000	149,282,000	+16,632,000	+9,587,000	+346,000
Program direction 2/..................................	68,313,000	71,149,000	75,000,000	73,000,000	+4,687,000	+1,851,000	-2,000,000
Subtotal, Human Development Services............	1,270,911,000	1,328,101,000	1,423,217,000	1,381,497,000	+110,586,000	+53,396,000	-41,720,000
Child care:							
FY 1991 3/..	---	---	---	1,159,000,000	+1,159,000,000	+1,159,000,000	+1,159,000,000
FY 1992 4/..	---	---	---	41,000,000	+41,000,000	+41,000,000	+41,000,000
Total, Human Development Services...............	1,270,911,000	1,328,101,000	1,423,217,000	2,540,497,000	+1,269,586,000	+1,212,396,000	+1,117,280,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.........	(1,665,086,000)	(1,999,401,000)	DEFER	(2,119,781,000)	(+454,695,000)	(+120,380,000)	(+2,119,781,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized..............	(2,935,997,000)	(3,327,502,000)	(1,423,217,000)	(4,701,278,000)	(+1,765,281,000)	(+1,373,776,000)	(+3,278,061,000)

1/ Senate recommendation provides $6,000,000 for crack babies under temporary child care/crisis nurseries and abandoned infants.

2/ Includes funding for the Federal Council on Aging.

3/ Available for obligation September 15, 1991.

4/ Available for obligation October 1, 1991.

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE,							
Foster care	1,200,061,000	1,877,712,000	1,877,712,000	1,840,538,000	+640,477,000	-37,174,000	-37,174,000
Proposed legislation	---	-160,909,000	---	---	---	+160,909,000	---
Adoption assistance	124,855,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	189,832,000	+64,977,000	+39,352,000	+39,352,000
Independent living	50,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	+10,000,000	---	---
Prior year claims	---	544,000,000	544,000,000	520,911,000	+520,911,000	-23,089,000	-23,089,000
Total, Payments to States	1,374,916,000	2,471,283,000	2,632,192,000	2,611,281,000	+1,236,365,000	+139,998,000	-20,911,000
Total, Asst. Sec. for Human Development	5,408,027,000	6,599,384,000	6,855,409,000	7,951,778,000	+2,543,751,000	+1,352,394,000	+1,096,369,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(1,665,086,000)	(1,999,401,000)	DEFER	(2,119,781,000)	(+454,695,000)	(+120,380,000)	(+2,119,781,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:							
Federal funds	79,416,000	81,350,000	82,250,000	75,500,000	-3,916,000	-5,850,000	-6,750,000
Trust funds	(31,100,000)	(31,100,000)	(31,950,000)	(28,950,000)	(-2,150,000)	(-2,150,000)	(-3,000,000)
Total, Departmental management	110,516,000	112,450,000	114,200,000	104,450,000	-6,066,000	-8,000,000	-9,750,000
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:							
Federal funds	50,488,000	51,500,000	53,500,000	53,500,000	+3,012,000	+2,000,000	---
Trust funds	(43,723,000)	(43,723,000)	(43,723,000)	(43,723,000)	---	---	---
Total, Inspector General	94,211,000	95,223,000	97,223,000	97,223,000	+3,012,000	+2,000,000	---
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:							
Federal funds	17,294,000	17,585,000	17,585,000	17,585,000	+291,000	---	---
Trust funds	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	---	---	---
Total, Civil Rights	21,294,000	21,585,000	21,585,000	21,585,000	+291,000	---	---
POLICY RESEARCH	5,001,000	5,017,000	9,167,000	8,167,000	+3,166,000	+3,150,000	-1,000,000
Total, Departmental management:							
Federal funds	152,199,000	155,452,000	162,502,000	154,752,000	+2,553,000	-700,000	-7,750,000
Trust funds	(78,823,000)	(78,823,000)	(79,673,000)	(76,673,000)	(-2,150,000)	(-2,150,000)	(-3,000,000)
Total, Departmental management	(231,022,000)	(234,275,000)	(242,175,000)	(231,425,000)	(+403,000)	(-2,850,000)	(-10,750,000)
UNDISTRIBUTED SALARY & EXPENSE SAVINGS, GENERAL FUNDS.	---	---	---	-50,000,000	-50,000,000	-50,000,000	-50,000,000
UNDISTRIBUTED SALARY & EXPENSE SAVINGS, TRUST FUNDS	---	---	---	(-57,000,000)	(-57,000,000)	(-57,000,000)	(-57,000,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:							
Federal Funds	122,510,968,000	134,476,996,000	135,926,008,000	141,558,942,000	+19,047,974,000	+7,081,946,000	+5,632,934,000
Current year FY 1991	(105,164,480,000)	(115,023,996,000)	(116,473,008,000)	(119,944,908,000)	(+14,780,428,000)	(+4,920,912,000)	(+3,471,900,000)
FY 1992	(17,346,488,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(21,614,034,000)	(+4,267,546,000)	(+2,161,034,000)	(+2,161,034,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(4,709,923,000)	(4,333,989,000)	DEFER	(5,389,055,000)	(+679,132,000)	(+1,055,066,000)	(+5,389,055,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(127,220,891,000)	(138,810,985,000)	(135,926,008,000)	(146,947,997,000)	(+19,727,106,000)	(+8,137,012,000)	(+11,021,989,000)
Trust funds	(5,767,111,000)	(6,088,805,000)	(6,279,322,000)	(6,244,572,000)	(+477,461,000)	(+155,767,000)	(-34,750,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION							
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED							
Grants for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1):							
Grants to local educational agencies:							
Basic grants	4,373,146,000	4,463,100,000	5,121,000,000	5,130,000,000	+756,854,000	+666,900,000	+9,000,000
Concentration grants	395,112,000	495,900,000	569,000,000	570,000,000	+174,888,000	+74,100,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal, grants to LEA's	4,768,258,000	4,959,000,000	5,690,000,000	5,700,000,000	+931,742,000	+741,000,000	+10,000,000
Capital expenses for private school children	25,682,000	25,682,000	26,000,000	40,000,000	+14,318,000	+14,318,000	+14,000,000
Even start	24,201,000	48,000,000	60,000,000	48,000,000	+23,799,000	---	-12,000,000
State agency programs:							
Migrant	282,444,000	293,742,000	310,000,000	293,742,000	+11,298,000	---	-16,258,000
Handicapped 1/	146,389,000	146,389,000	---	152,537,000	+6,148,000	+6,148,000	+152,537,000
Neglected and delinquent	32,791,000	34,103,000	34,000,000	40,000,000	+7,209,000	+5,897,000	+6,000,000
State administration	50,176,000	54,000,000	60,600,000	60,600,000	+10,424,000	+6,600,000	---
State program improvement grants	12,544,000	24,000,000	15,150,000	15,150,000	+2,606,000	-8,850,000	---
Evaluation and technical assistance	11,853,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000	+147,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
Rural technical assistance centers	4,445,000	4,445,000	4,500,000	4,645,000	+200,000	+200,000	+145,000
Total, Chapter 1	5,358,783,000	5,604,361,000	6,215,250,000	6,366,674,000	+1,007,891,000	+762,313,000	+151,424,000
Migrant education:							
High school equivalency program	7,858,000	7,858,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	+142,000	+142,000	---
College assistance migrant program	1,720,000	1,720,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+280,000	+280,000	---
Subtotal, migrant education	9,578,000	9,578,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+422,000	+422,000	---
Presidential merit schools, proposed legislation	---	225,000,000	---	---	---	-225,000,000	---
Total, Compensatory Education programs	5,368,361,000	5,838,939,000	6,225,250,000	6,376,674,000	+1,008,313,000	+537,735,000	+151,424,000

1/ House consolidates funds under Education for the Handicapped Basic State Grants.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
IMPACT AID							
Maintenance and operations:							
Payments for ``a'' children	578,500,000	578,500,000	600,000,000	610,000,000	+31,500,000	+31,500,000	+10,000,000
Payments for ``b'' children	123,500,000	25,000,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	+6,500,000	+105,000,000	-10,000,000
Payments for Federal property (Section 2)	15,354,000	15,354,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+1,646,000	+1,646,000	---
Payments related to base closings (Section 3e)	---	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	---
Subtotal	717,354,000	618,854,000	759,000,000	759,000,000	+41,646,000	+140,146,000	---
Disaster assistance (Section 7)	---	15,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	+14,000,000	-1,000,000	---
Construction	14,998,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	+12,002,000	---	---
Total, Impact aid	732,352,000	660,854,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	+67,648,000	+139,146,000	---
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS							
Educational improvement (Chapter 2):							
State and Local Programs:							
State block grants	455,717,000	474,405,000	456,000,000	474,401,000	+18,684,000	-4,000	+18,401,000
Evaluation	1,481,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-481,000	---	---
Subtotal	457,198,000	475,405,000	457,000,000	475,401,000	+18,203,000	-4,000	+18,401,000
National programs:							
National Diffusion Network	12,837,000	12,632,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	+2,163,000	+2,368,000	+1,000,000
Inexpensive book distribution (RIF)	8,576,000	8,914,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	+924,000	+586,000	---
Arts in education	3,851,000	3,972,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	+649,000	+528,000	---
Law - related education	4,938,000	4,824,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	+1,062,000	+1,176,000	+1,000,000
Blue ribbon schools	494,000	873,000	900,000	914,000	+420,000	+41,000	+14,000
Subtotal, National programs	30,696,000	31,215,000	33,900,000	35,914,000	+5,218,000	+4,699,000	+2,014,000
Total, Chapter 2	487,894,000	506,620,000	490,900,000	511,315,000	+23,421,000	+4,695,000	+20,415,000
Foreign Language Assistance	---	---	---	6,000,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Drug-free schools and communities:							
State grants	437,881,000	487,619,000	487,619,000	532,380,000	+94,499,000	+44,761,000	+44,761,000
School personnel training	14,554,000	14,554,000	14,554,000	14,699,000	+145,000	+145,000	+145,000
National programs:							
Regular programs	61,127,000	66,127,000	66,127,000	74,000,000	+12,873,000	+7,873,000	+7,873,000
Emergency grants	24,688,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+312,000	---	---
National Commission on Drug-Free Schools	988,000	---	---	---	-988,000	---	---
Subtotal, drug-free schools and communities	539,238,000	593,300,000	593,300,000	646,079,000	+106,841,000	+52,779,000	+52,779,000
Strengthening teaching and administration:							
Eisenhower mathematics and science education:							
State grants	126,837,000	220,800,000	192,000,000	222,000,000	+95,163,000	+1,200,000	+30,000,000
National programs	8,781,000	9,200,000	8,000,000	15,000,000	+6,219,000	+5,800,000	+7,000,000
Subtotal, Math & science education	135,618,000	230,000,000	200,000,000	237,000,000	+101,382,000	+7,000,000	+37,000,000
Fund for the improvement and reform of schools and teaching:							
Grants for schools and teachers	3,915,000	3,915,000	6,000,000	4,830,000	+915,000	+915,000	-1,170,000
Family-school partnerships	4,443,000	4,443,000	3,000,000	3,871,000	-572,000	-572,000	+871,000
Subtotal, FIRST	8,358,000	8,358,000	9,000,000	8,701,000	+343,000	+343,000	-299,000
Alternative teacher/principal certification, proposed legislation	---	25,000,000	---	---	---	-25,000,000	---
Presidential awards for excellence in education, proposed legislation	---	7,600,000	---	---	---	-7,600,000	---
Territorial teacher training	1,762,000	1,762,000	1,800,000	1,836,000	+74,000	+74,000	+36,000
Leadership in Educational Administration (LEAD)	3,845,000	4,215,000	3,845,000	4,006,000	+161,000	-209,000	+161,000
Christa McAuliffe fellowships	1,932,000	2,013,000	2,000,000	2,013,000	+81,000	---	+13,000
Mid-career teacher training	987,000	987,000	1,000,000	1,028,000	+41,000	+41,000	+28,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Other school improvement programs:							
Magnet schools, desegregation program............	113,189,000	113,189,000	113,000,000	113,000,000	-189,000	-189,000	---
Magnet schools of excellence, proposed legislation	---	100,000,000	---	---	---	-100,000,000	---
Fund for Innovation in Education.................	18,939,000	18,939,000	25,000,000	28,500,000	+9,561,000	+9,561,000	+3,500,000
Javits gifted and talented student education......	9,888,000	8,888,000	10,000,000	9,252,000	-636,000	+364,000	-748,000
Education for homeless children & youth:							
State activities..............................	4,935,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+65,000	---	---
Exemplary programs...........................	2,469,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	+31,000	---	---
Subtotal, homeless activities...............	7,404,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+96,000	---	---
Women's educational equity........................	2,098,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,098,000	---	+1,098,000	+98,000
Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IV-A)	21,451,000	21,451,000	21,500,000	22,330,000	+879,000	+879,000	+830,000
Dropout prevention demonstrations 1/..............	19,945,000	45,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	+20,055,000	-5,000,000	+10,000,000
Secondary school basic skills demonstrations......	4,938,000	---	---	---	-4,938,000	---	---
Educational partnerships..........................	3,703,000	3,703,000	3,700,000	5,000,000	+1,297,000	+1,297,000	+1,300,000
General assistance to the Virgin Islands..........	4,391,000	4,391,000	4,400,000	4,571,000	+180,000	+180,000	+171,000
Ellender fellowships/Close up.....................	3,703,000	1,000,000	3,700,000	4,703,000	+1,000,000	+3,703,000	+1,003,000
Follow through....................................	(7,171,000)	---	DEFER	(7,465,000)	(+294,000)	(+7,465,000)	(+7,465,000)
Star schools......................................	14,813,000	---	---	15,420,000	+607,000	+15,420,000	+15,420,000
Native Hawaiian Education.........................	6,419,000	---	6,400,000	6,682,000	+263,000	+6,682,000	+282,000
Subtotal, other school improvement programs.....	230,881,000	325,061,000	227,200,000	259,056,000	+28,175,000	-66,005,000	+31,856,000
Total, School improvement programs..............	1,410,515,000	1,704,916,000	1,529,045,000	1,677,034,000	+266,519,000	-27,882,000	+147,989,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.........	(7,171,000)	---	DEFER	(7,465,000)	(+294,000)	(+7,465,000)	(+7,465,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized...........	(1,417,686,000)	(1,704,916,000)	(1,529,045,000)	(1,684,499,000)	(+266,813,000)	(-20,417,000)	(+155,454,000)
Subtotal, forward funded......................	(1,032,918,000)	(1,193,039,000)	(1,148,164,000)	(1,242,490,000)	(+209,572,000)	(+49,451,000)	(+94,326,000)

1/ FY 1991 includes $3 million for research.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION							
Bilingual education:							
Bilingual programs	115,779,000	132,642,000	120,000,000	124,028,000	+8,249,000	-8,614,000	+4,028,000
Support services	10,838,000	10,838,000	13,000,000	10,838,000	---	---	-2,162,000
Training grants	31,913,000	31,913,000	42,000,000	31,913,000	---	---	-10,087,000
Immigrant education	30,144,000	30,144,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-144,000	-144,000	---
Total	188,674,000	205,537,000	205,000,000	196,779,000	+8,105,000	-8,758,000	-8,221,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED							
State grants:							
Grants to States 1/	1,542,610,000	1,615,125,000	2,400,000,000	1,625,125,000	+82,515,000	+10,000,000	-774,875,000
Preschool grants	251,510,000	257,730,000	257,730,000	300,000,000	+48,490,000	+42,270,000	+42,270,000
Grants for infants and families	79,520,000	82,701,000	90,000,000	120,000,000	+40,480,000	+37,299,000	+30,000,000
Subtotal, State grants	1,873,640,000	1,955,556,000	2,747,730,000	2,045,125,000	+171,485,000	+89,569,000	-702,605,000
Special purpose funds:							
Deaf-blind projects	(14,555,000)	---	DEFER	(13,166,000)	(-1,389,000)	(+13,166,000)	(+13,166,000)
Severely handicapped projects	(5,819,000)	---	DEFER	(8,063,000)	(+2,244,000)	(+8,063,000)	(+8,063,000)
Severely emotionally disturbed	---	---	DEFER	(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Early childhood education	(23,766,000)	---	DEFER	(24,800,000)	(+1,034,000)	(+24,800,000)	(+24,800,000)
Secondary and transitional services	(7,989,000)	---	DEFER	(15,000,000)	(+7,011,000)	(+15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)
Postsecondary programs	(6,510,000)	---	DEFER	(8,770,000)	(+2,260,000)	(+8,770,000)	(+8,770,000)
Innovation and development	(19,825,000)	---	DEFER	(20,672,000)	(+847,000)	(+20,672,000)	(+20,672,000)
Media and captioning services	(15,192,000)	---	DEFER	(16,830,000)	(+1,638,000)	(+16,830,000)	(+16,830,000)
Special education technology	(5,425,000)	---	DEFER	(5,731,000)	(+306,000)	(+5,731,000)	(+5,731,000)
Special studies	(3,545,000)	---	DEFER	(4,000,000)	(+455,000)	(+4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)
Special education personnel development	(71,000,000)	---	DEFER	(71,000,000)	---	(+71,000,000)	(+71,000,000)
Parent training	---	---	DEFER	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Recruitment and information clearinghouses	(1,479,000)	---	DEFER	(1,563,000)	(+84,000)	(+1,563,000)	(+1,563,000)
Regional resource centers	(6,510,000)	---	DEFER	(6,783,000)	(+273,000)	(+6,783,000)	(+6,783,000)
Consolidated request	---	(181,865,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-181,865,000)	---
Subtotal, Special purpose funds	(181,615,000)	(181,865,000)	DEFER	(208,378,000)	(+26,763,000)	(+26,513,000)	(+208,378,000)
Total, Education for the handicapped	1,873,640,000	1,955,556,000	2,747,730,000	2,045,125,000	+171,485,000	+89,569,000	-702,605,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(181,615,000)	(181,865,000)	DEFER	(208,378,000)	(+26,763,000)	(+26,513,000)	(+208,378,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(2,055,255,000)	(2,137,421,000)	(2,747,730,000)	(2,253,503,000)	(+198,248,000)	(+116,082,000)	(-494,227,000)

1/ House recommendation includes funding originally requested under Compensatory Education for handicapped State grants.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with		
					FY 1990	FY 1991 Budget	House Bill
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH							
Vocational rehabilitation State grants:							
Grants to States	1,528,498,000	1,597,280,000	1,597,280,000	1,633,498,000	+105,000,000	+36,218,000	+36,218,000
Supported employment State grants	27,630,000	28,790,000	28,790,000	30,949,000	+3,319,000	+2,159,000	+2,159,000
Client assistance	7,901,000	8,233,000	8,233,000	8,796,000	+895,000	+563,000	+563,000
Subtotal, State grants	1,564,029,000	1,634,303,000	1,634,303,000	1,673,243,000	+109,214,000	+38,940,000	+38,940,000
Special purpose funds:							
Special demonstration programs:							
Regular grants	17,455,000	17,455,000	17,455,000	20,188,000	+2,733,000	+2,733,000	+2,733,000
Comprehensive head injury grants	14,814,000	---	---	---	-14,814,000	---	---
Supported employment projects	9,876,000	9,876,000	10,271,000	10,271,000	+395,000	+395,000	---
Recreational programs	2,588,000	---	2,588,000	2,775,000	+187,000	+2,775,000	+187,000
Migratory workers	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000	---	---	---
Projects with industry	18,765,000	18,765,000	19,516,000	19,925,000	+1,160,000	+1,160,000	+409,000
Helen Keller National Center	4,938,000	5,198,000	5,198,000	5,500,000	+562,000	+302,000	+302,000
Independent living:							
Comprehensive services	12,938,000	13,481,000	13,481,000	14,428,000	+1,490,000	+947,000	+947,000
Centers	26,666,000	26,666,000	27,733,000	28,786,000	+2,120,000	+2,120,000	+1,053,000
Services for older blind	5,827,000	5,827,000	6,060,000	6,060,000	+233,000	+233,000	---
Protection & advocacy for severely disabled	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal, Independent living	45,431,000	45,974,000	47,274,000	50,274,000	+4,843,000	+4,300,000	+3,000,000

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Training	31,110,000	31,110,000	32,354,000	36,000,000	+4,890,000	+4,890,000	+3,646,000
National Institute on Disability & Rehabilitation Research	54,318,000	54,318,000	60,378,000	60,600,000	+6,282,000	+6,282,000	+222,000
Technology assistance	14,814,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	23,000,000	+8,186,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Evaluation	988,000	988,000	1,488,000	1,000,000	+12,000	+12,000	-488,000
Subtotal, Special purpose funds	216,183,000	204,770,000	217,608,000	230,619,000	+14,436,000	+25,849,000	+13,011,000
Total, Rehabilitation services	1,780,212,000	1,839,073,000	1,851,911,000	1,903,862,000	+123,650,000	+64,789,000	+51,951,000
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILIITIES							
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	5,663,000	5,901,000	6,076,000	6,500,000	+837,000	+599,000	+424,000
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF:							
Operations	34,384,000	37,195,000	37,195,000	37,995,000	+3,611,000	+800,000	+800,000
Endowment grant	322,000	336,000	336,000	500,000	+178,000	+164,000	+164,000
Construction	476,000	---	---	---	-476,000	---	---
Consortium	888,000	---	---	---	-888,000	---	---
Subtotal, NTID	36,070,000	37,531,000	37,531,000	38,495,000	+2,425,000	+964,000	+964,000
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY:							
University programs	45,899,000	48,799,000	48,799,000	48,799,000	+2,900,000	---	---
Model secondary school for the deaf	13,368,000	14,005,000	14,005,000	14,005,000	+637,000	---	---
Kendall demonstration elementary school	7,390,000	7,743,000	7,743,000	7,743,000	+353,000	---	---
Endowment grant	986,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+14,000	---	---
Construction	---	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	+2,500,000	---	---
Subtotal, Gallaudet University	67,643,000	74,047,000	74,047,000	74,047,000	+6,404,000	---	---
EVALUATION STUDIES	---	500,000	---	---	---	-500,000	---
Total, Special Institutions for the Handicapped.	109,375,000	117,979,000	117,654,000	119,042,000	+9,666,000	+1,063,000	+1,388,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION 1/							
Vocational education:							
New program, proposed legislation	---	(929,675,000)	DEFER	---	---	(-929,675,000)	---
Basic grants	(850,734,000)	---	DEFER	(862,340,000)	(+11,606,000)	(+862,340,000)	(+862,340,000)
Community education employment centers	---	---	DEFER	(7,500,000)	(+7,500,000)	(+7,500,000)	(+7,500,000)
Tribally controlled post-secondary vocational institutions	---	---	DEFER	(3,600,000)	(+3,600,000)	(+3,600,000)	(+3,600,000)
Indians and native Hawaiins	---	---	DEFER	(13,512,000)	(+13,512,000)	(+13,512,000)	(+13,512,000)
Territorial set-aside	---	---	DEFER	(1,802,000)	(+1,802,000)	(+1,802,000)	(+1,802,000)
Community - based organizations	(10,850,000)	---	DEFER	(14,000,000)	(+3,150,000)	(+14,000,000)	(+14,000,000)
Consumer and homemaking education	(34,176,000)	---	DEFER	(34,176,000)	---	(+34,176,000)	(+34,176,000)
State councils	(7,942,000)	---	DEFER	(9,000,000)	(+1,058,000)	(+9,000,000)	(+9,000,000)
Tech Prep	---	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
National programs:							
Research	(6,986,000)	---	DEFER	(9,986,000)	(+3,000,000)	(+9,986,000)	(+9,986,000)
Demonstrations	(11,096,000)	---	DEFER	(13,290,000)	(+2,194,000)	(+13,290,000)	(+13,290,000)
Data systems including NOICC/SOICC	(4,932,000)	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	(+68,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Subtotal, national programs	(23,014,000)	---	DEFER	(28,276,000)	(+5,262,000)	(+28,276,000)	(+28,276,000)
Bilingual vocational training	(2,959,000)	---	DEFER	(2,959,000)	---	(+2,959,000)	(+2,959,000)
Subtotal, Vocational education 1/	(929,675,000)	(929,675,000)	DEFER	(997,165,000)	(+67,490,000)	(+67,490,000)	(+997,165,000)
Adult education:							
State programs	157,811,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	206,000,000	+48,189,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000
National programs	1,973,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	+8,027,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Literacy training for homeless adults	7,397,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+2,603,000	---	---
Workplace literacy partnerships	19,726,000	19,726,000	20,000,000	19,726,000	---	---	-274,000
English literacy grants	5,888,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	-4,888,000	---	-5,000,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Subtotal, adult education	192,795,000	238,726,000	244,000,000	246,726,000	+53,931,000	+8,000,000	+2,726,000
Technology education demonstrations	988,000	988,000	1,000,000	988,000	---	---	-12,000
Total, Adult education	193,783,000	239,714,000	245,000,000	247,714,000	+53,931,000	+8,000,000	+2,714,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(929,675,000)	(929,675,000)	DEFER	(997,165,000)	(+67,490,000)	(+67,490,000)	(+997,165,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,123,458,000)	(1,169,389,000)	(245,000,000)	(1,244,879,000)	(+121,421,000)	(+75,490,000)	(+999,879,000)

1/ Excludes FY91 permanent appn. of $7,148,000.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE							
Pell Grants: 1/							
Academic year 1991 - 1992	4,804,478,000	4,906,000,000	4,930,000,000	5,223,000,000	+418,522,000	+317,000,000	+293,000,000
FY 1991 - 1992 contingency	---	---	113,000,000	113,000,000	+113,000,000	+113,000,000	---
Subtotal, 1991 - 1992	4,804,478,000	4,906,000,000	5,043,000,000	5,336,000,000	+531,522,000	+430,000,000	+293,000,000
Prior year shortfall, 1989 - 90	---	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	+265,000,000	---	---
Prior year shortfall, 1990 - 91	---	106,000,000	106,000,000	106,000,000	+106,000,000	---	---
Proposed legislation 2/	---	---	---	-200,000,000	-200,000,000	-200,000,000	-200,000,000
Subtotal, Pell grants	4,804,478,000	5,277,000,000	5,414,000,000	5,507,000,000	+702,522,000	+230,000,000	+93,000,000
Supplemental educational opportunity grants	458,650,000	458,650,000	533,000,000	533,000,000	+74,350,000	+74,350,000	---
Work-study	601,765,000	601,765,000	600,000,000	618,750,000	+16,985,000	+16,985,000	+18,750,000
Income contingent loans	9,863,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	-4,863,000	-10,000,000	-5,000,000
Perkins loans:							
Federal capital contributions	135,129,000	---	160,000,000	140,000,000	+4,871,000	+140,000,000	-20,000,000
(Total estimated loans from revolving fund) (non-add)	(860,000,000)	(744,000,000)	(911,000,000)	(893,131,000)	(+33,131,000)	(+149,131,000)	(-17,869,000)
Loan cancellations	15,700,000	---	---	---	-15,700,000	---	---
State student incentive grants	59,181,000	---	60,000,000	70,200,000	+11,019,000	+70,200,000	+10,200,000
Total, Student Financial Assistance	6,084,766,000	6,352,415,000	6,777,000,000	6,873,950,000	+789,184,000	+521,535,000	+96,950,000

1/ Includes legislative savings, FY 90 congressional action assumed $131,000,000 for 89-90 shortfall and $286,000,000 as a contingency.

2/ Senate recommendation consists of four legislative provisions.

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS 1/							
Contract authority	3,856,344,000	3,157,427,000	3,900,000,000	4,539,780,000	+683,436,000	+1,382,353,000	+639,780,000
Appropriation, including shortfalls (non-add)	(3,826,314,000)	(3,417,806,000)	(3,900,000,000)	(5,381,422,000)	(+1,555,108,000)	(+1,963,616,000)	(+1,481,422,000)

1/ Excludes $49,470,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
HIGHER EDUCATION							
Aid for institutional development:							
Strengthening institutions........................	82,911,000	86,631,000	87,500,000	90,000,000	+7,089,000	+3,369,000	+2,500,000
Strengthening historically black colleges & univ..	83,898,000	83,898,000	87,500,000	90,000,000	+6,102,000	+6,102,000	+2,500,000
Strengthening historically black grad institutions	11,468,000	11,468,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	+532,000	+532,000	---
Endowment grants:							
Current law..................................	17,893,000	17,893,000	27,500,000	17,893,000	---	---	-9,607,000
Proposed legislation.........................	---	15,000,000	---	---	---	-15,000,000	---
Subtotal, Institutional development............	196,170,000	214,890,000	214,500,000	209,893,000	+13,723,000	-4,997,000	-4,607,000
Program development:							
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Education....	11,702,000	11,702,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+3,298,000	+3,298,000	---
Minority science improvement......................	5,416,000	5,633,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+584,000	+367,000	---
Innovative projects for community services........	1,481,000	---	---	1,500,000	+19,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
International education and foreign language studies:							
Domestic programs 1/.........................	34,658,000	34,658,000	40,000,000	41,000,000	+6,342,000	+6,342,000	+1,000,000
Overseas programs............................	5,136,000	5,136,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+864,000	+864,000	---
Subtotal, International education...........	39,794,000	39,794,000	46,000,000	47,000,000	+7,206,000	+7,206,000	+1,000,000
Cooperative education.............................	13,445,000	---	13,500,000	13,500,000	+55,000	+13,500,000	---
Law school clinical experience....................	4,935,000	---	5,000,000	6,000,000	+1,065,000	+6,000,000	+1,000,000
Student Literacy Corps............................	5,042,000	5,042,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	+458,000	+458,000	+500,000
Interest subsidy grants, prior year construction..	22,449,000	20,900,000	20,900,000	20,900,000	-1,549,000	---	---

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1/ Includes funds for international business education

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Special grants:							
Assistance to Guam	494,000	---	500,000	500,000	+6,000	+500,000	---
Margaret Chase Smith Library	2,468,000	---	---	1,000,000	-1,468,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Magnuson Endowment	---	---	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
John McCormack Institute	---	---	3,000,000	---	---	---	-3,000,000
Taft Institute	---	---	---	750,000	+750,000	+750,000	+750,000
Wiesenthal Center	---	---	---	2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
Aid for Students:							
Special program for disadvantaged (TRIO)	241,822,000	269,739,000	342,000,000	342,000,000	+100,178,000	+72,261,000	---
Support services:							
Veterans' education outreach	2,801,000	---	2,800,000	2,800,000	-1,000	+2,800,000	---
Legal training for the disadvantaged (CLEO)	2,468,000	2,468,000	3,000,000	2,572,000	+104,000	+104,000	-428,000
School, college & university partnerships	2,961,000	2,961,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+1,039,000	+1,039,000	---
Scholarships and fellowships:							
Byrd honors scholarships	8,627,000	8,627,000	8,627,000	9,500,000	+873,000	+873,000	+873,000
National Science Scholars	---	5,000,000	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	-4,000,000	+1,000,000
Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,922,000	14,922,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+78,000	+78,000	---
Harris graduate fellowships	16,034,000	17,780,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	+1,966,000	+220,000	---
Harris public service fellowships	3,277,000	1,189,000	1,189,000	3,277,000	---	+2,088,000	+2,088,000
Javits Fellowships	7,896,000	5,424,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	+104,000	+2,576,000	---
Minority participation in graduate education	3,547,000	6,094,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	+2,553,000	+6,000	---
Graduate assistance in areas of national need	15,793,000	25,483,000	25,500,000	25,500,000	+9,707,000	+17,000	---
Academic facilities	---	---	---	14,800,000	+14,800,000	+14,800,000	+14,800,000
Total, Higher education	623,544,000	657,648,000	763,616,000	785,592,000	+162,048,000	+127,944,000	+21,976,000

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
HOWARD UNIVERSITY							
Academic program	155,306,000	155,306,000	157,306,000	157,306,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	---
Endowment grant	1,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	+3,000,000	---	+1,500,000
Research	4,730,000	4,730,000	4,730,000	4,730,000	---	---	---
Howard University Hospital	20,910,000	20,910,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	+8,090,000	+8,090,000	---
Emergency construction	---	---	6,000,000	---	---	---	-6,000,000
Total, Howard University	182,446,000	185,446,000	200,036,000	195,536,000	+13,090,000	+10,090,000	-4,500,000
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS LOAN LIMITATION:							
Borrowing authority	30,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	5,000,000	-25,000,000	---	-25,000,000
Interest subsidy payments	5,129,000	8,449,000	8,449,000	8,449,000	+3,320,000	---	---
Total, College Housing	35,129,000	13,449,000	38,449,000	13,449,000	-21,680,000	---	-25,000,000
RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND IMPROVEMENT OF PRACTICE							
Research, evaluation and demonstrations	50,557,000	61,322,000	61,322,000	66,322,000	+15,765,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Statistics	22,655,000	41,538,000	41,538,000	41,538,000	+18,883,000	---	---
Assessment (NAEP)	17,084,000	18,866,000	18,000,000	18,866,000	+1,782,000	---	+866,000
National board for professional teacher standards	4,945,000	---	---	5,000,000	+55,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Educational reform evaluation	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	---	---
Research on dropout prevention demonstrations	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000	---
Principal training	---	25,000,000	---	---	---	-25,000,000	---
Education Summit followup	---	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	-15,000,000	-5,000,000
Total, Education research and statistics	95,241,000	174,726,000	133,860,000	139,726,000	+44,485,000	-35,000,000	+5,866,000

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
LIBRARIES							
Public libraries:							
Services..	82,505,000	---	82,500,000	85,970,000	+3,465,000	+85,970,000	+3,470,000
Construction.....................................	18,900,000	---	18,900,000	19,693,000	+793,000	+19,693,000	+793,000
Interlibrary cooperation..........................	19,551,000	20,372,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	+849,000	+28,000	---
Training and demonstrations..........................	855,000	855,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+145,000	+145,000	---
Research libraries..................................	5,738,000	5,738,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+262,000	+262,000	---
Library literacy programs............................	5,365,000	8,365,000	7,000,000	8,365,000	+3,000,000	---	+1,365,000
College library technology...........................	3,732,000	3,732,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+268,000	+268,000	---
Foreign language materials (Title V)..................	---	---	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	---
Total, Libraries..................................	136,646,000	39,062,000	140,800,000	146,428,000	+9,782,000	+107,366,000	+5,628,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION..............................	273,303,000	331,000,000	331,000,000	331,000,000	+57,697,000	---	---
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES........	44,572,000	49,900,000	49,900,000	50,900,000	+6,328,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	23,110,000	25,800,000	25,800,000	25,800,000	+2,690,000	---	---
Undistributed salary and expense savings, Federal Fund	---	---	---	-5,000,000	-5,000,000	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Total, Departmental management..................	340,985,000	406,700,000	406,700,000	402,700,000	+61,715,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000
Total, Department of Education..................	23,012,014,000	23,549,441,000	26,082,051,000	26,463,391,000	+3,451,377,000	+2,913,950,000	+381,340,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.........	(1,118,461,000)	(1,111,540,000)	DEFER	(1,213,008,000)	(+94,547,000)	(+101,468,000)	(+1,213,008,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized...........	(24,130,475,000)	(24,660,981,000)	(26,082,051,000)	(27,676,399,000)	(+3,545,924,000)	(+3,015,418,000)	(+1,594,348,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES							
Action (Domestic Programs):							
Volunteers in Service to America:							
VISTA operations	25,062,000	31,569,000	30,500,000	31,569,000	+6,507,000	---	+1,069,000
VISTA Literacy Corps	3,053,000	6,050,000	3,420,000	6,050,000	+2,997,000	---	+2,630,000
Student Community Service	893,000	1,765,000	893,000	1,000,000	+107,000	-765,000	+107,000
Subtotal	29,008,000	39,384,000	34,813,000	38,619,000	+9,611,000	-765,000	+3,806,000
Special Volunteer Programs:							
Drug programs	2,645,000	2,245,000	2,245,000	2,245,000	-400,000	---	---
Older Americans Volunteer Programs:							
Foster Grandparents Program	59,463,000	62,079,000	64,000,000	65,000,000	+5,537,000	+2,921,000	+1,000,000
Senior Companion Program	26,567,000	26,925,000	27,500,000	29,000,000	+2,433,000	+2,075,000	+1,500,000
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	31,469,000	31,519,000	33,500,000	35,000,000	+3,531,000	+3,481,000	+1,500,000
Subtotal, Older Volunteers	117,499,000	120,523,000	125,000,000	129,000,000	+11,501,000	+8,477,000	+4,000,000
Inspector General	893,000	1,101,000	981,000	1,101,000	+208,000	---	+120,000
Program Support	25,620,000	29,171,000	28,620,000	29,171,000	+3,551,000	---	+551,000
Total, Action	175,665,000	192,424,000	191,659,000	200,136,000	+24,471,000	+7,712,000	+8,477,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting: 1/							
FY 1993 (current request)	251,030,000	259,565,000	259,565,000	275,000,000	+23,970,000	+15,435,000	+15,435,000
FY 1993 satellite replacement	76,250,000	46,940,000	46,940,000	66,940,000	-9,310,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Subtotal, Corporation for Public Broadcasting	327,280,000	306,505,000	306,505,000	341,940,000	+14,660,000	+35,435,000	+35,435,000

1/ FY 1990 approp. adv. in FY88 is $229,391,000.
FY 1991 approp. adv. in FY89 is $298,870,000.
FY 1992 approp. adv. in FY90 is $327,280,000.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service............	26,554,000	26,312,000	27,705,000	27,705,000	+1,151,000	+1,393,000	---
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission......	4,030,000	4,292,000	4,292,000	4,292,000	+262,000	---	---
Joint Study Commission on Institutional Postsecondary recognition..........................	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome...	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+2,000,000	---	---
National Commission on Children......................	1,329,000	---	---	1,100,000	-229,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science...	750,000	777,000	750,000	750,000	---	-27,000	---
National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality.......	400,000	---	400,000	400,000	---	+400,000	---
National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education..................	---	662,000	---	---	---	-662,000	---
National Council on Disability........................	1,540,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,750,000	+210,000	+550,000	+550,000
National Labor Relations Board........................	140,111,000	151,103,000	151,103,000	140,111,000	---	-10,992,000	-10,992,000
National Mediation Board..............................	6,384,000	6,675,000	6,675,000	6,675,000	+291,000	---	---
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission......	5,970,000	6,401,000	6,401,000	6,401,000	+431,000	---	---
Physician Payment Review Commission (trust funds).....	(3,806,000)	(3,871,000)	(3,871,000)	(3,871,000)	(+65,000)	---	---
Prescription Drug Payment Review Commission (trust funds) 1/..	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)	---	---
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission (trust funds)..	(3,869,000)	(4,073,000)	(4,073,000)	(3,869,000)	---	(-204,000)	(-204,000)

1/ Funding repealed by P.L. 101-234.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Dual benefits payments account 1/	340,000,000	321,000,000	328,000,000	335,000,000	-5,000,000	+14,000,000	+7,000,000
Less income tax receipts on dual benefits	-30,000,000	-18,000,000	-18,000,000	-18,000,000	+12,000,[illegible]	---	---
Subtotal, dual benefits	310,000,000	303,000,000	310,000,000	317,000,000	+7,000,000	+14,000,000	+7,000,000
Federal payment to the Railroad Retirement Account 2/	---	100,000	100,000	400,000	+400,000	+300,000	+300,000
(Limitation on administration, retirement)	(63,035,000)	(72,200,000)	(73,125,000)	(70,200,000)	(+7,165,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,925,000)
(Limitation on administration, unemployment) (non-add)	(14,100,000)	(16,457,000)	(15,909,000)	(15,420,000)	(+1,320,000)	(-1,037,000)	(-489,000)
(Limitation on administration, review activity)	(3,903,000)	(7,698,000)	(6,000,000)	(7,698,000)	(+3,795,000)	---	(+1,698,000)
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund limitation):							
Operation and maintenance	(38,745,000)	(38,249,000)	DEFER	(41,583,000)	(+2,838,000)	(+3,334,000)	(+41,583,000)
Capital outlay	(9,375,000)	(9,750,000)	DEFER	(11,500,000)	(+2,125,000)	(+1,750,000)	(+11,500,000)
United States Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care	467,000	---	---	---	-467,000	---	---
United States Institute of Peace	7,550,000	7,270,000	8,000,000	9,200,000	+1,650,000	+1,930,000	+1,200,000
White House Conference on Library and Information Services	3,225,000	---	---	1,000,000	-2,225,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies: Federal Funds (all years)	1,012,255,000	1,009,721,000	1,017,790,000	1,062,860,000	+50,605,000	+53,139,000	+45,070,000
Current year, FY 1991	(684,975,000)	(703,216,000)	(711,285,000)	(720,920,000)	(+35,945,000)	(+17,704,000)	(+9,635,000)
FY 1993	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(341,940,000)	(+14,660,000)	(+35,435,000)	(+35,435,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(48,120,000)	(47,999,000)	DEFER	(53,083,000)	(+4,963,000)	(+5,084,000)	(+53,083,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,060,375,000)	(1,057,720,000)	DEFER	(1,115,943,000)	(+55,568,000)	(+58,223,000)	(+98,153,000)
Trust funds	(76,113,000)	(87,842,000)	(87,069,000)	(85,638,000)	(+9,525,000)	(-2,204,000)	(-1,431,000)

1/ Excludes $80,250,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

2/ Excludes $58,300,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
SUMMARY							
Title I - Department of Labor:							
Federal Funds	6,599,016,000	7,195,325,000	7,648,593,000	7,582,271,000	+983,255,000	+386,946,000	-66,322,000
Current year	(6,597,516,000)	(7,195,325,000)	(7,648,593,000)	(7,582,271,000)	(+984,755,000)	(+386,946,000)	(-66,322,000)
1992 advance	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)	DEFER	(11,500,000)	(+157,000)	---	(+11,500,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(6,610,359,000)	(7,206,825,000)	DEFER	(7,593,771,000)	(+983,412,000)	(+386,946,000)	(-54,822,000)
Trust Funds	(2,941,886,000)	(3,016,439,000)	(3,156,566,000)	(3,171,212,000)	(+229,326,000)	(+154,773,000)	(+14,646,000)
1991 advance	(12,500,000)	---	---	---	(-12,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(-4,653,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:							
Federal Funds (all years)	122,510,968,000	134,476,996,000	135,926,008,000	141,558,942,000	+19,047,974,000	+7,081,946,000	+5,632,934,000
Current year	(105,164,480,000)	(115,023,996,000)	(116,473,008,000)	(119,944,908,000)	(+14,780,428,000)	(+4,920,912,000)	(+3,471,900,000)
1992 advance	(17,346,488,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(21,614,034,000)	(+4,267,546,000)	(+2,161,034,000)	(+2,161,034,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(4,709,923,000)	(4,333,989,000)	DEFER	(5,389,055,000)	(+679,132,000)	(+1,055,066,000)	(+5,389,055,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	*(127,220,891,000)*	*(138,810,985,000)*	DEFER	(146,947,997,000)	(+19,727,106,000)	(+8,137,012,000)	(+11,021,989,000)
Trust Funds	(5,767,111,000)	(6,088,805,000)	(6,279,322,000)	(6,244,572,000)	(+477,461,000)	(+155,767,000)	(-34,750,000)
Title III - Department of Education:							
Federal Funds	23,012,014,000	23,549,441,000	26,082,051,000	26,463,391,000	+3,451,377,000	+2,913,950,000	+381,340,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(1,118,461,000)	(1,111,540,000)	DEFER	(1,213,008,000)	(+94,547,000)	(+101,468,000)	(+1,213,008,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(24,130,475,000)	(24,660,981,000)	DEFER	(27,676,399,000)	(+3,545,924,000)	(+3,015,418,000)	(+1,594,348,000)

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
Title IV - Related Agencies:							
Federal Funds (all years)	1,012,255,000	1,009,721,000	1,017,790,000	1,062,860,000	+50,605,000	+53,139,000	+45,070,000
Current year	(684,975,000)	(703,216,000)	(711,285,000)	(720,920,000)	(+35,945,000)	(+17,704,000)	(+9,635,000)
1993 advance	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(341,940,000)	(+14,660,000)	(+35,435,000)	(+35,435,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(48,120,000)	(47,999,000)	DEFER	(53,083,000)	(+4,963,000)	(+5,084,000)	(+53,083,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(1,060,375,000)	(1,057,720,000)	DEFER	(1,115,943,000)	(+55,568,000)	(+58,223,000)	(+98,153,000)
Trust Funds	(76,113,000)	(87,842,000)	(87,069,000)	(85,638,000)	(+9,525,000)	(-2,204,000)	(-1,431,000)
Total, all titles:							
Federal Funds (all years)	153,134,253,000	166,231,483,000	170,674,442,000	176,667,464,000	+23,533,211,000	+10,435,981,000	+5,993,022,000
Current year	(135,458,985,000)	(146,471,978,000)	(150,914,937,000)	(154,711,490,000)	(+19,252,505,000)	(+8,239,512,000)	(+3,796,553,000)
1992 advance	(17,347,988,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(21,614,034,000)	(+4,266,046,000)	(+2,161,034,000)	(+2,161,034,000)
1993 advance	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(341,940,000)	(+14,660,000)	(+35,435,000)	(+35,435,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(5,887,847,000)	(5,505,028,000)	DEFER	(6,666,646,000)	(+778,799,000)	(+1,161,618,000)	(+6,666,646,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	(159,022,100,000)	(171,736,511,000)	DEFER	(183,334,110,000)	(+24,312,010,000)	(+11,597,599,000)	(+12,659,668,000)
Trust Funds	(8,785,110,000)	(9,193,086,000)	(9,522,957,000)	(9,501,422,000)	(+716,312,000)	(+308,336,000)	(-21,535,000)
1991 advance	(12,500,000)	---	---	---	(-12,500,000)	---	---
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	---	DEFER	(20,000,000)	(-4,653,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with		
					FY 1990	FY 1991 Budget	House Bill
PRIORITY DISEASE CONTROL AND RESEARCH ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) (NON-ADD)							
Health Resources and Services Administration:							
Training of health personnel	(14,549,000)	(21,000,000)	(17,500,000)	(17,500,000)	(+2,951,000)	(-3,500,000)	---
Facilities renovation grants (1610 (b))	(4,342,000)	(4,129,000)	(4,129,000)	---	(-4,342,000)	(-4,129,000)	(-4,129,000)
Pediatric health care demonstrations	(14,803,000)	(14,803,000)	(20,000,000)	---	(-14,803,000)	(-14,803,000)	(-20,000,000)
Adult health care demonstrations	(17,209,000)	(19,424,000)	(27,200,000)	---	(-17,209,000)	(-19,424,000)	(-27,200,000)
AIDS-related drugs	(29,606,000)	---	---	---	(-29,606,000)	---	---
Community health care services	(10,777,000)	(13,323,000)	(13,323,000)	---	(-10,777,000)	(-13,323,000)	(-13,323,000)
Home health services	(19,737,000)	---	---	---	(-19,737,000)	---	---
Subacute care	(1,480,000)	---	---	---	(-1,480,000)	---	---
Emergency assistance:							
1991	---	---	---	(49,000,000)	(+49,000,000)	(+49,000,000)	(+49,000,000)
1992 1/	---	---	---	(251,000,000)	(+251,000,000)	(+251,000,000)	(+251,000,000)
Transfer for consolidated administration	(-4,786,000)	(-4,786,000)	(-4,786,000)	---	(+4,786,000)	(+4,786,000)	(+4,786,000)
Comprehensive care programs							
1991	---	---	---	(110,000,000)	(+110,000,000)	(+110,000,000)	(+110,000,000)
1992 2/	---	---	---	(190,000,000)	(+190,000,000)	(+190,000,000)	(+190,000,000)
Subtotal, HRSA	(107,717,000)	(67,893,000)	(77,366,000)	(617,500,000)	(+509,783,000)	(+549,607,000)	(+540,134,000)
Centers for Disease Control:							
Epidemiology/surveillance	(127,325,000)	(146,560,000)	(146,560,000)	(146,560,000)	(+19,235,000)	---	---
Information/education	(195,830,000)	(232,502,000)	(232,502,000)	(232,502,000)	(+36,672,000)	---	---
Testing/counseling	(119,402,000)	(130,041,000)	(130,041,000)	(130,041,000)	(+10,639,000)	---	---
Other	(6,915,000)	---	---	---	(-6,915,000)	---	---
Subtotal, CDC	(449,472,000)	(509,103,000)	(509,103,000)	(509,103,000)	(+59,631,000)	---	---

1/ Available for obligation October 1, 1991.
2/ $190,000,000 not available for obligation until October 1, 1991.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with FY 1990	Senate compared with FY 1991 Budget	Senate compared with House Bill
National Institutes of Health: 1/ National Cancer Institute	(153,327,000)	(160,807,000)	(160,807,000)	(164,807,000)	(+11,480,000)	(+4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	(42,368,000)	(44,463,000)	(44,463,000)	(44,463,000)	(+2,095,000)	---	---
National Institute of Dental Research	(4,241,000)	(5,002,000)	(5,002,000)	(5,002,000)	(+761,000)	---	---
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	(5,358,000)	(5,791,000)	(5,791,000)	(5,791,000)	(+433,000)	---	---
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	(16,265,000)	(17,227,000)	(17,227,000)	(17,227,000)	(+962,000)	---	---
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	(400,458,000)	(423,407,000)	(457,307,000)	(431,407,000)	(+30,949,000)	(+8,000,000)	(-25,900,000)
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	(14,817,000)	(15,487,000)	(15,487,000)	(15,487,000)	(+670,000)	---	---
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	(26,949,000)	(29,010,000)	(29,010,000)	(29,010,000)	(+2,061,000)	---	---
National Eye Institute	(5,659,000)	(5,887,000)	(5,887,000)	(5,887,000)	(+228,000)	---	---
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	(4,348,000)	(4,580,000)	(4,580,000)	(4,580,000)	(+232,000)	---	---
National Institute on Aging	(864,000)	(929,000)	(929,000)	(929,000)	(+65,000)	---	---
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	(1,246,000)	(1,483,000)	(1,483,000)	(1,483,000)	(+237,000)	---	---
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders	---	(578,000)	(578,000)	(578,000)	(+578,000)	---	---
Research Resources	(44,347,000)	(48,379,000)	(48,379,000)	(48,379,000)	(+4,032,000)	---	---
National Center for Nursing Research	(993,000)	(1,148,000)	(1,148,000)	(1,148,000)	(+155,000)	---	---
John E. Fogarty International Center	(4,878,000)	(5,207,000)	(5,207,000)	(5,207,000)	(+329,000)	---	---
National Library of Medicine	(497,000)	(532,000)	(532,000)	(532,000)	(+35,000)	---	---
Office of the Director	(12,257,000)	(13,747,000)	(13,747,000)	(13,747,000)	(+1,490,000)	---	---
Buildings and facilities	(14,801,000)	(16,500,000)	(16,500,000)	(16,500,000)	(+1,699,000)	---	---
Subtotal, NIH	(753,673,000)	(800,164,000)	(834,064,000)	(812,164,000)	(+58,491,000)	(+12,000,000)	(-21,900,000)

1/ Estimated.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

	FY 1990 Comparable	FY 1991 Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Recommendation	Senate compared with		
					FY 1990	FY 1991 Budget	House Bill
Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Administration: 1/							
Mental Health	(68,354,000)	(78,136,000)	(78,136,000)	(78,136,000)	(+9,782,000)	---	---
Drug Abuse	(138,082,000)	(139,821,000)	(139,821,000)	(139,821,000)	(+1,739,000)	---	---
Alcoholism	(8,211,000)	(9,203,000)	(9,203,000)	(9,203,000)	(+992,000)	---	---
Subtotal, ADAMHA	(214,647,000)	(227,160,000)	(227,160,000)	(227,160,000)	(+12,515,000)	---	---
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	(16,348,000)	(8,523,000)	(8,523,000)	(8,523,000)	(-7,825,000)	---	---
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	(8,474,000)	(10,505,000)	(10,505,000)	(10,505,000)	(+2,031,000)	---	---
Contingency Reserve	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Priority disease control and research (AIDS) 2/	(1,550,331,000)	(1,623,348,000)	(1,666,721,000)	(2,184,955,000)	(+634,624,000)	(+561,607,000)	(+518,234,000)

1/ Estimated.

2/ Total excludes $57,935,000 proposed for FDA in 1990 and considered in the Rural Development Bill. Consolidated request is $1,600,000,000.